1959

MANIPUR GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY

NO. 2-E-1, 2ND APRIL TO 132-E-96, DECEMBER 31ST, 1959.

MANIPUR SECRETARIAT (CIVIL)

1959

MANIPUR GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY

NO- 2-E-1, 2ND APRIL TO 32-E-96, DECEMBER 31-1959.

MANIPUR SECRETARIAT (CIVIL)



Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 2-E-1. **Imphal, Thursday, April 2, 1959 (Chaitra 12, 1880).**

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE ELECTION OFFICE MANIPUR.

NOTICE No. ME(60)1

Imphal, the 30th March, 1959.

Notice is hereby circulated for the information of the public in general and the electors of the Imphal Municipality in particular that in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by Rule 2(1)(ii) of the Rules for the Election of Members of Municipal Boards in Manipur, I, C. H. Naire, District Magistrate, Manipur, do hereby publish the date for the Imphal Municipal Board Election as Monday, the 15th February, 1960.

C. H. NAIRE,
District Magistrate, Manipur.

Imphal :—Printed and Published by the Superintendent Government Press—230/2.4-59.

N. C. BARDHAN,
Secretary (Law & Home),
Manipur Administration.

RULES U... AND A... EGULATION.

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Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 3-E-2. Imphal, Friday, April 3, 1959 (Chaitra 13, 1880)

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT: REVENUE BRANCH

Imphal, the 18th March, 195[illegible]
Phalgun, 1880

No. R 100/58.—The following draft of certain rules which the Chief Commissioner, Manipur proposes to make under various provisions of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation (Regulation I of 1886) as extended to the territory of Manipur is hereby published for information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft rules will be taken into consideration on or before the [illegible] of April, 1959.

The Chief Commissioner will consider any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect to the said draft before the date so specified.

By orders, etc.

S. C. [illegible]ARDHAN,
Secretary ([illegible] & Home),
Manipur Administration.

RULES UNDER THE LAND AND REVENUE REGULATION.

[illegible]

[illegible] be granted for a period longer than one year, and [illegible] of town land [illegible] for a period longer than three years. Subject to [illegible] is consistent with any restrictions, conditions and limitations contained [illegible] the rights of a land holder [illegible] the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, as extended to Manipur, spe[illegible]

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 3-E-2. Imphal, Friday, April 3, 1959 (Chaitra 13, 1880).

SECRETARIAT MANIPUR IMPHAL

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—REVENUE BRANCH.

Imphal, the 18th March, 1959
27 Phalgun, 1880.

No R 109/58, -The following draft of certain rules, which the Chief Commissioner, Manipur, proposes to make under various provisions of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation (Regulation 1 of 1886) as extended to the Territory of Manipur is hereby published for information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft rules will be taken into consideration on or before the 15th of April, 1959.

The Chief Commissioner will consider any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect to the said draft before the date so specified

By orders etc.,

S. C. BARDHAN,
Secretary (Law & Home),
Manipur Administration.

RULES UNDER THE LAND AND REVENUE REGULATION.

CHAPTER I

SETTLEMENT RULES SECTION I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1 In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context — Definitions.

(a) Special cultivation means cultivation which involves, either owing to the nature of the crop or owing to the process of cultivation, a much larger expenditure of capital per acre than is incurred by most of the cultivators in the province Ordinary cultivation means cultivation other than special cultivation

(b) Waste land means land at the disposal of the Administration which the Administration has not disposed of by lease grant or otherwise and which is not included in a forest reserve, or in a protected forest constituted under the rules and has not been allotted as a grazing ground under rules framed under section 13 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, as extended to Manipur.

(c) An annual lease means a lease granted for one year only and confers no right in the soil beyond a right of user for the year for which it is given It confers no right of transfer, or of inheritance beyond the year of issue, or of sub-letting

(d) A periodic lease, except in the case of town land means a lease granted for a period longer than one year, and in the case of town land, a lease for a period longer than three years. Subject to and so far as is consistent with any restrictions conditions and limitations contained therein, it conveys to the lessee the rights of a land-holder as defined in the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, as extended to Manipur. speci

(e) The terminal year of a local area means the year up to which the rates of land revenue shall, according to the orders passed by the Chief Commissioner at the last settlement of that local area, remain in force.

(f) Settlement in these rules means the leasing of land at the disposal of the Administration, and includes the operations of survey, classification and report, preliminary to such leasing.

(g) Cost of survey includes cost incurred by the Deputy Commissioner for the pay of the Surveyor and of his establishment.

(h) Administration means the Manipur Administration.

(i) Regulation means the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation (1 of 1886), as extended to Manipur.

Powers of Deputy Commissioner.

2. The disposal of waste land required for ordinary or special cultivation or for building purposes will, subject to the general or special orders of the Chief Commissioner, vest in the Deputy Commissioner who will dispose of such land by grant, lease or otherwise in the manner and subject to the conditions set forth in the rules following, provided that the Deputy Commissioner may expressly reserve any such land from settlement.

Delegation of Powers of Deputy Commissioner.

3. Subject as aforesaid, the Deputy Commissioner may, by general or special order, delegate to any Revenue Officer within the district all or any of the powers conferred by these rules including the power to receive applications for land: provided that:—

(i) No officer of lower status than a Sub-Deputy Collector shall pass final orders to issue a periodic lease or to grant settlement of land, and provided that Sub-Deputy Collectors, may not exercise such powers if the land in question exceeds 15 acres in area;

(ii) delegation of powers under rules 18(1) and (2) may be made only to a Sub-Divisional Officer.

All orders passed by a subordinate Officer under the provisions of this rule shall be subject ..... to revision by the Deputy Commissioner.

Settlement Officer.

4. When a Settlement Officer has been appointed under section 133 of the Regulation, as extended to Manipur for any local area or class of estates, he shall exercise the powers of a Deputy Commissioner as conferred by these rules, provided that he shall not settle any land which has been expressly reserved by the Deputy Commissioner from settlement.

Application for land.

5. Application for leases of waste land shall ordinarily be in writing and shall be presented to the Deputy Commissioner, or to such other Officer as may be empowered by the Deputy Commissioner under rule 3. They shall be made in such form as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct: provided that when the applicant is unable to file a written application, the Officer concerned may accept a verbal application for an area not exceeding 7 acres and shall immediately reduce it to writing.

Measurement & Classification of land.

6. On receipt of an application for land not exceeding 15 acres in area, the Deputy Commissioner or other Officer empowered in this behalf shall in surveyed areas, unless he sees reason to reject the application summarily, cause the land applied for to be shown on the cadastral map. In unsurveyed areas maps shall be prepared in such cases or class of cases as the Deputy Commissioner may, by general or special order, direct. The land records staff shall at the same time report briefly whether the land is available for settlement and suitable for the purpose mentioned in the application, and what rates of revenue are applicable to the land under the general or special orders of the Chief Commissioner, or if no such orders apply to the land in question, what rate of revenue will be suitable having regard to the rates prevailing in the neighbourhood for land of the same class. Appeals against wrong measurements, classification, or assessment of land-revenue will lie as provided by section 147 of the Regulation, as extended to Manipur provided that no appeal shall be entertained after the close of the agricultural year in which the measurement, classification, or assessment of the land was made.

Survey of land.

7. When no land records staff is maintained, the Deputy Commissioner will cause the survey to be done, and the report required by rule 6 to be submitted, by such other agency as may be available.

Disposal of application.

8. After perusing the report and the map and making such further investigation as may seem necessary and settling any dispute that may have arisen, the Deputy Commissioner or other Officer empowered in this behalf shall either grant a lease or reject the application or allow it in part.

Priority of Application.

9. Should more than one person apply for the same land, the application which has been made first shall ordinarily be granted, but the Deputy Commissioner for reasons to be recorded, may grant any subsequent application and reject the first.

Procedure on Applications for land exceeding 15 acres

10 When the area of the land applied for is more than 15 acres, the survey, classification and assessment of the land shall be made by or under the control of an officer not lower in rank than a Sub-Deputy Collector who shall submit to the Deputy Commissioner a report on the proceedings In areas which have been surveyed the boundaries of the land applied for may be shown on the map The report shall be in such form as the Chief Commissioner may direct, and in the case of Sub Divisions shall be submitted through the Sub-Divisional Officer

Disposal of report.

11. The Deputy Commissioner after perusal of the report shall pass such orders as he thinks fit provided that in the case of settlement of land exceeding 100 acres in area he shall submit his proceedings to the Chief Commissioner for confirmation

Survey fees.

12. When the area of the land applied for exceeds 15 acres the applicant shall deposit survey fee at the rate of fifty naye paise an acre: provided that survey fees need not be levied when the land applied for is included in one or more entire cadastral dags

Conversion of annual lease into periodic lease.

13. The Deputy Commissioner or other officer specially empowered in this behalf may convert an annual lease into a periodic lease in accordance with such instructions as may be issued from time to time for his guidance by the Chief Commissioner, provided that he shall first cause a report to be submitted to him in such form as the Chief Commissioner shall from time to time direct

Term of period lease for ordinary cultivation.

14. In granting periodic leases for ordinary cultivation, or in converting annual leases into periodic leases for ordinary cultivation, the Deputy Commissioner shall so fix the period that it will expire concurrently with the general settlement of the district or of the local area or the class of estates to which the land belongs.

Settlement of occupied lands not included in any lease.

15. No person shall have any right to settlement merely because he is in occupation of land not included in any lease granted by the Chief Commissioner either to himself or to any other person, but if the Deputy Commissioner be satisfied that the occupant has not taken possession of the land with the intent to defraud the Administration and that the land may with advantage be settled with the occupant, the occupant shall be offered settlement.

Prohibition to enter into land until issue of lease.

16. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 15 the Chief Commissioner may direct that in any special area leases shall be issued on written application only, and the Deputy Commissioner may thereafter, by general or special order, exclude any person or all persons from entering into possession of waste land within such area until a lease has been granted to him.

Liability to pay revenue.

17. If the occupant to whom settlement is offered accepts it, he shall be liable for the revenue assessed on the land from the commencement of the year in which he first occupied it. If the occupant refuses the settlement offered to him, settlement may be offered to any other person from the commencement of the year succeeding that in which the occupation was discovered, and the actual occupant, notwithstanding his refusal to accept settlement, shall, from the commencement of the year in which he first occupied the land be held liable for the revenue assessed on it.

Ejectment.

18. (*1*) Subject as hereinafter provided, the Deputy Commissioner may eject any person from land over which no person has acquired the rights of a proprietor, land-holder, or settlement-holder. The Deputy Commissioner may use such force or have such force caused as he deems necessary.

(*2*) When such person has entered into possession of land that has previously been reserved for roads or roadside lands or for the grazing of village cattle or for other public purposes, or has entered into possession of land from which he has been excluded by general or special orders and when, further, there is no bonafide claim of right

involved, he may be ejected or ordered to vacate the land forthwith, and the Deputy Commissioner may sell, confiscate or destroy any crop raised, or any building or other construction erected, without authority on the land.

(3) In all other cases ejectment shall be preceded by service of notice requiring the occupant to vacate the land within three months and to remove any buildings or fences which may have been raised on such land, subject to the proviso that crops actually growing on the land may be allowed to remain till they are ripe for harvest.

(4) Any buildings, fences or crops which have not been removed in accordance with such notice may be sold by order of the Deputy Commissioner, provided that the sale-proceeds shall, after the deduction of any amounts due on account of process fees or cost of sale, be paid to the persons who is ejected under this sub-rule

(5) Any person or persons required by notice to vacate under the last preceding sub rule the land which the person or persons occupy, shall comply with the requisition within the time prescribed in the notice, running from the date of its service

(6) Any person or persons intentionally disobeying an order or requisition to vacate under sub-rule (2) or (3) shall be liable to a penalty which may extend to two hundred rupees and in case such disobedience is continued to a further penalty which may extend to fifty rupees for each day during which such breach continues

( ) Nothing in sub-rule (3) of this rule shall apply to any person who has refused an offer of settlement in respect of the land of which he is in possession, or be deemed to require the service upon him of a notice to vacate the land before he is excluded from possession as provided in section 35 of the Regulation

Land revenue & maximum assessment

19 The land-revenue payable on account of any lease shall be determined by such general orders regarding the assessment of land revenue as may have been issued by the Chief Commissioner when confirming the last settlement of the local area class of estates in question. Where no such general orders exist the special orders of the Chief Commissioner shall be taken

Road-side Land.

20 (1) Nothing in these rules shall entitle any person to obtain a lease in respect of land within 35 feet from the foot of the slope of a public road Any person occupying or encroaching on such Land shall be liable to ejectment under rule 18 of these rules

Explanation – The expression Public Road includes, Highways, any road maintained by the Administration or by a local board, and any other road declared by the Deputy Commissioner to be a public road for the purpose of this rule

( ) Except under the general or special order of the Chief Commissioner, no new periodic lease shall be issued in respect of land within one chain (66 feet) of the 35 feet reservation alongside roads maintained by the Administration

Relinquishment

21 If any settlement-holder wishes to relinquish the whole of his estate, or any certain fields (dags) within his estate he shall (after) paying all the land revenue due from him in respect of the estate or fields proposed to be relinquished tender a written application to the Deputy Commissioner or other Officer empowered in this behalf

22 The written petition shall contain particulars of each field which the settlement-holder wishes to relinquish and of the land revenue payable in respect of each field and shall be in such form as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe. On receipt of the petition the Deputy Commissioner or other officer, after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, may pass such order as seems proper

Settlement of land previously resigned

23 Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, if it be proved that the applicant for, or occupant of, any land relinquished it during the previous year, the settlement, if any, with him shall be on an annual lease and he shall be liable to be assessed on such land at 50 percent Above the rates at which he would otherwise have been assessed On expiry of such annual lease, resettlement shall be made with the settlement-holder if he desires it, at the ordinary rates, and under the ordinary rules

Confirmation & cancellation of Settlements

24 Subject to the general control of the Chief Commissioner the Deputy Commissioner shall have power to confirm all settlements, and also to cancel any settlement made in contravention of these rules

25. Unless otherwise directed by the Chief Commissioner, nothing in these rules shall apply to the land included in a military cantonment. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, prescribe special rules for the settlement of land within two miles of a military cantonment or municipality or within half a mile of an area notified under the Act governing Municipal bodies as may be in force, but unless and until such rules have been prescribed, the settlement of such land shall be effected under the fore-going rules, provided that no periodic lease can be issued for such land (except where it has or is likely to have, no non-agricultural value). Settlement of town lands.

SECTION II

RESETTLEMENT.
ASSESSMENT OF LAND AND RECORD-OF-RIGHTS

26. In this section of the rules unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context— Definitions.

(*a*) The settlement of a local area or class of estates means a special operation carried out under the Provisions of Sections 17—42 of the Regulation for the formal revision of the land-revenue demand of that area or class of estates.

(*b*) The terminal year means the year up to which the rates of land revenue shall, according to the orders passed by the Chief Commissioner at the last settlement, remain in force.

(*c*) All other expressions used in this Section of the rules shall have the meaning as in the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation as extended to Manipur, and in Sections I & II of this Chapter of the Rules.

27. When the Chief Commissioner has declared that a local area or class of estates is under settlement, he may, for the purpose of carrying out the operations, appoint under Sec. 133 of the Regulation a Settlement Officer and one or more Assistant Settlement Officers, and also under Sec. 134 of the Regulation a Survey Officer and one or more Assistant Survey Officers, provided that the same officer may be vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer and a Survey Officer or with the powers of an Assistant Settlement Officer and an Assistant Survey Officer. Appointment of Settlement & Survey Officer.

28. The term for which the land-revenue is to be assessed shall be such as the Chief Commissioner may determine in respect of any local area or class of estates. Term of Assessment.

29. Settlement shall be made by granting annual or periodical leases. Periodic leases shall ordinarily run up to the terminal year of the coming assessment. Subject to the provisions of rules 21 & 25, a person who has already acquired the status of land-holder in respect of any land shall be entitled to receive a periodic lease. When land has been taken up for a dwelling house or is under permanent cultivation a periodic lease should be ordinarily granted. Settlement shall be annual or periodical.

30. The assessment of land shall consist of the following processes :— Different Process for Assessment.

(*a*) Preliminary record-writing, and field classification.

(*b*) Record attestation.

(*c*) Submission of assessment reports.

(*d*) Revenue attestation.

(*e*) Offer of settlement.

31. After a village has been surveyed and demarcated a draft chitha or field index shall be prepared. The chitha shall be arranged according to the serial number of the fields in the village, and shall show, in addition to such other particulars as the Chief Commissioner may direct, the name of the person who is in possession of each field and the classification of each field according to a terminology to be previously approved by the Chief Commissioner. Disputes regarding the ownership of land or regarding the ownership of any interest, such as usufructuary mortgage in land, shall be decided in a summary manner and on the basis of actual possession, by the Settlement Officer or an Assistant Settlement Officer. The classification of as many fields as possible shall at this stage be tested on the ground by the Settlement Officer, the Assistant Settlement Officer and Officers not below the rank of Kanungo. Preparation of draft Chitha or Field Index.

Preparation of Draft Jamabandi & record attestation.

32. Before record attestation begins the Settlement Officer shall cause a draft jamabandi to be prepared, showing in addition to such other particulars as the Chief Commissioner may direct, the fields which have been found in the possession of each proprietor or settlement-holder, and the classification of each field as entered in the draft chitha; but at this stage there will be no entry under the heading 'revenue" in the draft jamabandi. Each proprietor or settlement holder shall be furnished, before record attestation begins with an extract from the draft jamabandi showing the fields which have been found in his possession, and the proper classification of each field. The record Attestation of each village shall be taken up by the Settlement Officer, or Assistant Settlement Officer, hereinafter called the Attestation Officer, at a convenient place in or near the village. A proclamation shall previously be published in the village giving due notice to the proprietors and settlement holders and calling on them to appear before the Attestation Officer, bringing with them their extracts from the draft jamabandi. As each proprietor or settlement holder appears before him the Attestation Officer, if the proprietor or settlement-holder so desires, shall examine the entries in the draft jamabandi which relate to him, shall read out and explain the entries, and shall make corrections when required. Dispute regarding the ownership of land or the ownership of any interest such as usufructuary mortgage in land, shall be decided by the Attestation Officer in a summary manner, and on the basis of actual possession. In the course of record attestation all the fields which have not already been inspected by a Kanungo or Officer of higher rank shall now be inspected and the classification of the field shall be tested and if necessary corrected. The Attestation Officer shall hear and decide all objections to the classification of fields and in all cases in which the field has not been inspected by the Settlement Officer, or an Assistant Settlement Officer, he shall personally inspect the field before deciding on its classification.

Submission of rate report.

33. When the record attestation of a group of villages has been completed the Settlement Officer shall prepare and submit for sanction a rate report under the provisions of Sec. 24 of the Assam Land Revenue—Re-assessment Act (VIII of 1936) and the rules framed thereunder

Calculation of revenue payable for each estate & extract of draft Jamabandi to be distributed to each proprietor or Settlement-holder.

31. On receipt of the Chief Commissioner's orders on the rate report the Settlement Officer shall calculate accordingly the total revenue payable for each estate and shall enter it in the draft jamabandi used at the record attestation. The revenue attestation of each village shall be taken up by the Settlement Officer or Assistant Settlement Officer (hereinafter called the Attestation Officer) at a convenient place in or near the village A fresh extract from the draft jamabandi showing only the total area, the total revenue as calculated, and the alterations if any, made in the jamabandi at record attestation, shall be distributed to each proprietor or Settlement-holder. A proclamation shall also be published in the village giving sufficient notice to proprietors and settlement-holders and calling on them to appear before the Attestation Officer bringing with them their extracts from the draft jamabandi. As each proprietor or settlement-holder appears before him the Attestation Officer shall read out to him the total areas entered against his name in the draft jamabandi and the total assessment which is proposed in his case. The attestation Officer shall hear and decide any objection which may be put forward.

If any objection be raised to the classification of field which has not yet been inspected by an Officer above the rank of Kanungo, the Attestation Officer shall personally inspect the field and decide its classification.

Preparation & signing of leases & offer of Settlement.

35. After receipt of the orders of the Chief Commissioner and subject to such orders, the Settlement Officer shall make a final copy of the Chitha and Jamabandi. This final copy of the jamabandi shall be the record-of-right of proprietors and settlement-holders within the meaning of Sec. 40 of the Regulation. The Settlement Officer shall also prepare, sign and seal periodic or annual leases, as the case may be, which shall correspond in all particulars with the entries of the record-of-rights. The Settlement Officer shall then issue a proclamation, which shall be posted in a conspicuous place in or near each village stating the date on which and the place at which the leases will be offered to the persons entitled to receive them. On such date and at such place the Settlement Officer or any other officer that he may depute for the purpose, shall, if the persons entitled to receive the leases are present, tender to them the leases standing in their

respective names. If any one of these persons are absent, the Officer tendering may sign a general notice in the following form, or to the like effect, and cause a copy thereof to be affixed within three days of the aforesaid date at some conspicuous place in the neighbourhood of the centre selected for the distribution of leases.

"The undermentioned persons being absent I hereby offer to them the leases standing in their respective names". The tender of a lease, or the affixing of a copy of the notice containing the offer of a lease, as the case may be, shall be equivalent in each instance to an offer of settlement within the meaning of Sections 31-32 of the Regulation.

Particulars which the Chitha shall contain.

36. The Chitha referred to in rule 35 shall contain the following particulars, in addition to any which may be specially directed by the Chief Commissioner :—

1. Number of the field.
2. Area of the field.
3. Name, father's name, and residence of the proprietor or settlement-holder.
4. Tenure
5. Assessment class or classes and area of each class of land in the field.

Particulars which the jamabandi shall contain.

The jamabandi referred to in rule 35 shall contain the following particulars, in addition to any which may be specially directed by the Chief Commissioner :—

1. Number of the estate.
2. Name, father's name, and residence of the proprietor or settlement-holder.
3. Number of each field.
4. Area of each field.
5. Class of each field.
6. Revenue (if any).
7. Local rate.

How settlement may be refused.

37. (*i*) Any person to whom an offer of settlement has been made in accordance with these rules, and who desires to refuse, shall, within 30 days of the offer, inform the Settlement Officer of the refusal by noting in writing on the lease that he refuses to take settlement, and by returning the lease to the Settlement Officer. No refusal shall be valid unless made within the time and in the manner prescribed above.

How settlement may be accepted.

(*ii*) In those local areas in which Sections 33 (2) & (3) are in force, the person to whom an offer of settlement has been made shall, if he is willing to accept it, deliver to the Settlement Officer within 30 days as aforesaid an acceptance in writing under his hand in the proforma given below :—

I hereby declare that I accept the lease (No.... . ..) on the terms and conditions offered to me by the... ... ...of ... . for the land described below :—

Period from ..... to ... .

Signed.

No. of Patta.	Name of Village.	Name of Thana	No. of field.	Area.	Class of land	Rate of assessment.	Revenue assessed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Total area. Total revenue.

SECTION III.

PREPARATION OF A RECORD OF TENANTS' RIGHTS.

Application of these rules to preparation of record-of-rights in any local area.

38. The rules in this Section apply to the preparation of a record of tenants' rights in any local area when the preparation of a record of tenants' rights has been ordered under Section 18 of the Regulation.

Different processes in preparation of record-of-rights.

39. When an order has been made under Section 17 of the Regulation directing that a record of tenants' rights shall be prepared, it shall be prepared in the manner prescribed below and shall consist of the following processes :—

(*a*) Preliminary survey and record-writing.
(*b*) Record attestation.
(*c*) Preliminary publication and disposal of objections.
(*d*) Preparation of final record.
(*e*) Publication of final record.
(*f*) Distribution of final records.

Particulars to be shown in draft chithas.

40. The draft chitha or field index prepared under rule 30 shall show the names of tenants, the rent payable in respect of, and the length of possession of, the holding of each tenant in addition to such other particulars as the Chief Commissioner may direct. Disputes regarding the boundary of any holding lying within the land-lord's holdings or estate shall be decided in a summary manner and on the basis of actual possession.

Khatian and record attestation.

41. (1) The Settlement Officer shall then cause draft Khatian to be prepared from the Chitha. Those shall contain the particulars included in the Chitha and there shall ordinarily be a separate Khatian for each person or body of persons interested. In case of lands not used for purposes connected with agriculture, the Khatian shall show briefly the use to which the land is put.

(2) Each tenant and his land-lord shall be furnished, before record attestation begins, with a copy of the draft Khatian. The record attestation of each village shall be taken up after sufficient time shall have been allowed to the tenants and their land lords to study the copies of their Khatian, at a convenient place in or near the village A proclamation shall previously be published in or near the village concerned giving due notice to the tenants and their land lords and calling on them to appear before the Assistant Settlement Officer with their copies of the draft Khatian. As each copy of the draft Khatian is produced the Assistant Settlement Officer shall examine the entries therein, shall read out and explain the entries, and shall make corrections where required. Disputes regarding the ownership of any holding shall be decided by the Assistant Settlement Officer in a summary manner and on the basis of actual possession. The Assistant Settlement Officer shall in the like manner decide all questions as to the correctness of the entries in the Khatian and in particular those relating to the rent, and the class to which the tenant belongs, irrespective of whether any of those entries may or may not have been disputed.

Publication of draft record of rights

42. The draft record-of-rights, consisting of the Khatians as corrected under rule 41 shall be published by being placed for public inspection free of charge during a period of not less than one month at such convenient place as the Settlement Officer may determine. A proclamation shall previously be published in or near the village informing the land-lord or land-lords and the tenants of the place at which and the period during which the draft record will be opened to public inspection and of the last date on which objection may be filed. Notwithstanding anything contained in the proclamation the Settlement Officer may extend the period during which the draft record will be open to inspection and during which objections may be filed.

Filing and hearing of objections.

42A. Objections to the draft record-of-rights shall be made in a form approved by the Chief Commissioner. Blank forms of objection shall be provided free of charge. Along with the original objection the objector shall file sufficient copies thereof for service on the opposite party or parties. The Assistant Settlement Officer shall issue notice to all persons concerned of the date and place fixed for hearing of the objection. The record shall contain the names of the witnesses examined and an abstract of the reasons for decision Objections shall not be disposed of in the absence of any of the parties materially interested unless the Assistant Settlement Officer be satisfied for reasons to be recorded in writing that the notice was duly served on all the persons concerned.

Framing of final record.

42B. When all the objections under rules 42 and 42A have been disposed of, and orders have been passed on all appeals to the Settlement Officer from the orders of the Assistant Settlement Officer and the draft record corrected where necessary, the Settlement Officer shall frame the final record in conformity with the draft record thus corrected. The final record shall be the file of Khatians as thus corrected, and the Chithas or field index shall not form part of it. The final record shall be printed or prepared in manuscript as the Chief Commissioner may determine.

Publication of final record.

42C. The Settlement Officer shall publish the final record-of-rights by placing it for public inspection free of charge at the place where the draft record-of-rights was published. A proclamation shall previously be published informing the landlords and tenants of the place at which the final record will be open to inspection and the period, which shall not be less than one month, during which it will be open to such inspection.

Distribution of maps and final records

42D. When a map has been prepared in carrying out the Settlement Operations ordered under Section 18 of the Regulation, it may be printed under the authority of the Chief Commissioner, and may be distributed to public officers, to landlords and to tenants and to others in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by general or special order direct. Copies of the final record of tenants' rights or of portions thereof shall be printed or prepared in manuscript, and shall, after certification as prescribed under Section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act (Act 1 of 1872) be distributed to public officers, to landlords and tenants and to others, in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by general or special order, direct. The printed maps and copies of the records or portions thereof, which are distributed under this rule to persons other than public Officers, shall be distributed free or on payment according as, in the case of each local area or class or estates, the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Costs of preparation of records-of-rights to be defrayed by proprietors, e.c.

42E (1) Costs incurred in the preparation of record of tenants rights, or such part of the costs as the Chief Commissioner may direct, shall be defrayed by proprietors, settlement holders, and tenants in such proportion and in such instalments as the Chief Commissioner may determine.

(2) The cost of preparing the copies of maps and of the record-of-rights distributed free under rule 41 D shall be deemed to be part of the costs of the preparation of a record of tenants' rights

(3) The portion of the aforesaid costs which any person is liable to pay shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue.

Settlement Officer may correct record-of-rights within two years of termination of operations.

42F. The Settlement Officer, or if there is no Settlement Officer, the Deputy Commissioner, may, on application or of his own motion, within two years of the date of the notification under Section 19 of the Regulation declaring settlement operations to be closed, correct any entry in a record of tenants' rights which he is satisfied has been made owing to a bonafide mistake.

Provided that no such correction shall be made until reasonable notice has been given to the parties concerned to appear and be heard in the matter.

CHAPTER II

RULES FOR THE ALLOTMENT OF GRAZING GROUNDS.

Survey and Demarcation of grazing grounds

43. Whenever it may appear to the Deputy Commissioner, after local enquiry, to be necessary that any land should be allotted from land referred to in Section 12 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, as extended to Manipur to the inhabitants of any village or villages as a grazing ground, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause such land to be demarcated with temporary boundary marks and, if it has not been already cadastrally surveyed a map of it to be prepared on the scale of 16 inches to a mile.

NOTE :—The boundaries of village grazing grounds should, as far as possible, be straight and easily demarcated.

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44. When the land which is proposed to allot as a grazing ground has been temporarily demarcated and the map, if, required, has been prepared, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause a notice to be prepared of the proposal to allot the said land as a grazing ground.

Publication of notice.

45. This notice shall be published in English and in the vernacular at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner and at the Sub-Divisional Office, Tahsil Office and Police Station within the jurisdiction of which the land which it is proposed to allot as grazing ground as situated and published by beat of drum in the vicinity.

Hearing of objection.

46. The Deputy Commissioner shall receive and enquire into any objection which may be presented to him against the allotment of the proposed grazing ground within one month after the date of publication of the notice referred to in rule 44 and on such enquiry may add any available adjacent waste land to the proposed grazing ground or remove any land from it.

Powers of Deputy Commissioners to alter the area and boundaries.

47. If, an enquiry into objections under rule 46 the Deputy Commissioner makes any alteration in the area or bouudaries of the proposed grazing ground, he shall publish a revised notice in the manner prescribed in rule 45, and shall cause at the same time the revised boundaries to be temporarily demarcated and shown on the map. He shall receive and enquire into any objections which may be presented within one month of the publication of the revised notice, as provided in rule 46.

Confirmation of Proceedings.

48. When all objections presented within one month of the publication of the notice under rule 45 or of a revised notice under rule 47 have been disposed of and no alteration or no further alteration of the area or boundaries of the proposed grazing ground appears to the Deputy Commissioner to be necessary, he shall report his proceedings to the Chief Commissioner for confirmation, or when so directed by the Chief Commissioner he shall himself confirm the proceedings and report particulars of the areas reserved to the Chief Commissioner for information.

Cost of Demarcation.

49. As soon as the proceedings have been confirmed, the Deputy Commissioner shall prepare an estimate for the cost which may be incurred in demarcating the grazing ground with such boundary marks as may be required and notify the amount of such costs to the inhabitants of the village or villages concerned in such manner as he may deem fit, requiring it to be deposited at the Treasury within such time as he may direct.

Extinction of rights.

50. Notwithstanding anything contained in rules 43 to 48, all grazing grounds with areas and boundaries defined, constituted out of any land over which, at the time they were constituted, no person had the right of a proprietor, land holder or settlement-holder, by the Settlement Officer at the regular Settlement or Re-settlement of a district, shall be deemed to have been constituted under the said rules.

Declaration of Grazing Grounds

51. As soon as the cost of demarcation has been deposited the Deputy Commissioner shall cause to be published in the manner prescribed, in rule 45 a final notice declaring the land to be allotted as grazing ground. He shall also cause the grazing ground to be entered in the register of grazing grounds and the boundaries thereof to be demarcated with such boundary marks as may be required.

Use of grazing ground free of charge after issue of final notice.

52. After the issue of the final notice declaring any land to be allotted as grazing ground, such land may be used as a grazing ground free of charge by persons other than professional graziers and shall not be occupied or disposed of for any other purpose unless the Chief Commissioner shall so direct.

Conditions for use of grazing grounds.

53. The Deputy Commissioner may, if he thinks it desirable to do so, prescribed conditions on which a grazing ground may be used, and in such cases may issue passes either generally or by name to persons entitled to use it.

Rate of fees for the use of village grazing grounds.

54. Professional graziers are not entitled to use village grazing grounds except in quite exceptional circumstances. In such circumstances the Deputy Commissioner may charge entirely at his discretion for any halt exceeding 7 days at a rate not exceeding twice the annual grazing fees obtaining in the district concerned for the cattle so kept. For a period of seven days only or less the Deputy Commissioners may at his discretion charge at a rate not exceeding the annual grazing fees obtaining in the district concerned for the cattle so kept. If the Deputy Commissioner finds it possible to require his previous permission to the use of village grazing grounds in either of the two cases above referred to, he may exercise his discretion accordingly.

55. When any grazing ground has been finally demarcated under rule 48 no person shall occupy any part of such grazing ground for purposes other than grazing. Whoever contravenes this rule shall be punished with fine to be imposed by the Deputy Commissioner which may extend to fifty rupees

Punishment for contravention of rule.

56. The Deputy Commissioner may direct a Sub-Divisional Officer to make the preliminary enquiry, issue notices, and hear objections in regard to the allotment of grazing grounds in his Sub-Division.

Delegation of Deputy Commissioner's power to Sub-Divisional Officer.

Chapter III.

RULES UNDER SECTIONS 26, 27, 152 AND 155 (SURVEY AND DEMARCATION OF LAND).

57. The Revenue Officer to whom proprietors, Settlement-holders and other persons mentioned in Section 26 of the regulation are required to report if permanent boundary-marks have been injured, destroyed, removed or required repairs, shall be the Sub-Deputy Collector in charge of Land Records.

Revenue Officer to whom reports on boundary-marks are to be made.

58. When a Survey and Demarcation of land in any local area or class of estates is ordered to be made under part B of Chapter III of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation (1 of 1886), as extended to Manipur operations shall be initiated by a traverse bases on theodolite observations, which shall, if possible be connected with two or more points which have been fixed by previous Surveys.

59. For each village a large scale map, based on Traverse survey and showing roads, rivers, railways and other physical features of the country, as well as homesheds and other fields, shall be prepared. Where a suitable large scale map is already in existence, it will not be necessary, unless the Survey Officer so directs, to prepare a fresh map: the existing map may be brought up to date.

Map.

60. Where the village has not already been demarcated in an adequate manner, boundary-marks of a permanent nature shall ordinarily be erected at every point where the boundaries of three villages meet. Traverse stations shall also be marked by trees or such other suitable marks as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct.

Boundary marks.

61. The total cost of traverse and cadastral survey of compensation due on account of anything done under the orders of a Survey Officer, and all expenses incurred in erecting and repairing boundary-marks, shall be realised from the proprietors, land-holders and persons entitled to receive rent in respect of any land included by the Survey and demarcation above mentioned.

Recovery of cost

Provided that in case of temporarily settled estates only the cost of boundary-marks including traverse Stations shall be realised.

62. The amount to be recovered under the last preceding rule shall be levied as an arrear of land revenue and shall be apportioned in the manner described in the next following rule with the exception of the cost of boundary-marks of estates, which shall be realised in the manner described in the rule 65 below.

Levy of cost as an arrear of land revenue.

63. When a survey carried out under the provisions of Part B of Chapter III of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, as extended to Manipur, has been completed, the Survey Officer shall submit to the Chief Commissioner a statement showing the total cost incurred in the Traverse and Cadastral survey and in erecting and repairing boundary-marks including Traverse stations within the area included in the survey. The Chief Commissioner, on receipt of such statement shall proceed to apportion the amount among the proprietors, land-holders and persons entitled to receive rent in respect of the land included in the Survey.

Approtionment of cost.

Note :—Settlement-holders other than proprietors and land-holders are not liable to the payment of the cost of survey under these rules.

64. In making such apportionment the Chief Commissioner shall charge each proprietor, land-holder or person entitled to receive rent in respect of land included in the survey and assessed at full rates of revenue with such sum per rupee of revenue payable by him as shall suffice to cover the total cost of the survey and demarcation.

Method of apportionment.

When land is held at privileged rates revenue or where no revenue is payable by any proprietor and land-holder of land included in the Survey, the land shall, for the purpose of apportionment, be assessed at the rates applicable to similar land in neighbouring estates paying full revenue: Provided that when any land has already been permanently demarcated at the cost of the proprietor, land-holder, or person entitled to receive rent in such a manner that it would, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, be inequitable to lay any further charge on him on account of the survey, the land so demarcated may be omitted from the apportionment.

Apportionment of demarcation charges

65. When any land is demarcated under sections 22 and 24 of Regulation I of 1886, as extended to Manipur, the cost of all marks supplied by the Chief Commissioner, together with any other charges which may be incurred in connection with the demarcation, shall be recoverable from the proprietor, land-holder or other person entitled to revive rent in respect of the estate, as an arrear of land revenue. When any marks have to be put up on the boundary between two estates, the Survey Officer shall apportion the cost as he thinks equitable, having regard to the question whether the marks are required to complete demarcation of both.

Notice to persons liable.

66. When the Chief Commissioner has in this manner apportioned the amount payable by each person liable in the area covered by the Survey, he shall cause each such person to be served with a notice, in such a manner as he may from time to time direct, of the amount payable by such person accordingly.

Barring of the operation of rules.

67. The Chief Commissioner may declare that all or any, or any portion of any of the above rules shall not apply in the case of any area or class of estates.

Chapter IV.

REGISTRATION RULES UNDER CHAPTER IV OF THE REGULATION.

68. The General Register of revenue-paying estates in each district, prescribed by section 48 of the Land and Revenue Regulation, shall consist of three parts, viz :—

Part I.—Permanently-settled estates.

Part II :—Temporarily-settled estates other than waste land grants.

Part III :—Waste land grants other than fee-simple and redeemed leases.

Part I shall be kept in such form as may be specially prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

Part II shall be kept in ordinary periodic jamabandi form until the district has been resettled, when it will be the jamabandi Register which is prepared by the Settlement Officer.

Part III shall be kept in such form as may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

General Register of Revenue-free estates.

69. The General Register of revenue-free estates prescribed by section 48 of the Land and Revenue Regulation shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

General Register where to be kept.

70. The General Register of revenue-free estates and the General Register of revenue-paying estates, (a) permanently-settled and (b) waste land grants shall be kept in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner. The General Registers of revenue-paying temporarily-settled estates other than waste land grants shall be kept at the head-quarters of the Sub-Division or district, as the Deputy Commissioner may direct.

Language in which registers are to be kept.

71. All registers prescribed by these rules shall ordinarily be written in the language of the district in which they are kept. Registers of waste land grants for special cultivation may be kept in English.

Power of Chief Commissioner to order new registers to be prepared.

72. The Chief Commissioner may, whenever he thinks fit, order new registers to be prepared from the registers existing at the time of such order and from any other authentic information available to the Deputy Commissioner; and such additions to, ommissions from, and alterations in, the entries as they appeared in the previous registers shall be made as subsequent changes have rendered necessary and the authority for every change shall be expressly referred to.

Entry of estates on parts of registers on which not previously borne.

73. Whenever, after the preparation of the General Registers, it may be necessary to bring any estate on to any part of such registers on which it is not already borne, such estate shall be brought on to such part under a new number in continuation of the last number of such part.

All new entries under this rule shall be made in chronological order.

Alteration to be noted in General Registers.

74. A note shall be made from time to time in the General Registers of revenue-paying and revenue-free estates :—

(a) of every alteration ordered by the competent authority in the amount or revenue assessed on any estate ;

(b) of every case in which lands entered as revenue-free may be declared liable to assessment and assessed by competent authority ;

(c) of every partition or union of an estate ;

(d) of every removal of an estate from the part of the register on which it is borne ;

(e) of the redemption of every mortgage in respect of which the name of the mortgagee shall have been entered on the register ;

(f) of every relinquishment of an estate or of portion of an estate

and in every such note reference shall be made to the authority under which the change was made.

In preparing the General Registers space shall be left for entries of the above description.

Alteration of entries in General Registers by Deputy Commissioner.

75. Whenever it comes to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner that any change has occurred which affects any entry in the General Registers, and renders necessary any alteration therein, the Deputy Commissioner, after making such inquiry as may be necessary, shall make such alteration :

Provided that no such alteration shall be made without giving due notice to the recorded proprietors or land holders, and managers of the estate which the alteration will affect, and to every person whose name it is proposed to register as proprietor, land-holder or manager of such estate before such registration is effected, and any objections, which may be preferred against the proposed change or registration, shall be duly considered by the Deputy Commissioner before the change or registration is made.

Power of Deputy Commissioner to order the name of a proprietor, etc. to be struck out of register.

76. Whenever it comes to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner that any person whose name is recorded in the General Registers as proprietor, settlement holder or manager of an estate is no longer in possession of any such interest in the estate, the Deputy Commissioner may order the name of such person to be struck out from the register :

Provided that the Deputy Commissioner shall not strike out the name of any recorded proprietor, or land-holder, or manager on behalf of a proprietor or land holder, without giving him due notice, and hearing any objections he may prefer against his name being struck out.

Information to be supplied to Deputy Commissioner on requisition.

77. Every proprietor, land holder, and manager of an estate and any person holding any interest in land, or employed in the management of land, shall be bound, on the requisition of the Deputy Commissioner, to furnish any information required by such officer for the purpose of preparing, making or correcting any entry in the General Registers of revenue paying and revenue-free lands, or to show to the satisfaction of such officer that it is not in his power to furnish the required information.

Such requisition shall be made by a notice requiring the production of such information before a date mentioned in such notice.

If any person bound to give information under this rule voluntarily or negligently omits to do so, or to show to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner that it is not in his power to furnish such information, he shall be liable to such fine as the Deputy Commissioner may think fit to impose, not exceeding Rs. 100/-, for such omission, and the Deputy Commissioner may impose such further daily fine as he may think proper, not exceeding Rs. 50 - for each day during which such person shall omit to give the required information after a date to be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner in a notice warning the said person that such daily fine will be imposed.

Provided that whenever the amount levied by the Deputy Commissioner under this rule exceeds Rs. 500/-, he shall report the case specially to the Chief Commissioner, and no further levy in respect of such fine shall be made otherwise than by authority of the Chief Commissioner.

The date fixed by notices issued under this rule shall not be less than 15 days after service thereof.

Alteration of registers on decree of Civil Court.

78. Whenever any Civil Court makes a decree confirming any transfer of possession of a transferable estate, or gives effect to any decree transferring any such possession, such Court may order the transfer to be registered in the General Registers of the Deputy Commissioner, and the Deputy Commissioner shall register such transfer accordingly.

Note :—Registration fees should be levied from the persons in whose favour the registration is made, at the rates prescribed under rule 86. Such fees are realisable under section 144 of the Regulation as arrears of land revenue.

Registration of auction purchaser's name.

79. When any Revenue Court grants a sale certificate under section 85 of the Regulation to the purchaser of a temporarily-settled estate or portion of a temporarily-settled estate at a revenue sale, the Deputy Commissioner shall order the auction purchaser's name to be registered in the General Register in place of that of the defaulter.

Application for registration or mutation.

80. Application for registration or mutation may be presented by the applicant or by any person duly authorised by him in that behalf. The application, if it refers exclusively to a temporarily-settled estate, shall bear a stamp of six naye paise only. (Act VII of 1870, Schedule II, Article (a), Paragraph 2). Separate application shall be made by every person having a separate interest or share as proprietor or manager. Joint applications may be made when the proprietors or settlement-holders applying for registration hold an estate jointly without specification of shares.

If the applicant is a joint proprietor or settlement-holder in charge, or a manager, he shall in his application, specify the names of the persons on whose behalf he is in charge or manager and the character and extent of the interest of every such person.

The Revenue Officer duly empowered to entertain applications for registration shall satisfy himself that every heading has been properly and completely filled up, and that the application has been subscribed and verified by the applicant or his agent under a declaration that the particulars contained therein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief If the application is not in form as above directed, it shall be returned to the applicant for correction.

NOTE :—The verification required by this rule is not permissive but compulsory and a person who knowingly subscribes a false verification is therefore liable to prosecution under section 199, Indian Penal Code.

Registration and Mutation Register.

81. Every Revenue Officer duly empowered to entertain applications for registration or mutation of names shall keep a Registration and Mutation Register. All applications for registration or mutation will be entered in this register.

NOTE :—(1) Cases undisposed of at the close of the year should be brought on to the new register in red ink, the number and date only being posted when very columinous entries are concerned.

(2) Separate registers should be maintained in each sub-division, one for the entries of mutation cases relating to permanently-settled estates, waste land grants, lakhiraj and misfkhiraj estates, and another for the entries of mutation cases relating to ordinary periodic khiraj estates.

Publication of notice.

82. (1) The general notice that is issued under section 52(1) and under section 56(1) in the case of tenures shall be published by affixing a copy of the same on or at the following places :—

(a) The cutchery of the proprietor or land-holder of the estate or other place where rents are ordinarily received, or at the Office of the Mauzadar, and in non-mauzadari areas at the Office of the local village authority or the house of the local collecting member of the panchayat.

(*b*) Some conspicuous place such as the local Post Office, school or bazar in at least one village appertaining to or near the estate to which the application relates, and if the estate comprises lands situated in more than one pargana fiscal division, then in at lease one village in each pargana or division containing such lands.

(*c*) The Office of every Deputy Commissioner, Sub-Divisional Officer, Tahasil Sub-Deputy Collector and Sub-Register within whose jurisdiction the land or any part of the land to which the application relates is known to be situated.

Provided that, if arrangements have been made to establish village public notice boards, it shall suffice under clauses (a) and (b) above if the notice be affixed to the board for the village that includes the land or a portion of the land to which the notice relates.

(2) The special notice that is required to be served on the alleged transferor or his heirs under section 52(2) and in the case of tenures on the recorded proprietors of the estate under section 56(1), and on other persons specified in rules 75 and 76 shall be served on the alleged transferor or other person by tendering to the person to whom it may be directed a copy thereof attested by Deputy Commissioner, or by delivering such copy at the usual place of abode of such person, or to some adult male member of his family; or in case it cannot be so served, by posting such copy upon some conspicuous post of the usual or last known place of abode of such person. In case such notice cannot be served in any of the ways hereinbefore mentioned, it shall be served in such way as the Deputy Commissioner issuing such notice may direct. 75 & 76

(3) No fee shall be charged for the issue of a notice under sub-rule (1), but a fee of twenty five naye paise shall be charged upon the copy of the notice to be served upon the transferor or his heirs under sub-rule (2).

NOTE :—If owing to the failure of first notice a second or further notice has to be issued the charge will be twenty five naye paise for each notice. Process-fees other than those levied on account of notices referred to in this rule will be levied in accordance with rule 127(a). When mutation proceedings instituted on the report (Chitha) of the amin are not disposed of locally because the Revenue Officer does not find time to dispose of them, no fee will be charged for the first notices to the parties which amount only to an intimation to them, as to when and where the case will be taken up. 127 (a)

(4) In such tracts as may from time to time be notified by the Chief Commissioner, service of the copy, or copies, of the notice referred to above may be effected by despatch by registered post.

83. The Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Divisional Officer shall keep a register of application for registry of talukhari and other similar tenures under section 55 of the Land and Revenue Regulation, and also a register of such tenures actually registered under that section. Every application shall be made and may be presented by the applicant or any person duly authorised by him in that behalf. Every such application shall bear a stamp of fifty Naye Paise, and no application shall be received unless it states that all persons interested in the tenure join in the application. **Registers of applications to register and of registered talukdari tenures.**

The Revenue Officer duly empowered to entertain applications for registration shall satisfy himself that every heading has been properly and completely filled up, and that the application has been subscribed and verified by the applicant or his agent under a declaration that the particulars contained therein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief. If the application is not in form as above directed, it shall be returned to the applicant for correction.

84. All costs of any inquiry or proceeding held by a Revenue Officer under Chapter IV of the Land and Revenue Regulation shall be payable by the parties concerned as such Revenue Officer may direct. **Payment of cost.**

85 Notwithstanding anything contained in section 58 of the land and Revenue Regulation, no fine shall be imposed under that section on any person who shall, at any time after the expiration of the time fixed for registration by section 54, of his own motion, and otherwise than after the issue of a notice under section 58, apply for the registration of his name, and of the character and extent of his interest. **No penalty on persons applying for registration suo motu.**

Fees on transfers.

86. Fees at such rates as prescribed by the Chief Commissioner shall be levied by the Deputy Commissioner, Sub-Divisional Officer or other officer duly empowered to register transfer on the registry of any transfer under Chapter IV of the Land and Revenue Regulation, and no application for mutation or registration shall be entertained until such fees have been paid :

Provided that no fee for the registry of any one transfer shall exceed Rs. 100/- or be less than fifty Naye Paise when the transfer relates to a revenue fee estate, or less than twenty five naye paise when the transfer relates to a permanently-settled or nisf-khiraj estate, or to a waste land grant.

All fees under this or the following rules shall be levied from the persons in whose favour the transfer is registered, and shall be carried to the credit of the Chief Commissioner.

Note : The levy of these fees in stamps is no longer compulsory, but they may be so levied if this is the most convenient course. The Chief Commissioner is authorised to prescribe a procedure for their realisation.

Fees payable on registration of talukdari tenures.

87. No application for registration of talukdari and other similar tenures under section 55 of the Land and Revenue XXX Regulation shall be entertained until the applicant has paid fee at the following rates :—

(a) If the annual rent of the tenure does not exceed Rs 1,000/-, at the rate of 5 per cent on the rent ;

(b) If the annual rent of the tenure exceed Rs. 1,000 -, at the rate of 5 per cent, on the rent up to Rs. 1,000 -, and at 1 per cent. on all above that amount :

Provided that, if application for registry is made after three months from the date of creation of the tenure, fees shall be levied at double the above rates, and if made after six months from the date of creation of the tenure at four times the above rate.

Right of public to obtain extract from registers

88. The Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Divisional officer shall supply an extract from any register mentioned in these rules to any person who may apply for the same, subject to the payment of the prescribed searching and copying fees.

Fees and prescribed conditions for inspecting registers.

89. The registers and records of Revenue Courts shall be open to inspection on all days on which the Courts are open between certain hours, which shall be fixed for each district by the Deputy Commissioner.

The Authority to sanction inspection of registers and records deposited in the district or sub divisional record-room shall be exercised only by the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Divisional Officer or, when such officer is on tour, by the Officer in charge of his office.

A Revenue Officer authorised to grant an application, to inspect any register or record shall if he refuses such application, record his reasons for such refusal.

If the application is granted, the applicant shall observe the following rules :—

(*a*) He shall not take pen or ink into the record-room.

(*b*) He shall not in any way alter or erase any part of the registers or records he may inspect.

(*c*) He shall not remove any registers or record from the record-room, or room of the Court where it is being kept

(*d*) Any person inspecting registers or records may be permitted to take notes or copies in pencil

(*e*) Any person inspecting registers or records deposited in the record-room shall do so in the presence of the Record-keeper or Assistant Record-keeper. Inspection or registers and records, before they have been deposited in the record-room, shall be made in the presence of any ministerial Officer whom the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Divisional Officer may appoint for that purpose.

(*f*) A fee of one rupee shall be leviable in court-fee stamps for the inspection of every register, or record of a case, after it has been disposed of ; pending records may be inspected by parties to the case or by their authorised agents free of charge. The Court fee stamps shall be attached to the application for inspection, and shall be punched before the application is granted.

Chapter V

RULES UNDER CHAPTER V OF THE REGULATION, RELATING TO AREARS AND THE MODE OF RECOVERING THEM.

Land-revenue when and how payable.

90. Every sum payable on account of land-revenue shall fall due on the dates specified and shall be payable in such manner and in such instalments as may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner from time to time. When land-revenue falls due on Sunday or authorised holiday the first open day after such Sunday or holiday shall be taken as the date on which the revenue fell due. The Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Devisional Officer shall be present in office up to sun set on the dates when land revenue falls due.

Separate account notices and registers

91. Notices under section 65, clause (2) of the Regulation shall be published together with a copy of the application made in the court of the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Divisional Officer and in the Police thanas in whose jurisdiction the estate or the greater part thereof is situated, as well as in conspicuous part of the estate itself, or, where the estate is small, of the village nearest to the estate.

A register of separate accounts opened shall be kept by the Deputy Commissioner or other Officer duly empowered to dispose of applications for separate accounts.

Notice of demand.

92. Notices of demand under section 68 of the Regulation shall ordinarily be issued by, and under the signature and seal of, the following Officers :—

(a) By the Deputy Commissioner with respect of all estates situated within the district.

(b) By the Sub-Divisional Officer with respect to all estates situated within the jurisdiction of the Sub-Division.

(c) By the Sub-Deputy Collectors in charge of Tahsil for estates lying within the jurisdiction of the Tahsil.

Mode of service of notice of demand.

93. A notice of demand under rule 91 shall be served by delivering to the person to whom it is directed a copy thereof attested by the Revenue Officer who issues it, or by delivering such copy at the usual place of abode of such person to some adult male member of his family, or in case it cannot be so served, by posting such copy upon some conspicuous part of the usual or last known place of abode of such person. In case such notice cannot be served in any of the ways herein before mentioned, it shall be served in such way as the Officer issuing the notice may direct.

Sale Proclamation.

94. The statement and list of estates to be prepared under Section 72(1) and (2) of the Land and Revenue Regulation, as extended to Manipur, in respect of property to be sold under section 70, shall be prepared in the language of the district and may, if the Deputy Commissioner thinks fit, be recorded in a book prepared for this purpose, to be called the Sale Statement Book. When published in the Gazette the statement shall be published in the vernacular of the district and in English.

Publication of lists of estates.

95. The list of estates referred to in the foregoing rule shall be published :—

(a) In the Court of Revenue Officer by whom it has been prepared ;

(b) At the Office of the Sub-Deputy Collector in whose circle the estate is situated.

Serving of sale statement.

96. The sale statement mentioned in rule 93, shall be served under sub-section (4) of section 72 of the Regulation on the defaulter or, if he cannot be found, it shall be posted on a conspicuous part of the estate.

Right of public to inspect statements under section 72(1).

97. The originals or copies of the statements prepared under section 72(1) of the regulation shall, subject to such rules for proper care of those documents and the preservation of order as the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time make, be open daily (holidays excepted) to inspection by the public, free of charge, at the Office at which such statements have been prepared for such two hours during Office hours as the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time fix.

Mode of Service of Proclamation of sale, a
etc.

98. Proclamations to tenants of defaulters under section 73, and proclamations annulling settlements issued under section 90 of the Land and Revenue Regulation, as extended to Manipur shall be published in the language of the district in the Court of the Revenue Officer duly empowered to issue the same, and also at the Tahsil Sub-Deputy Collector's

Office, the house of the amin and the village public notice board in whose jurisdiction the defaulting estate or greater part thereof is situated, and a copy of the same shall be posted upon a conspicuous part of the estate itself, or where the estate is small, of the village nearest to the estate.

Notice of re-sale.

99. No notice of resale under section 78(2) of the Regulation shall be published until the expiration of three clear days after the day the purchaser has defaulted, and if the payment or tender of payment of the arrear on account of which the estate or share was first sold, and of any arrear which may have subsequently become due, shall be made by or on behalf of the proprietor or settlement-holder of the estate or share before sunset of the third day, the issue of the notice of re-sale shall be stayed

Purchase of defaulting estate by the Chief Commissioner.

100. When a defaulting estate is put up for sale for arrears of revenue due thereon, if there be no bid, the Revenue Officer conducting the sale may purchase the estate on account of the Chief Commissioner for one rupee or if the highest bid be insufficient to cover the arrear due, may purchase the estate on account of Chief Commissioner at the highest amount bid.

NOTE:—This rule applies to an estate sold for its own arrear and dose not apply to an estate sold for the purpose of recovering arrears not its own. The sale of such an estate is governed by section 91(1) of the Regulation.

Sale certificate.

101. The sale certificate referred to in Section 85 of the Regulation shall be written on stamped paper of the proper value to be supplied by the purchaser at his own expense.

If the purchaser has failed to supply stamped paper of the proper value, the Deputy Commissioner shall supply it and shall recover the value from the purchaser as an arrear of land-revenue.

Notice of transfers of estates.

102. All transfers of estates or shares of estates by sale under the provision of Chapter V of the Regulation shall be notified by the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Divisional Officer by written proclamation in his own Office and at the Tahsil Sub-Deputy Collector's Office, the house of amin and the village public notice board within whose jurisdiction the estate or greater portion thereof is situated.

Mode of delivery of possession of estate to auction purchaser.

103. (a) The Deputy Commissioner, or other Officer duly empowered, shall order delivery of possession of any estate, or any share or any particular lands of an estate, sold under the provisions of Chapter V of the Regulation to be made by proclamation to the tenants and other persons on the estate by beat of drum or in such other mode as may be customary and by affixing a copy of the sale certificate in some conspicuous place of the estate or the particular land purchased, or where the estate is small of the village nearest to the estate.

(b) In any case in which the whole estate or any particular land of an estate shall have been sold free of income-branches in accordance with the provision of section 71 of the Regulation, the purchaser may apply to the Deputy Commissioner (or other Officer duly empowered) for actual possession of the property, namely the persons to be evicted and specifying the land from which they are to be evicted. Thereupon the Deputy Commissioner (or other Officer) shall notify the persons to be evicted and if, after heading the parties and such further enquiry as he may think necessary, he is satisfied that the land specified appertains to the property sold and that the persons to be evicted are not protected by any of the provisions and section 71 of the Regulation, he shall order possession to be delivered to the applicant by removing such persons (or any of them) from the land.

Application of annulment of sales.

104. (1) Application under section 81 of the Regulation may be made to the Chief Commissioner directly and either separately or in combination with an appeal under section 79.

Note :—If a joint application is made under sections 70 and 81, the stamps appropriate for an appeal before the Chief Commissioner must be affixed before the application can be entertained.

(2) When such an application is made to the Chief Commissioner and in combination with an appeal under section 79, the Chief Commissioner may pass orders setting aside the sale under section 81 on the ground of hardship or injustice. The setting

aside by the Chief Commissioner of the sales under section 81 of the Regulation shall be publicly notified by the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Divisional Officer in the same manner as the fact of the sales becoming final and conclusive is required to be notified under rule 100.

Demand certificate.

105. The demand certificate referred to in section 91(2) of the Regulation shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

Sales of movable property where to be held.

106. Sales of movable property shall ordinarily be made on the spot, but in case of any such property the Revenue Officer duly empowered to order sales may direct that the sale be held at any other place, if he has reason for thinking that higher price will thereby be realised.

Sales for arrears less than twenty five naye paise prohibited

107. No defaulting estate or immovable property of the defaulter shall be sold for an arrear which is less then twenty five naye paise.

Annulment of Settlement.

108. The Settlement of an estate in which the Settlement-holder has a permanent, heritable, and transferable right of use and occupancy may be annulled with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner.

Provided that an appeal shall lie to the Chief Commissioner in all cases of such annulment within two months of the date of the Deputy Commissioner's order.

Chapter VI

RULES UNDER SECTION 114, 121 AND 155 RELATING TO THE PARTITION AND UNION OF ESTATES.

Application to be verified and signed.

109. Application for partition (perfect and imperfect) shall be made and shall be verified and signed by the applicant or by an agent duly authorised by him in that behalf.

Fees payable for notice.

110. The fees or other cost in respect of service of notices or publication of proclamation under Section 99 or 166 of the Land and Revenue Regulation, as extended to Manipur shall be paid either with the application or within such time as may be allowed by the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Divisional Officer, failing which the application will be rejected.

Estimates of costs of partition.

111. As soon as possible after the issue of an order under section 102, directing the partition to be made, the Revenue Officer authorised to make partition will prepare an estimate of cost and submit it to the Deputy Commissioner for approval.

Cost by whom and when paid.

112. The estimated costs of survey and partition shall be paid by the applicant and other sharers in proportion to their respective shares within the period allowed, which shall not be less than 30 days or more than 60 days from the date of the approval of the estimate by the Deputy Commissioner.

Realisation of unpaid costs.

113. If the applicant pays his share of costs, but the other shares do not pay, the Revenue Officer authorised to make the partition shall, under section 144 of the Regulation, realise the costs rateably from the defaulters under section 69.

Recovery of costs in excess of estimates.

114. Should the actual cost of survey and partition finally exceeded the cost paid under the preceding rule, the extra cost shall be realised rateably from the applicant and other proprietors or land-holders of the estate, and until such costs shall have been realised, no final order of partition shall be passed.

Refund of excess payments.

115. Any excess cost deposited by the parties shall be refunded to them by the Revenue Officer authorised to make the partition, provided that application therefor is made within one year from the final confirmation of the partition, after which the amount will lapse to the Chief Commissioner.

Limit placed on cost of partition.

116. The cost of survey and partition shall ordinarily not exceed the following rates:—

(a) If the area of estate to be partitioned does not exceed 200 acres, at Rs. 60/- per 100 acres with a minimum of Rs. 2/-.

(b) If it exceeds 200 acres, but does not exceed 400 acres, the first 200 acres at Rs. 60/- and the remainder at Rs. 50/- per 100 acres.

(c) If it exceeds 400 acres, but does not exceed 600 acres, 200 acres at Rs. 60/-, 200 acres at Rs. 50/- and the remainder at Rs. 40/-per 100 acres.

(d) If it exceeds 600 acres, 200 acres at Rs. 60/-, 200 acres at Rs. 50/-, 200 acres at Rs. 40, and the remainder at Rs. 25/- per 100 acres.

Final order is instrument of partition chargeable with stamp duty.

117. The final order sanctioning the partition is an instrument of partition and is chargeable with stamp duty under Article 45, Schedule I of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899. The order shall be duly stamped before proclamation under section 116 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, as extended to Manipur, issues.

Note :—Under section 27 of the Indian Stamp Act the instrument of Partition must contain all facts and circumstances affecting its chargeability. It is open to the Officer sanctioning partition either to send the final partition papers to the proper Officer for affixing impressed labels or to draw up the final partition on impressed stamp paper as may be convenient.

Form of application for union.

118. The application for union of estates may be presented by the applicant or by any person duly authorised by him in writing in that behalf.

Registers.

119. The following registers shall be kept in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner and Sub-Divisional Officers :—

(1) Register of applications for perfect partition of Estates.
(2) Register of applications for Imperfect partition of Estates.
(3) Register of Union of Estates.

Vide Form Nos.

Chapter VII.

RULES UNDER SECTIONS 129, 152 AND 155(B) (C) RELATING TO PROCEDURE, THE MODE OF SERVING PROCESSES, AND PROCESS-FEES.

Judicial Procedure in revenue cases.

120. The provisions of the code of Civil Procedure, and of enactments amending the same, relating to the trial of suits, the evidence and examination of witnesses procuring the attendance of witness and the production of documents, shall apply to all proceedings of a judicial nature, other than appeals, held before a Deputy Commissioner or other Revenue Officer or a Settlement Officer duly empowered to hold such proceedings.

For the purposes of this rule, the following proceedings under the Land and Revenue Regulation, as extended to Manipur, shall be regarded as proceedings of a Judicial Nature —

(a) Proceedings in connection with boundary disputes (Section 23)
(b) Proceedings in connection with disputes relating to the record of rights (Sections 41 and 42).
(c) Resumption proceedings (Section 43).
(d) Proceedings in connection with applications for mutation and registration of names (Sections 53 and 54).
(e) Proceedings in connection with applications for separate accounts (Section 65).
(f) Proceedings arising out of the attachment or sale of movable or immovable property, or of applications to set aside sale, under Chapter V.
(g) Proceedings in connection with the partition or union of estates under Chapter VI.
(h) Any other proceedings expressly declared by rules issued under the provisions of the Land and Revenue Regulation, as extended to Manipur, to be judicial proceedings.

Award of cost.

121. In all judicial proceedings held under the Regulation, the Court may award such costs as it thinks fit and may determine by whom they are to be paid, and, where there are several persons liable, the amount to be paid by each.

Executive Procedure.

122. In proceedings under those mentioned in rule 118 witnesses shall not be examined on oath, and memorandum only of their evidence shall be recorded. Such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Revenue Officer who examines the witnesses and may be written in language of the Court, or in English, if the Revenue Officer is sufficiently acquainted with English.

Note :—In virtue of section 141, clause (2), witnesses may be punished for giving false evidence even though they have not been examined on oath.

Power of Deputy Commissioner and Sub-Divisional Officer to distribute work.

123. A Deputy Commissioner or Sub-divisional Officer shall not, under section 129 of the Land and Revenue Regulation, as extended to Manipur, refer any case for investigation or report to a Revenue Officer of lower rank than a Sub-Deputy Collector, nor shall he direct any Revenue Officer below such rank, to deal with, and to investigate and to report on, any case or class of cases without reference.

Appeal procedure and register.

124. No appeal petition shall be entertained that is not properly stamped or accompanied by a certified copy of the order appealed against.

A Register of appeals shall be kept in every Revenue Appellate Court.

Mode of Services of processes.

125. Except where otherwise directed by the Land and Revenue Regulation, as extended to Manipur, or by rules issued thereunder, the provisions of the Civil procedure Code and of enactments amending the same shall apply to the issue, service, and return of processes on parties and witnesses in any revenue case, appeal or investigation pending before a Revenue Officer or a Settlement Officer.

Fees on Judicial processes.

126. Fees on processes which are issued by Revenue Officers or Settlement Officers in cases under the Land and Revenue Regulation, as extended to Manipur, and in cases of a judicial nature as defined in rule 118 shall be charged in accordance with the rules framed by the Judicial Commissioner, under Clause (i), Section 20, of the Court fees Act, VII of 1870.

Fees on executive processes.

127. The following rules relate to fees chargeable an executive processes :—

(a) Except where otherwise directed in any rule issued under the Land and Revenue Regulation, as extended to Manipur, fees on executive processes shall be charged at the uniform rate of one rupee on every warrant, and at the same rate on every summons, notice proclamation or other order issued ;

Provided that, when processes on any one kind other than warrants are to be served or executed in the same case and at the same time on more persons than one, the fee leviable shall be twenty five naye paise each such person subject to a minimum of one rupee and a mixiumum of Rs. 2-8-0 for all processes.

(b) An order calling upon an amin for report, or informing him of orders passed in any case by a Revenue Officer, is not a process within the meaning of this rule, and no fee shall be charged on such orders.

(c) Postal charges, when the process has to be sent by post, shall be defrayed by the Chief Commissioner.

(d) If a peon is detained at the place of service for more than 24 hours at the request of the person at whose instance the process was issued, or of his agent, such person or agent must pay demurrage at fifty naye paise a day.

(e) Processes issued by, or at the instance of, a Revenue Officer shall be served in the first instance free of charge, but the fees chargeable under these rules shall be levied from the parties to the case, according as the Revenue Officer disposing of the case may determine. The fees so recovered shall be attached in court fee stamps to the Nazir's report of recovery of the fees.

(f) In respect of each peon necessary to ensure safe custody of attached property when he is left actually in charge, a daily fee of fifty naye paise shall be charged.

(g) In case where a demurrage fee, or a fee for the safe custody of property, is leviable under clauses (d) and (f) of this rule, the additional fee which may become payable after process has issued shall be paid by filing a written requisition to the Revenue Officer who issued the process to receive the fee, which document shall bear on its face stamps equivalent to the additional fee, with a memorandum of the purpose for which it is paid.

(h) Applications for refund of process fees paid under these rules shall not be entertained unless preferred within one year of the date on which the fees were paid.

(i) All fees for executive processes shall be prepared in stamps, whenever possible, to be affixed to the application for issue of process. Where post-payment is unavoidable, and the fees are paid in stamps, the Nazir shall affix the stamps to his report; if paid in cash, the Nazir on receipt of the amount shall buy the necessary stamps and affix them to the report. In all cases the stamps shall be punched in the presence of, or by, a Revenue Officer:

Provided that in cases in which process fees are remitted by money-order whether singly or with land-revenue or local rates, the fees should be finally credited to the Chief Commissioner in Treasury accounts as a receipt under the head "XXI-Administration of Justice-Court-fees realised in cash". The Treasury Officer will note on the money order coupon the number and the date of the credit and send it forthwith to the Nazir to make a note of payment of the fees in his process register. On the face of the process a note will similarly be made in red ink showing the payment of the amount of process-fee and the number and date of the Treasury Voucher.

Imphal:—Printed and Published by the Superintendent Government Press—230/3.4-59.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 5-E-3 IMPHAL, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1959 (CHAITRA 19, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—LAW & HOME BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Imphal, the 3rd April, 1959.
13 Chaitra 1881.

No. J-45/55.—In continuation of this Administration Notification of even number dated the 16th January, 1959 regarding submission of opinion on the Sikh Gurdwaras Bill, 1958 by Sardar Amar Singh Saigal, M. P., the public are hereby informed that the time appointed for eliciting opinion on the Bill to provide for the better administration of Sikh Gurdwaras situated in different States of Indian Union and for inquiries into matter connected therewith has been extended upto 30th July, 1959 by the Lok Sabha by adopting the following Motion on 20th March, 1959.

> "That the time appointed for eliciting opinions on the Bill to provide for the better administration of Sikh Gurdwaras situated in different States of Indian Union and for inquiries into matters connected therewith be extended upto the 30th July, 1959".

2. It is further notified for general information that any person or public body desiring to submit an opinion on the bill should be so through this Administration, only on or before the 15th July, 1959 in triplicate and that any opinion thereon which is submitted direct to the Lok Sabha Secretariat or to any other Ministry of the Govt. of India will not be accepted.

By order e to.,

S. C. BARDHAN,
Secretary (Law & Home),
Manipur Administration.

Imphal :—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—C. 235/9-4-59.

Manipur Administration.

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M. G. SINGH,
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Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 6-E-4 **IMPHAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1959 (CHAITRA 20, 1881).**

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION.

SECRETARIAT—REVENUE BRANCH.

CORRIGENDUM.

Imphal, the 8th April, 1959.

No. R/109/58.—Please read "AFTER' for "BEFORE" occuring in the last line of para I of this Administration order No R/109/58 dated the 18th March, 1959 published in the Manipur Gazette Extraordinary No 3-E-2 dated 3rd April, 1959.

S C BARDHAN,
Secretary (Law & Home),
Manipur Administration.

Imphal.—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—C 230/10-4-59

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BIJAI SINGH,
Inspector General of Police,
Manipur, Imphal.

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Secretary (L),
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Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 7-E-5 IMPHAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1959 (CHAITRA 21, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION.

SECRETARIAT—REVENUE BRANCH.

Orders by the Chief Commissioner.

Imphal, the 9th April, 1959.

No. HCO/42/55-59 —The Chief Commissioner is pleased to postpone the sale of Fishery No. 82 Keinou Awang Soi with fishery No. 86 Ngaikhong Laisoi to 30th April, 1959.

K. Lamphel Singh,
Assistant Secy. (Revenue),
Manipur Administration.

Imphal :—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—C. 230/11-4-59.

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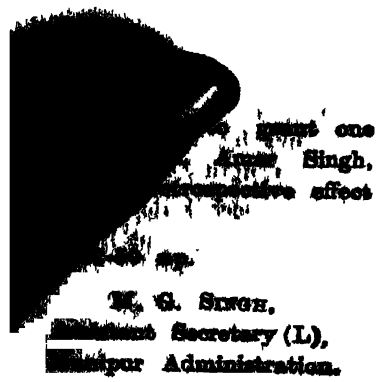
BIJAI SINGH,
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Manipur, Imphal.

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S. C. BARDHAN,
Secretary (Law & Home),
Manipur Administration.



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M. G. SINGH,
[illegible] Secretary (L),
[illegible]pur Administration.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 8-E-6. **Imphal, Thursday, April 16, 1959 (Chaitra 26, 1881).**

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE MANIPUR.

Imphal, the 4th April, 1959

O. B. No. 1548
dt 24-[illegible]-58 C. I. D. Inspector Shri L. Gopal Singh is granted E L for one month subject to availability of leave due

O. B. No. 1613
dt 4-10-58 Inspector Shri L. Gopal Singh of C I D having been granted E L. for one month vide O B. No 1548 dated 24-[illegible]-58 availed of the leave from 24-9-58 a. m.

O. B. No. 1782
dt 30-10-58 C. I. D. Inspector Shri L Gopal Singh is granted E L. for 21 days in extension of E L. already granted to him

BIJAI SINGH,
Inspector General of Police,
Manipur, Imphal.

SECRETARIAT—LAW & HOME BRANCH.

Imphal, the 6th April. 1959
16 Chaitra 1881.

No. Police/44/58.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Shri D. N. Banerjee, Supervisor (Police-Wireless) of the Directorate of Co-ordination on deputation to this Administration as Inspector (Radio) on the scale of Rs 175-10-250-EB 15 310-20-450/- with effect from 10 1-57 the date of his joining.

2. The fixation of his initial pay and allowances etc will be regulated on the standard terms of deputation vide the Government of India's letter No. F. 4/18/55-Est dated 28-10-55 read with subsequent modifications vide Government of India's letter Nos. F. 1/12/57-MT dated 13-1-58 and F. 4/18/55-Estt. C(MT) dated 18-3-58.

S. C. BARDHAN,
Secretary (Law & Home),
Manipur Administration.

SECRETARIAT—TRANSPORT BRANCH.

Imphal, the 9th April, 1959.

No. B-TP/25/13/58/Tpt/S(H)AS(L).—The Chief Commissioner, Manipur is pleased to grant one advance increment in the scale of Rs. 125-7½-150-9-235(EB)-10-275 to Shri L. Amar Singh, Assistant Manager (Traffic) in the Manipur State Transport Department with retrospective effect from the 7th Nov., 1958.

2. Shri L. Amar Singh's pay on 7th November, 1958 will be Rs. 132-50 np.

M. G. SINGH,
Assistant Secretary (L),
Manipur Administration.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER HIGHWAYS DIVISION (SOUTH), P. W. D MANIPUR.

TENDER NOTICE. No. 1/HS.

Imphal, the 6th April, 1959.

Sealed tenders in P. W. D. 8 form are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 3 P. M. on 20-4 59 from contractors enlisted by Manipur Administration for the work, "Renewal of Surface (S2) to Tiddim Road (9 to 30 Miles),—Surface Painting", Estimated Cost Rs. 17,550/-, Earnest Money—Rs. 440/-, Time Allowed—2 (two) months, Cost of Tender Document Rs. 3/- (Not refundable). The tenders will be opened on the same day at 3-15 P. M. by the undersigned in the presence of intending contractors. The tender documents will be sold to intending contactors upto 1 P. M. on 18-4-59. The drawings and connected documents may be seen in the office of the undersigned during office hours on any working day.

S RAMACHANDRAN,
Executive Engineer Highways South Division
P. W. D. Manipur.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MANIPUR

NOTIFICATION NO. 7

Imphal, the 10th April, 1959

It is hereby notified for information of the public that Waithow Soirel (No 226) and Waithow Phoomnom (No. 225) fisheries will be sold by public auction at the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Manipur, at Imphal at 10 A. M. on 16-4-59 for the period till 31-5-59 commencing from the date of sale of the fisheries, subject to the condition that the auction purchasers wil have no right to object to the construction of an earthern bund in front of the Waithow bridge or the excavation of any tank inside the fisheries by the Manipur Administration

2. The terms and conditions of sale of the aforesaid fisheries will be the same as those contained in my Notification No 1 published in the Manipur Gazette of 27-1-59, except that the auction purchasers shall have to pay the difference between the security deposit and the full value of the accepted bid within 10 days from the date of sale of the fisheries

3. The above fisheries will be sold separately.

C H. NAIRI,
Deputy Commissioner, Manipur

NOTICE INVITING TENDER.

Imphal, the 15th April, 1959

Sealed tenders are invited in the P. W. D. Form 7, and will be received by the Assistant Enginee Imphal Buildings Sub-Division, P. W D Manipur upto 3.00 P M. on the 20th April, 1959, fro contractors enlisted by Manipur Administration for the following works.

Sl. No.	Name and description of item.	Estimated cost.	Earnest money	Cost of tender document	Time allowe
1.	Construction of a guard room in Deputy Commissioner's Bungalow at Imphal	Rs. 1,931/-	Rs. 48/-	Rs 2/-	1 (one) mont
2.	Addition and alteration in Assistant Engineer's Qtr. No. 2 (Occupied by I. of Schools)	Rs. 928/-	Rs 24/-	Rs. 2/-	15 (fifteen) days.

The tenders will be opened on the same day at 3-15 P. M. by the Assistant Engineer, Impl Buildings Sub-Division in the presence of intending contractors. The tender forms and schedu will be sold by the Executive Engineer, Water Supply & Imphal Buildings Division to intendi contractors upto 3.00 P. M. on the 18th April, 1959.

The connected documents terms and conditions for acceptance of tenders etc. may be seen in t office of the Assistant Engineer, Imphal Buildings Sub-Division during office hours on any working d

BALBIR SINGH,
Assistant Engineer
Imphal Buildings Sub-Division P.W
Manipur.

SECRETARIAT—STATIONERY & PRINTING BRANCH.

Imphal, the 19th March, 1959.

No. B.T.Press/13/59.—The following statement showing the names of industrial undertakings licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, during the month of January, 1959 for the establishment of new undertakings etc. issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industries, NewDelhi, is published for general information.

N. N. SINGH,
Assistant Secretary (P), Manipur Administration.

LIST OF LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951. DURING THE MONTH JANUARY, 1959.

SCHEDULED INDUSTRIES—METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES.

State.	Name and address of the industrial undertaking.	Location of the industrial undertaking.	Licence No. and date.	Type of licence/ permission i.e New S.E.N.A carrying on/Shifting	Licence of manufacture and capacity licenced permitted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Scheduled Industry No. 1.A(3):—Iron and Steel castings and forgings.			
West Bengal.	M/S. Kolay Iron & Steel Co., 171, Bow-Bazar Street, Calcutta—12.	Kankinara, 24, Parganas, WestBengal.	L 1.A(3)/N-32/59 15-1-59	N. U.	Malleable castings 2400 tons per annum.	
			Schd. Ind. No. 1. A(4):—Iron and Steel structurals.			
Madras.	M/S. Enfield India Ltd., Royal Enfield Bldgs., Tirunvottiyar, Madras.	Madras.	L/1.A(4)/N-28/59 29-1-59	N. A.	General Steel Fabrication Works 1200 tons p.a.	
			Schd. Ind. No. 1.A(7):—Other products of iron and steel.			
Andhra Pradesh.	M/S. Andhra Steel Corporation (P) Ltd., Visakhapatnam.	Visakhapatnam Andhra Pradesh.	L/1.A(7)/N-62/59 12-1-59	N. U.	4800 tons of ½" dia M. S. bars per annum.	
Bihar.	M/s. Shri Panna Mills, Bhagalpur—2.	Bhagalpur, Bihar.	L/1-A(7)/N-63/59 15-1-59	C. O. B.	Cast Iron castings 720 tons per annum.	
Madras.	M/s. Mysore Premier Metal Factory, Mint Street, Madras.	Madras.	L/1.A(7)/N-64/59 21-1-59	C. O. B.	Stainless steel cutensils 240 tons per annum.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay.	M/s Standard Rolling Shutters & Eng Works, Byculla Goods yard, Bombay	Bombay.	L 1A(7) N-65 59 22 1 59	C. O. B	Rolling shutters, Rolling grilles, collapsible gates and other iron and steel building materials .. 900 tons per annum	
do	M/s. Bamsambhoy Jetha, Opposit Byculla Goods Dept. Bombay.	Bombay.	L 1A 7)/N-66 59 22-1 59	C. O B.	Drums & Containers 2,600 tons per annum	
do	M/s. Poysha Industrial Co. (P) Ltd., Messent Road, Sewri, Bombay—15	Bombay.	L/1A(7)/N-67 59 22 1 59	S E	Open top sanitary cans 8,400,000 Nos per annum	
West Bengal.	M/s. Neo Metals Ltd, 234, Gopal Lal, Tagore Road, Bardnagore, Calcutta.	Calcutta.	I /1A(7) N 68 59 28 1 59	C O B	Plain and Printed tin containers 200 tons per annum.	
			Scheduled Industries No 1B(2) —Semi-manufactures and manufactures.			
Bombay.	M/s. Orient Metal Industries, 363 Bapty Road, Bombay—8.	Bombay.	L/1B(2) N-23/59 -1 1 59	C O. B	Copper & Brass. (1) Wire 90 tons per annum. (2) Rods 110 tons per annum. (3) Strips & Bus bars 125 tons per annum	
Punjab.	M/s New Chanana Metal Industries (P) Ltd., Jagadhri.	Jagadhri, Punjab.	L/1B 2)/N-21/59 7-1 59	C. O. B.	Brass alluminium utensils/sheets & circles 600 tons per annum	
do	M/s. Milap Metal Works, Jagadhri.	Jagadhri, Punjab.	L/1B(2)/N-22 59 14-1-59	C. O. B.	Brass Sheets & circles 100 tons per annum.	
			Scheduled Industry No. 5(2) —Electrical motors.			
Mysore.	Government Electric Factory, Mysore Road, Bangalore—2.	Bangalore.	L/5(2)/N-19/59 6-1-59	S. E.	(1) Electric motors 48,000 H. P. per annum (2) Transformers 1,200,000 K.V.A. per annum (3) Switchgear control gear: of the value Rs. 4,000,000 p a.	
Punjab.	M/s. J. N. Sharma & Sons, Industrial Area, Faridabad, Township.	Faridabad.	L/5(2)/N-20/59 14-1-59	N. A.	900 tons of laminations for electric motors and transformers p. a.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Schd. Ind. No. 5(6)—Electrical Cables and Wires.			
Bombay.	M/s Plasticables Private Ltd, 36, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay—1.	Bombay.	L/5(6)/N-22/59 15-1-59	C. O B	Electrical wires and cables to be determined. P. V. C. compositions : 270 tons per annum on three shift.	
Bombay.	M/s Shakti Trading Co, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay—1.	Bombay.	L 5(6)/N-23 59 29-1-59	C. O. B.	Cotton and paper covered. } 300 tons per annum. Copper wires and strips. } Annealed bare copper wires : 600 tons per annum.	
			Schd Ind. No. 7(5)—Automobiles			
West Bengal	M/s Usha Automobile & Engg. Co. Private Ltd Calcutta	Cossipore Calcutta	L 7(5) N-23/59 28-1-59	N. A.	1. Door Lock remot control for automobiles 72,000 pieces per annum. 2. Window Regulators for atomobiles 72,000 pieces per annum.	
			Schd Ind. No. 7(6)—Bicycles.			
Uttar Pradesh	M/s Cawnpore Cycle Ltd Bhannanapurwa Kanpur	Bannanapurwa Canpur U. P.	L 7 6) N 12,59 27-1-59	N. A.	Bicycle saddles 90,000 per annum.	
Delhi.	M/s The English Cycle and Motor Co, (India) Private Ltd, Delhi 6	Delhi	L/7(6)/N-13 59 28-1 59	N U.	Bicyle Lugs : 480,000 sets per annum. B. B. Shells : 480,000 pieces per annum.	

SCHEDULED INDUSTRY NO. 8—INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Schd Ind No. 8(A 1)—Textile Machinery			
Madras	P Raju Naidu & Co, Ganapathy P O Coimbatore, Madras	Ganapathy P O Coimbatore, Madras	L \ A 1 \ 22 59 15 1 59	N U	48 fourty eight Nos per annum of step cotton cleaners and 3,600 (three thousand and six hundred) Nos of card cans per annum on double shift basis	
			Schd Ind No 8 (A-2)—Jute Machinery			
West Bengal	M/s Shalimar Wood Products Private Ltd, 138 Canning Street Calcutta	No 1 Swaranmoyee Road Shalimar, Howran, West Bengal	L 8 A 2 \ 1 59 6 1 59	C O P	18,00,00,000 (Eighteen crores) of card and gill pins per annum on single shift basis	
			Schd. Ind No 8(A 4) Sugar Machinery			
					Name of the manufactured products	**Production capacity (Annul)**
Bombay.	The Ravalgaon Sugar Farm Ltd, Construction Houe, Ballard Estate Bombay-1	Ravalgaon Nasik Bombay	L A \ 1 59 \ 1 59	C O B	1 G M. Chokeless pumps	1 doz
					2 Rotary molasses pumps	10 doz
					3 Mill Roller scrapers Trash plates 2 (C I) Carrier sprocket wheels and side plates	2 doz each 4 do
					4 So 2 Burners and tower suitable for 800 ton crushing capacity	3 Nos each
					5 Short lengths of H P. Wrought iron pipe bends, Tees, welded piping and vessels of various sizes	1000 RFT. 2 doz.
					6 Rolling stock axle boxes Squares, washers bearing for axle boxes	20. doz
					7 Tram line turn table	1 to 2 doz
					8 G M Filter press (small type)	1 doz
					9 Boiler furnace fittings such as fire bars, bearer bars Dead plates door dampers and frames etc	4 doz each size

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Name of the manufactured products.	**Production capacity.**
					10 Electrical motor spares such as end shields, bearing housing, copper contacts, starters.	4 doz each size
					11. Agriculture implements ploughs ridgers, shares etc	1 doz.
					12. Animal driven road roller hand trollys, cycle stands	½ doz.
					13. Crystallisers—Rotary and vacuum type.	
					14 Sugar hopper, pug mills, centrifugals, bearing housings, Arms, for Magma Mixer, spray nozzles spray heads.	½ doz
					15 4 Deck Sugar grades	½ doz
					16 Magma pumps	
					17 Cane cutter and leveller knives	1 doz of each set
					18 M S. Tanks (Square and round)	2 doz
					19. Building trussees	
					20. Plunger type pump for lime	½ doz.
					21. Boiler bagasse feeders	1 doz.
					22 High speed centrifugal scrapers and ploughs.	½ doz.
					Schd. Ind. No 8(A 5) Tea machinery	
Assam	**M/s. Steelsworth Ltd., Tinsukia, Sukhanpokhari, Assam.**	**Tinsukia Sukhanpokhari Assam.**	L 8 A-5 N-2 59 14-1-59	N. A	**Items**	**Per annum double shift**
					1 C T C machines	36 (thirty six) Nos.
					2 Green Leaf sifters	60 (sixty) Nos
					Spares for C.T.C. machines	
					3 C T C. Link chains	240 (two hundred & forty) Nos.
					4 C T.C Rollers	360 (three hundred & sixty) Nos.
					5. Belt convyer Rollers	360 (three hundred & sixty) Nos.
					6 Non magnetic segments	3456 (three thousand four hundred & fifty six) Nos.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					7. C. T. C. Trays	6720 (six thousand seven hundred & twenty) Nos. per annum.
West Bengal	M/s. Port Engineering Works Ltd., 8 Clive Road, Calcutta.	Nazirgunge Botonical Gardens Post Howrah, West Bengal.	L/8/A-5/N-3/59 14-1-59	N.A.	50 (fifty) Machines of M. C. Tear—Rotorvane Tea Rollers on single shift.	
		SCHEDULED INDUSTRY NO. 8(B-13) Refrigeration plants for industrial use.				
Bombay	M/s. Blue Star Industries Private Ltd. 8 Thomas Street, Colaba, Bombay-5.	8 Thomas Street, Colaba, Bombay-5.	L/8/B-13/N-3/59 22-1-59	C. O. B.	6 (six) numbers of ice plants per annum on single shift basis.	
		SCHEDULED INDUSTRY No. 8(C-3) Grinding wheels and abrasives.				
Madras	M/S. Shevray Bauxite Products & Co. Private Ltd., 4, Scindhia house, New Delhi.	Yercaud Salem, Madras.	L/8/C-3/N-2/59 10.1.59	C. O. B.	Synthetic Emery grains—	1680 tons on three shifts basis.
					Grinding Paste—	15,600 lbs. on a single shift basis.
West Bengal	M/S. Krishnalal Thirani & Co. Ltd., 8 India Exchange Place, Calcutta 1.	125, Barrackpore Trunk Road, Calcutta.	L/8/C-3/N-3/59 22.1.59	S. E.	240 tons per annum of Bonded Abrasives (Grinding wheels) on single shift basis.	
		SCHEDULED INDUSTRY NO. 9—MACHINE TOOLS.				
Bombay.	M/s. Parmer Machanic Works, Tramway Road, Surendranagar, Bombay State.	Tramway Road, Surendranagar, Bombay.	L/9/N-16/59 9-1-59	N.A.	Cane Pulley 6" centre lathes. Geared Head Type lathes 6" centre. Geared Head Type lathes 7½" centre.	312 Nos. per annum on single shift.
West Bengal.	M/s. Birani Metal Works Private Ltd, 38 Strand Road, Calcutta.	44 Foreshore Road Howrah, West Bengal	L/9/N-17/59 17-1-59	N.A.	48 Nos. of crucible type tilting and pit Furnances per annum on single shift basis. 12 Nos. of Rotary Furnances per annum on single shift.	
Bombay.	M/s. Cooper Engineering Ltd., Satara Road, Bombay.	From Satara Road, Satara to Chinchiwad, Poona. Bombay.	L/9/N-18/59 23-1-59	Shifting	Capacity as it had before shifting.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SCHEDULED INDUSTRY NO. 10-2 AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.						
					Item	**Capacity per annum (on single shift basis)**
Madras.	M s Shaw Wallace & Co Ltd. P O. Box No 14 Madras-1.	Kaduvetti (Near Madras)	L/10-2 N-5/59 23-1-59	N.U.	1. Sprayers 2. Dusters	4,800 Nos. 720 Nos.
SCHEDULED INDUSTRY NO. 19(1) INORGANIC HEAVY CHEMICALS.						
Bombay.	M s Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co Ltd, 317 -1, Prospect Chambers, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Rd, Fort Bombay	Ambernath, Dist Thana, Bombay State.	L 19(1) N-39 59 9-1-59	N.A.	Chlorosulphonic acid 90 tons per month.	
SCHEDULED INDUSTRY NO 19(5)—PAINTS, VARNISHES AND ENAMELS.						
West Bengal	M s Indu Paint Colour & Varnish Co. Ltd, 14. Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.	39, Shalimar Rd Sibpur, Howrah.	L/19(5)/N-6/59 20-1-59	C.O.B.	Paints & Enamels 50 tons per mensem. Varnishes 2,500 gallons p.m.	On single shift basis.
SCHEDULED INDUSTRY NO 19(11) INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES. WEEDICIDES & LIKE.						
Bombay.	M s Alkalne Chemical Works Co Ltd. Baroda.	Baroda	L/19 11)/N-9/59 15-1-59	S.E.	(on single shrift basis) **Items** (a) Solid Formulations B. H. C. formulations Chlordance do Lindance do Endrin do Parathion do Copper fungicide do Warferrin do (all the above formulation would be in different strength of 1%, 5%, 10% and 50%).	**Capacity per annum.** 10 tons 7 do 2 do 5 do 5 do 10 do 5 do

1	2	3	4	5	6	6
					Items	**Capacity per annum.**
					(b) Liquid formulations.	
					B.H.C. formulations	10 tons.
					Chlordane do	5 do.
					Lindane do	3 do
					Endrin do	5 do
					Parathion do	7 do
					(All the above formulation will be in different strengths of 10%, 20% and 50%).	
Bombay.	**M/s. Bharat Pulverising Mills Private Ltd., Hexamar House, 38-A, Sayani Road, Bombay-28.**	Byculla, Bombay	L 19(11)/N-10 5.) 20-1-59	S E.	(on continuos working basis) Additional monthly production of 300 tons of formulations of B H.C , DDT. Lindane, Aldrin, Dieldrin, Endrin, Chlordane, Malathion Parathion, Copper Oxychloride, 2-4D, Mercury salts and Zinc phosphide.	
do	**M/s. Bharat Pulverising Mills Private Ltd., Hexamar House, 38-A, Sayani Road, Bombay-28.**	Sayani Road, Bombay.	L 19 11) N-11 59 27-1-59	S E.	Additional monthly production of 312 tons of formulations of B.H C , DDT. Aldrin, Dieldrin, Endrin, Chlordane, Malathion Parathion, Lindane, Copper Oxychloride, 2-4D, Mercury salt and Zinc Phosphide (on two shift basis).	
	Schd. Ind. No. 19(12)—Textile auxiliaries					
Punjab	**M/S. Bhiwani Gum & Guar Factory, Proprietors, Express Dairy Company, 198, Bhupen Roy Road, Behala, Calcutta-34.**	Bhiwani, Punjab.	L 19(12) N 3 59 15-1-59	C. O. B.	Guar Gum 16,200 tons per annum.	
	Schd Ind. No. 19(14)—Miscellaneous chemicals					
Uttar Pradesh	**M/S. Modi Vanaspati Mfg. Co , Modinagar.**	Modinagar	L 19(14) N 28 59 15.1 59	C O.B.	Fatty acide (Stearic acid, Oleic acid etc) 75 tons per month.	

SCHEDULED INDUSTRY NO .22—DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Name of products **Packing**	**Capacity**
Bombay.	M/s. Corn Products of India Private Ltd., Shree Niwas House, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay—1.	Bombay.	L 22/N-65/59 15-1-59	C. O B.	1 'Glucovita' Brand Glucose—D 48 × 1 lbs. tins 96 × 4 oz. tins 4 × 36 × 4 oz. alkathene bags. 2 'Rex' Brand Glucose—D 48 × 1 lb. composite containers 4 × 36 × 4 oz. alkathene bags 4 × 18 × 8 oz alkathene bags	1,54,000 (one lakh and fifty-four thousand lbs. per month.
					Name of the products	**Capacity per month**
Andhra	M/s South India Research Institute Private Ltd, Vijayawada 2.	Sirinagar, Patomate P O Via Vijaywada R S.	L 22 N-66/58 8.1.59	C. O. B	(i) INJECTION : 1. Adrenaline Hydrochloride 2. Aminophylline 3. Calcium Gluconate 4. Glucose Solution 5 Morphine Sulphate 6 Morphine Atropine Sulph 7. Quinine Bihydrochloride 8. Sodium Salicylate and Iodide 9. Liver Extracts 10. Vitamin preparations	4,50,000 (four lakh and fifty thousand c. c.)
					(ii) ORALS : 1. Malt preparations 2. Liver extracts 3. Tonics 4. Sundries (Cough Mixture) 5. Laxatives	12,500 kg (twelve thousand five hundred kg.)

SCHEDULED INDUSTRY No. 23 COTTON TEXTILES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					(iii) TABLETS.	
					1. Vitamin preparations 2. P. A. S. Calcium	1,200,000 Nos. (twelve lakh.)
					(iv) Tinctures 6,000 kg. (six thousand kg) per month.	
				Schd Ind. No. 23(1) Cotton including cotton yarn.		
Bombay	M s. The Maharana Mills (P) Ltd., Millpara Road, Porbandar.	Millpara Road, Porbandar.	L/23, 1/102 59 7-1 59	S E	Cotton yarn Additional 5,312 spindles	
Uttar Pradesh	M/s. U.P. Co-operative Spg. Mills Ltd, Etawah (U.P)	Etawah U P.	L/23(1)(103) 59 21-1-59	N.U.	Cotton yarn 12,000 spindles.	
Madras	The Ramanathapuram Co-operative Spg. Mills Shrivilliputhur, Madras State.	Shrivilliputhur, Ramnad.	L/23(1)/104/59 24-1-59	N U	Cotton yarn 12,000 spindles.	
Orissa	M/s Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bhubaneswar, (Orissa State.)	Bargarh, Orissa	L, 23(1)/105 59 28-1-59	N.U.	Cotton yarn 12,000 spindles.	
				Schd. Ind No. 23 5 Synthetic, artificial fibres.		
Bombay	M/s. Bechardas Spg. & Wvg Mills Co. Ltd, P.B. No. 22, Raikhad Ahmedabad.	Raikhad, Ahmedabad.	L'23/5/N-105 59 28-1-59	C O.B.	Staple fibre yarn on 10,000 spindles or 15% of the total spindleage whichever is higher.	
Bombay	M/s. Khanna Silk Mills (P) Ltd., Silk House, Silk Bazar, Bombay-2.	Bombay	L 23/5 N-96/58 28-1-59	N U.	20 powerlooms for the manufacture of velvet fabrics.	
Bombay	M/s. Shanghai Mills (P) Ltd, Great Social Building 3rd floor, Sir P. M Road, Fort, Bombay.	Bombay	L 23 5 N-104, 59 27-1-59	S.E.	20 powerlooms on purchase from M/s. Ram Lall Silk Mills Bombay for the manufacture of Grey cloth.	

SCHEDULED INDUSTRY No. 24(3) PAPER AND PULP INCLUDING POPER PRODUCTS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay	M/S. Simplex Board and Paper Products, Nandurbar (West Khandesh)	Nandurbar (West Khandesh)	L/24/3 N-11/59 19-1-59	N. U.	2,220 tons of straw boards per annum.	

SCHEDULED INDUSTRY No. 26(1) ALCOHOL

Uttar Pradesh	Daurala Sugar Works, Distillery Deptt. Daurala (Meerut Distt).	Daurala (Meerut Distt.)	L/26(1)/N-5 59 12.1.59	S. E.	One lac gallons of power and Industrial alcohol per month.	

SCHEDULED INDUSTRY No. 27 FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

Schd. Ind. No. 27(4) Flour

West Bengal	M/S. Krishna Flour Mills Private Ltd., 8, Lyon Range, Calcutta-1	Howrah	L/27(4)/N-3 59 23 1.59	C. O B.	750 tons of Flour, Atta, Sugi per month.	

Schd. Ind. No. 27(5) Other processed foods

Uttar Pradesh	M S. Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd., Delhi.	Daurala	L 27/5 N-3 58 6-1-59	C O. B.	50 tons of confectionrey per month.	

SCHEDULED INDUSTRY No. 28(1) VEGETABLE OILS INCLUDING SOLVENT EXTRACTED OILS

Bombay	M S. Zia-ud-din Yasin Khatile Oil Mills 33, Imamwada Road, Bombay.	33, Imamwada Road, Bombay.	L 28(1)/N-44 59 24 1 59	C. O. B.	Crushing of 44 forty-four) tons oilseed per day on three shift basis.	

SCHEDULED INDUSTRY NO. 30(1)—TYRES AND TUBES.

West Bengal.	M s Indian Rubber Manufacturers Ltd., Calcutta.	Calcutta.	L 30-1 N-7 59 16-1-59	S E.	Slazengers Tennies balls—1,00,000 dozens per annum.	

SCHEDULED INDUSTRY NO. 33(1)—HOLLOW WARE.

West Bengal.	M/s Hindusthan National Glass Manufacturing Co Ltd., Calcutta.	P. O. Rishra, (Hooghly)	L/33(1),N-20 59 12-1-59	S.E	465 tons of Bottles including aerated water milk bottles penicillin vitals, tumbelers pressed ware & chimney ware per month.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		SCHD IND No 33(4)—GLASS WOOL				
Bihar	M s Pandit Kananvalal Punj, New Delhi	Adityapur Distt Jam shedpur Bihar State	L 33 4 N 3 59 24 1 59	N L	120 tons of Mineral wool, slag wool, Glass wool and products there of	
Bombay	M s Bharat Tiles and Marble Private Ltd Bombay.	Koli Kalyan Distt Thana Bombay State	L 3 4 N 2 59 14 1 59	N L	60 tons of Glass wool, Glass fibre, Bonded glass, Fibre sections like half round pipe sections per month	
		SCHEDULED INDUSTRY No 34(7)—CERAMICS TILES				
Kerala	M s The Malabar Tile Works L O Feroke, Dist Kozhikode	Feroke	L 34 4 N 1 59 24 1 59	S E	25 lacs pcs of terracotta tiles per annum.	
		SCHEDULED INDUSTRY No 36—TIMBER PRODUCTS				
		Schd Ind No 36—1 PLYWOOD				
Kerela	M s Phoenix Plywood, Kottayam	Kottayam	L 36 1 N 27 59 16 1 59	N L	The S E shall have installed capacity (on three shift basis) for the manufacture of the following 1 The production of tea chest should be restricted to 18,00,000 (eighteen Lakhs) sq ft per annum 2 The balance of 30,96,216 (thirty lakhs ninety six thousands two hundred and sixteen) sq ft should be utilised for commercial plywood	
		Schd. Ind No 36—2—Hardboard, including fibre-board, chip-board and the like				
Uttar Pradesh	M s William Jacks and Co Ltd 16—Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta	Dhampur	L 36 2 N 2 59 23 1 59	N L	Jax Board 9 (nine million sq. ft. per annum on two shift basis	
		Schd Ind No 36—4—Timber Products—Miscellaneous				
Bombay	M s Chemical Moulding Mfg Co (Private) Ltd, Bombay—41	Bombay	L 36 4 N 28 59 17 1 59	C O B	Picture frame mouldings 10,000 (ten thousand) running ft per day on single shift basis	

Manipur Gazette

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MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—LAW & HOME BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Imphal, the 24th December, 1958.
3 Pausa 1880 Saka.

No. J/15/54(III).—The Tea (Alteration in duties of Customs and Excise) Act, 1958 (45 of 1958) published in the Gazette of India, Extra-Ordinary Part II Section I dated the 27th November, 1958 is re-published for general information.

By Order etc.

S. C. BARDHAN,
Secretary (Law & Home), Manipur Administration.

THE TEA (ALTERATION IN DUTIES OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE) ACT, 1958

(45 of 1958)

AN

ACT

further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, and the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, for the purpose of altering the duties of customs and excise on tea.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Tea (Alteration in Duties of Customs and Excise) Act, 1958. Short title

2. In the Second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, for Item No. 5, the following Item shall be substituted, namely : — Amendment of Second Schedule, Act 32 of 1934.

"5	Tea	Not exceeding 30 *naye paise* per lb as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, fix.".

3. In the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, for Item No. 14, the following Item shall be substituted, namely :— Amendment of First Schedule, Act 1 of 1944.

"14	TEA—	
	"Tea" includes all varieties of the product known commercially as tea, and also includes green tea.	
(1)	Tea, all varieties except package tea falling within sub-item (2) of this item.	Not exceeding 19 *naye paise* per lb. as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, fix.
(2)	Package tea, that is to say, tea packed in any kind of container containing not more than 60 lbs. net of tea.	21 *naye paise* per lb., *plus* the duty for the time being leviable under sub-item (1) of this Item, if not already paid.".

Imw Imk—Printed and Published by the Superintendent Government Press—225/23-4-59.

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Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

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[illegible]1-E-6 IMPHAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1959 (VAISAKH 4, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION.

SECRETARIAT—HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Imphal, the 21st November, 1958.
30th Kartika, 1880 Saka.

[illegible]/15/54(III) —The undermentioned Acts published in the Gazette of India, Extra-[illegible] Part II—Section I dated the 7th October, 1958 are republished for general [illegible]ion.

	Name of Acts	No. of Acts.
1.	The Manipur and Tripura (Repeal of Laws) Act, 1958 ...	35 of 1958.
2.	The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 1958. ...	36 of 1958.
3.	The Rajghat Samadhi (Amendment) Act, 1958 ...	37 of 1958.
	The Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies Decision Amendment Act, 1958. ...	38 of 1958.
5	The Sea Customs (Amendment) Act, 1958.	39 of 1958.
6.	The Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1958. ...	40 of 1958.

By orders etc.,

S C. BARDHAN,
Secretary (Home), Manipur Administration.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]59.

THE MANIPUR AND TRIPURA (REPEAL OF LAWS) ACT, 1958.

(35 of 1958)

AN

ACT

to provide for the repeal of certain laws in force in the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura

BE IT enacted by Parliament in the Ninth Year Republic of India as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Manipur and Tripura (Repeal of Laws) Act, 1958.

Repeal of Manipur Co-operative Societies Act 1947.

2. On and from the date on which the Assam Co-operative Societies Act, 1949, is extended by notification under section 2 of the Union Territories (Laws) Act 1950, to the Union Territory of Manipur, the Manipur Co-operative Societies Act 1947, shall stand repealed

Assam Act of 1949

Repepal of Tripura Co-operative Societies & Money lenders Act

3. On and from the date on which the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925, or the Bombay Money-lenders Act, 1946, is extended by notification under section 2 of the Union Territories (Laws) Act, 1950, to the Union Territory of Tripura, the Tripura Co-operative Societies Act of 1938 T. E., or the Tripura Kushid Niyamak Bidhi, as the case may be, shall stand repealed.

Bombay VII of 1925 Bombay XXX of 1947. 40 of 1938 2 of 1939

Savings.

4. (1) The repeal of any law by section 2 or section 3 shall not affect

(*a*) the previous operation of such law or anything duly done or suffered thereunder,

(*b*) any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under such law,

(*c*) any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against such law, or

(*d*) any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid,

and any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed, as if such law had not been repealed

(2) Subject to the provisions contained in sub-section (1), anything done or any action taken (including any appointment or delegation made, notification, instruction or direction issued, form, bye-law or scheme framed, certificate obtained, permit or licence granted or registration effected) under any law repealed by section 2

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section 3 shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of the Act extended by notification as provided in that section to the Union Territory of Manipur or Tripura, as the case may be, and shall continue to be in force accordingly unless and until superseded by anything done or any action taken under the said Act.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1958

(36 of 1958)

AN

ACT

to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 1958.

Substitution of new section for section 34.

2. For section 34 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, the following section shall be substituted and shall be deemed always to have been substituted, namely :—

Repeal of Act 27 of 1933.

"34. (*1*) The Indian Medical Council Act, 1933, is hereby repealed.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, until the Council is constituted in accordance with the provisions of this Act,—

(*a*) the Medical Council of India as constituted immediately before the commencement of this Act under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933, with the addition of seven members nominated thereto by the Central Government from among persons enrolled on any of the State Medical Registers who possess the medical qualifications included in Part I of the Third Schedule to this Act (hereinafter referred to as the said Medical Council) shall be deemed to be the Council constituted under this Act and may exercise any of the powers conferred or perform any of the duties imposed on the Council ; and any vacancy occurring in the said Medical Council may be filled up in such manner as the Central Government may think fit ; and

(*b*) the Executive Committee and other Committees of the said Medical Council as constituted immediately before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be the Executive Committee and other Committees constituted under this Act.".

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE RAJGHAT SAMADHI (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1958

(37 of 1958)

AN

Act

to amend the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Rajghat Samadhi (Amendment) Act, 1958.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Amendment of section 4

2. In section 4 of the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act),—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*i*) for clause (*a*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*a*) the Mayor of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, *ex-officio*,";

(*ii*) for clauses (*c*) and (*d*), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*c*) four non officials nominated by the Central Government ,

(*d*) three members of Parliament of whom two shall be elected from among themselves by members of the House of the People and one from among themselves by members of the Council of States ";

(*b*) after sub-section (*3*), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*4*) The term of office of a member elected under clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) shall come to an end as soon as he ceases to be a member of the House from which he was elected ".

Members of Parliament nominated to the Committee by the Speaker to cease to hold office.

3. Any member of Parliament nominated by the Speaker under clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 4 of the principal Act and holding office as a member of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee immediately before the commencement of this Act shall cease to hold the said office on such commencement.

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THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (BANKING COMPANIES) DECISION AMENDMENT ACT, 1958

(38 of 1958)

AN

ACT

further to amend the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act, 1955.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows —

1. This Act may be called the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Amendment Act, 1958. Short title.

2. In the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act, 1955 1955, in section 3, after sub-section (*4*), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :— Amendment of section 3.

"(*5*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this section the Central Government may, from time to time by notification in the Official Gazette, make in lieu of the adjustment of the dearness allowance recommended in clause 1 (e) of Chapter XI of the Report of the Bank Award Commission, such adjustment thereof as it thinks fit for any period subsequent to the 31st December, 1957, with reference to the rise or fall, as compared to 144 (1944 100), of the average all-India cost of living index for any period immediately preceding that period, and upon the issue of such notification the adjustment of dearness allowance so made for any period shall be deemed to have been recommended in clause 1(e) of the Report of that Commission

Provided that any adjustment so made shall, so far as may be, bear to the rise or fall of the cost of living index the same ratio as is indicated between the adjustment of dearness allowance and the rise or fall of the cost of living index in the formula recommended in that clause.".

THE SEA CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1958

(39 of 1958)

AN

ACT

further to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows —

1. This Act may be called the Sea Customs (Amendment) Act, 1958. Short title.

[redacted]

Insertion of new section 195B.

2. In the Sea Customs Act, 1878, after section 195A the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Power to allow import or export on execution of bonds in certain cases.

"195B. (1) Where this Act or any other law requires anything to be done before a person can import or export any goods or currency or clear any goods or currency from the control of officers of Customs and the Customs-collector is satisfied that having regard to the circumstances of the case such thing cannot be done before such import, export or clearance without detriment to that person, the Customs collector may, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or such other law, grant leave for such import, export or clearance on the person executing a bond in such amount, with such surety or security and subject to such conditions as the Customs collector approves, for the doing of that thing within such time after the import, export or clearance as may be specified in the bond.

(2) If the thing is done within the time specified in the bond, the Customs-collector shall cancel the bond as discharged in full and shall, on demand, deliver it, so cancelled, to the person who has executed or who is entitled to receive it, and in such a case that person shall not be liable to any penalty provided in this Act or, as the case may be, in such other law for the contravention of the provisions thereof relating to the doing of that thing.

(3) If the thing is not done within the time specified in the bond, the Customs-collector shall be entitled to proceed upon the bond in accordance with law, and in such a case the person concerned shall also be liable to the penalty provided in this Act or, as the case may be, in such other law for such contravention as aforesaid.".

THE APPROPRIATION (No. 4) ACT, 1958

(40 of 1958)

An

Act

to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1958-59

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows —

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1958

...and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of seven thousand two lakhs and ninety-three thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1958-59, in respect of the services specified in column 2 of the Schedule. Issue of Rs. 7,42,93,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the year 1958-59.

The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated to the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year. Appropriation.

THE SCHEDULE

(See sections 2 and 3)

2	3		
	Sums not exceeding		
Services and purposes	Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
... ...	4,000	...	4,000
Services—Effective—Army ...	...	*4,000*	4,000
ure on Displaced persons and	...	*1,000*	1,000
... ...	...	*62,000*	62,000
Capital Outlay	...	*14,000*	14,000
d Advances by the Central ent	...	*2,00,00,000*	2,00,00,000
Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Fuel	4,90,00,000	...	4,90,00,000
Outlay on Roads	52,08,000	...	52,08,000
TOTAL	5,42,12,000	*2,00,81,000*	7,42,93,000

—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—C. 241/24-4-58.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 12-E-9 IMPHAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1959 (VAISAKHA 5, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION.

SECRETARIAT- HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Imphal, the 16th January, 1959.
26 Pausa 1880 Saka.

No. [illegible]4(iii)—The undermentioned Central Acts published in the Gazette of India [illegible] Part II Section 1 dated the 18th December, 1958 as Act No. 46 and [illegible] is republished for general information.

1. The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1958 (46 of 1958).

2. The Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1956 (47 of 1958).

By Order etc.

S. C. BARDHAN,

Secretary (Law & Home), Manipur Administration.

THE HIGH COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT ACT, 1958

(46 of 1958)

AN

ACT

further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1958. — Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of November, 1956.

2. In section 2 of the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in sub-section — Amendment of section 2.

[illegible] অহেনবা কাওবগী মহুংদা, [illegible]শাইথংকনি অমছুং মাখোইগী [illegible]থৌরম্বদি [illegible]অমছুং [illegible]পানিমছ।

বাই ওরদর,
টি: কিপজেন,
(ডি), মনিপুর এডমিনিষ্ট্রেশন।

(*I*), in clause (*g*), for the words "and acting Chief Justice of a High Court", the words "an acting Chief Justice, an additional Judge and an acting Judge of the High Court" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 6.

3. In section 6 of the principal Act, for the words "and not more than once", the words "or for two or more periods, not exceeding in the aggregate, six months" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 8.

4. In section 8 of the principal Act, for the words "Extraordinary leave not exceeding six months in duration may be granted to a Judge not more than once", the words "Extraordinary leave may be granted to a Judge for a period not exceeding six months, or for two or more periods, not exceeding in the aggregate, six months" shall be sustituted.

Amendment of section 14

5. In section 14 of the principal Act, after the proviso, the following further proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

"Provided further that if a Judge at the time of his appointment is in receipt of a pension (other than a disability or wound pension) in respect of any previous service in the Union or a State, the pension payable under this Act, shall be in lieu of, and not in addition to, that pension."

Amendment of section 18.

6. In section 18 of the principal Act, the proviso shall be omitted.

Insertion of new sections 23A and 23B.

7. After section 23 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely :—

Vacation of High Courts.

"23A. (*1*) Every High Court shall have a vacation or vacations for such or periods as may, from time to time, be fixed by the President, by order notified in this behalf in the Official Gazette and every such order shall have effect notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, rule or order regulating the vacation of the High Court.

(*2*) Every order made under sub-section (*1*) shall be laid before each House of Parliament.

Special provisions in respect of continuing Judges

23B. (*1*) In the calculation of the service for pension of a continuing Judge for the purposes of this Act, his previous service for pension as a Chief Justice or as a Judge of a former High Court in a Part B State, under the provisions of the High Court Judges (Part B States) Order, 1953, or any other order or rule then applicable to him, shall be reckoned as service for pension as a Chief Justice or, as the case may be, as a Judge under this Act.

(*2*) In the calculation of the amount of leave at the credit of a continuing Judge for the purposes of this Act, the amount of leave due to him immediately before the 1st day of November, 1956,

under the provisions of the High Court Judges (Part B States) Order, 1953, or any other order or rule then applicable to him, shall be added to the amount of leave at his credit under this Act.

(3) In this section, "continuing Judge" means a Judge of a former High Court in a Part B State who on the 1st day of November, 1956, or on any date subsequent thereto has become or been appointed as a Judge of a High Court for a State.'.

8. In section 24 of the principal Act, for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

"(3) All rules made under this section shall be laid for not less than thirty days before each House of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made and shall be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make during the session in which they are so laid or the session immediately following.".

9. Section 25 of the principal Act shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) thereof and after sub-section (1) as so re-numbered the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"(2) Nothing contained in this Act, as amended by the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1958, shall have effect so as to give to a Chief Justice or a Judge of a former High Court in a Part B State less favourable terms in respect of his allowances or his rights in respect of leave of absence (including the leave allowances) or pension than those to which he would be entitled under the High Court Judges (Part B States) Order, 1953, or any other order or rule then applicable to him, if he had continued as a Judge of that High Court, his service as a Judge on or after the 1st day of November, 1956, being treated as service in that High Court.".

10. In the First Schedule to the principal Act,—

(a) in Part I to paragraph 9, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall apply—

(a) to an additional Judge or acting Judge ; or

(b) to a Judge who at the time of his appointment is in receipt of a pension (other than a disability or wound pension) in respect of any previous service under the Union or a State.";

(b) in Part II, for paragraph 3, the following paragraph shall be substituted, namely :—

"3. If such a Judge has completed not less than seven years of service for pension in a High Court, he shall be entitled to an additional pension in accordance with the following scale :—

		Per annum Rs.
For seven completed years of service for pension	...	1,333
For eight completed years of service for pension	...	1,600
For nine completed years of service for pension		1,866
For ten completed years of service for pension	...	2,133
For eleven completed years of service for pension	...	2,400
For twelve or more completed years of service for pension	...	2,666.".

THE POISONS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1958

(47 of 1958)

AN

ACT

further to amend the Poisons Act, 1919

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1958.

Amendment of section 2.

2. In section 2 of the Poisons Act, 1919 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

"(2) It extends to the whole of India

Provided that it shall not apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir except to the extent to which the provisions of this Act relate to the importation into India of any specified poison.".

Amendment of sections 3 and 6.

3. In section 3 and clause (*b*) of section 6 of the principal Act, for the words "the States", the word "India" shall be substituted.

Repeal.

4. The enactments specified in the Schedule are hereby repealed.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* section 4)

1. The Cochin Poisons Act, 1111 (XXX of 1111).
2. The (Hyderabad) Poisons Act (IV of 1322 Fasli).
3. The Madhya Bharat Poisons Act, Samvat 2008 (5 of Samvat 2008).
4. The Mysore Poisons Act, 1910 (V of 1910).
5. The Patiala Poisons Act, 1989 BK (I of 1989 BK).
6. The Rajasthan Poisons Act, 1956 (2 of 1956).
7. The Saurashtra Poisons Act, 1952 (XXV of 1952).
8. The Travancore Poisons Act, 1118 (XI of 1118).

Imphal, the 27th January, 1959.
7th Magha, 1880 Saka.

[illegible]15/54(III).—The Assam Rifles (Amendment) Act, 1958 (48 of 1958) published in [illegible]tte of India Extraordinary Part II Section I dated the 26th December, 1958 [illegible]lished for general information.—

By order etc.,
S. C. BARDHAN,
Secretary (Law & Home),
Manipur Administration.

THE ASSAM RIFLES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1958

(48 of 1958)

AN

ACT

further to amend the Assam Rifles Act, 1941.

[illegible] Be it enacted by Parliament in the Ninth Year of the Republic [illegible] India as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Assam Rifles (Amendment) Act, 1958. Short title

2. In clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 8 of the Assam Rifles Act, 1941, after the word "Commandant", the words "or an Assistant Commandant" shall be inserted. Amendment of section 8 of Act 47 of 1941.

[illegible]—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press, C. 240/55-4

[illegible] মণি চাবা অমসুং চাঙাদগী হেন্না লৈবা মী অমসুং ডিলাইনঃ হেজিঙাবু তৌরনবগীদমক লাই-[illegible]ঙাবিতি (মণিপুরগী ডিপুটি কমিশনার [illegible] নোটিফিকেশন অসি কোংবা চমিং অরেংনি কাওবগী মসুংদা, [illegible] লাইনগী মতুং ইরা থবক পাইখংকনি অমসুং মাংথাইগী [illegible] শৌরদবা (লাকপা, [illegible]

বাই ওরদব,
ডিঃ কিশনজেল,
ডিঃ, মণিপুর এডমিনিষ্ট্রেশন।

[illegible]

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Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 43-E-19. Imphal, Monday, April 27, 1959 (Vaisakha 7, 1881).

No. 25/3/VI/59-Supp/S(H)-AS(L)/A.

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

NOTIFICATION.

Imphal, the 25th April, 1959.

Sub :— FOODGRAINS DEALERS.

The Administration regrets to note that in spite of the Manipur Foodgrains Dealers Licensing Order, 1958, the dealers in foodgrains (mainly rice and paddy) in the mofussils have not come up for registration and obtaining licence. A large number of dealers also have failed to submit their fortnightly statements in time. If all the dealers and stockists who have a stock of 100 maunds or above of foodgrains do not come to the Licencing Authority (the Deputy Commissioner, Manipur) for registration and obtain licences within 7 (seven) days from the issue of this Notification the Manipur Administration shall have to take legal action against the defaulters which may include seizure of their stock and their disposal at rates fixed by the Administration.

2 It is further notified that there will be no further increase in the procurement price of rice by the Administration.

By order of Chief Commissioner,

T. KIPGEN,

Secretary (D) Manipur Administration.

নং 25/3/VI/59-Supp/S(H)-AS(L)/A.

মনিপুর সরকার

নোটিশ

তাং ২৫-৪-৫৯ ইং

বিষয়:—মক মন্নার লগৌনবজিং

মনিপুর লমকারমা লুংডাইতবা কোংগোকপি মাতৃদি মনিপুরমা মনিপুর ফুদ গ্রেইন ডিলর্স লাইসেন্সিং অরডর ১৯৫৮ বা হুকুম অনু খোকপ্রবমক্তা মনিপুরগী লমহি থরাইবা লৈবা মক মন্নার (মক ওইনা কো চে) লগোনবা শীশিংনা লিটার তৌরমে অমসুং লাইসেন্স তৌরমে। ডিলার করা অমসুং মাখোইগী হেটমেট (পাও) শীবা অহি শীরকমে। মন্নার (ফুদ গ্রেইন্স) মপু চাবা অমসুং চামাদগী হেন্না লৈবা থী অমসু ডিলারনা রেজিষ্টার তৌরমদগীদমক আই লিং অথোরিটি (মনিপুরগী ডিপুটি কমিশনার) না আপুনা, নোটিফিকেশন অসি কোংবা চমিং তরেংনি ফাওবগী মসুংনা, লেন্স তৌরমবদি তৌরমবা (লাক্সবা) শীশিং অহগী মথকা লাইনগী মসুং ইন্না থবক পাইথংকনি অমসুং মাখোইগী ফাগংপা অমসুং সরকারমা লেন্না মথলদা নমমনা হোনবরবা মাই।

২। মানিমস্ত শংবদি মাতৃদি লমকারমা চে লৈবগী মথল অমুক হেমগংপা তৌরবোই।

মাই তরদম,
ঈ: কিপ্‌গেন,
সেক্রেটরি (ডি), মনিপুর এডমিনিষ্ট্রেসন।

Imphal:—Printed and Published by the Superintendent Government Press—220,27-4-59.

55 60

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

11 IMPHAL, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1959 (VAISAKHA 7, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

CHIEF SECRETARY'S BRANCH

NOTIFICATION.

Imphal, the 25th April, 1959.

10/59-CS.—The Chief Commissioner, Manipur Administration hereby announces upto Rs 1,000/- (Rupees one thousand) payable to any person giving information leading to the arrest of the dacoits who looted Government treasure in village on 13-4-59, and/or the recovery of a substantial part of the amount lost.

By order etc,

P. D. TAYAL,
Chief Secretary, Manipur Administration.

Price—Printed and Published by the Superintendent Government Press—2,230/27.4-59.

(i) a detailed break-up of the likely expenses in collecting the scrap from the nominated area and transporting

(i) the

(ii) the

Govt. Press—C 230/2 5-59.

SC 60

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 15-E-12 IMPHAL, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1959 (VAISAKHA 8, 1881).

No CS Misc/59/S(L)/AS(L)

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

CHIEF SECRETARY'S BRANCH

Imphal, the 27th April, 1959

RULES FOR COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF IRON SCRAP ETC IN MANIPUR.

Requests have been received from time to time from interested private parties for collection of army scrap scattered in the jungle areas of Manipur. The Chief Commissioner has, therefore, been pleased to order that such scrap will be collected and disposed of in the manner and according to the procedure prescribed in the schedule below :—

SCHEDULE

(i) The Deputy Commissioner, Manipur may invite from time to time, by publication of a notice in the official Gazette and such local papers as he may deem necessary, applications from interested parties who may claim knowledge of the location of army dumps etc, in Manipur

(ii) Each application will, inter-alia, state the following :—

(a) Full name of the applicant,

(b) Full address of the applicant,

(c) Father's name and address,

(d Occupation of the applicant;

(e) Details of immovable property, if any, owned by the applicant,

(f) the area in which the applicant wishes to undertake the collection operations. Sufficient details should be given to enable proper demarcation,

(g) the royalty, expressed as a percentage of the gross price that may be fetched by the non security items of scrap in a public auction, offered to the Administration,

(h) royalty offered as above on the security items,

(i) a detailed break up of the likely expenses in collecting the scrap from the nominated area and transporting it to—

(i) the place of collection,

(ii) the place of auction,

Imphal :—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—C 230/2 5 59

(j) the likely place where the applicant would collect the salvaged scrap in case his offer is accepted ;

(k) approximate quantity of each type of scrap that is expected to be collected in the area mentioned in the application. (Royalty will, however, be payable on the actual collection and not on the estimate);

(l) whether any dangerous items like bombs and explosives are likely to be recovered in the area and the likely nature and quantities of same ,

(m) a duly signed declaration that the applicant has read and understood the rules and conditions prescribed in the Administration's Notification No. CS Misc,5 /S(L),AS(L) dated 25th April, 1959

(3) At the expiry of the period of notice inviting applications, the Deputy Commissioner will forward all the applications received by him to the Administration along with his recommendations and accept such offers as may duly be approved of by the Administration He will issue a permit in such form as may be prescribed by the Administration to each of the contractors, concerned specifying clearly the area of the operations, and copies will be endorsed to the Administration, the Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, the Inspector General of Police, Manipur and such other officers may be necessary for proper supervision of the operations.

(4) In case there is more than one applicant for the same area or part of area, the Administration reserves to itself the right of allotting the area in its entirety to any one of the applicants without assigning any reason or to parcel it out between various applicants in such manner as it may deem suitable

(5) A successful applicant, hereinafter referred to as contractor, may be required to deposit such security and in such manner as the Administration may prescribe from time to time.

(6) Areas for collection of scrap will be allotted for a limited period, which will be one year in the first instance

(7) On conclusion of the salvage operations in the area allotted to him, a contractor will inform the Deputy Commissioner, Manipur, accordingly and the Deputy Commissioner will arrange for the segregation of security items, if any. The balance will be disposed off in a public auction after giving suitable notice of not less than fifteen days through one or more newspapers, local or outside The auction will be held under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, Manipur and at such place and in such manner as may be prescribed by him from time to time The expenses incurred by the Deputy Commissioner in conducting the public auction and the royalty payable to the Administration will be the first charge on the gross proceeds fetched by the scrap at the auction, the balance being payable to the contractor

(8) The Deputy Commissioner will not be bound to accept the highest bid received at a public auction of the scrap

9. The Deputy Commissioner will furnish to the Administration the following information, inter alia, in respect of each public auction held by him for the disposal of the scrap accepted by a contractor :

(a) the date of auction ;
(b) place of auction ;
(c) time of auction ;
(d) particulars of items auctioned ;
(e) highest bid received at the auction ;
(f) name and address of the highest bidder ;
(g) the actual bid accepted and the name of the bidder if he is not the highest bidder and the reasons for not accepting the highest bid.

10) The Deputy Commissioner may order a re-auction in any case in which he is satisfied that the persons bidding at the auction have formed a combine with a view to keep the price low or for any other reason.

11) The Deputy Commissioner or the Administration may at any time and without assigning any reason postpone cancel a public auction scheduled for a particular date by the Deputy Commissioner. The Administration or any of its officers will not be responsible for any loss or inconvenience caused to any one as a result of such postponement/cancellation

12) The Administration may direct from time to time the exclusion of any items from public auctions fixed by the Deputy Commissioner and may also fix minimum rates generally or in specific instances for individual items of scrap.

13) In the case of the security items, the royalty and the contractor's share will be determined with reference to the assessed value of items recovered. The Administration's decision as to what/which is a security item and about the share payable to the contractor in respect of it will be final and binding on the contractor.

14) Operations will be conducted under the over all supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, Manipur whose representatives will be available on the spot throughout the operations as also the required number of Assam Rifles/Manipur Rifles/Civil Police personnel. Before commencement of an operation the place proposed for collection of scrap by the contractor must duly be approved of by the Deputy Commissioner in writing and it will be the responsibility of the contractor concerned to produce on demand a Letter of Authority from the Deputy Commissioner certifying to this fact.

15) The contractor and his employees will be subject to such security screening as may be necessary. He will be bound to give such information and security-bonds in respect of himself and his employees as may be required from time to time.

16) The area of immediate excavation in the area allotted to a contractor will only be specified and limited for each operation and the movement of the contractor and his labourers will be confined to that specified area.

Imphal :—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—C. 230/2-5-59.

(17) The Administration or any of its officers will not be responsible in any manner for any injury to/death of the workers of a contractor by accident/explosion etc. during operations.

(18) A contractor and his labour will throughout obey such directions as may be given to them in the public interest by the Deputy Commissioner or his representative/s on the spot from time to time.

(19) In case of a breach of any of these rules, the Deputy Commissioner may cancel any allotment and take action to have the area re-allotted by inviting fresh applications.

P. D. TAYAL,
Chief Secretary, Manipur Administration.

Imphal :—Printed and Published by the Superintendent Government Press—233/28-4-59.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 17-E-13 IMPHAL, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1959 (VAISAKHA 12, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, MANIPUR.

NOTIFICATION No 8

Imphal, the 29th April, 1959

In view of the fact that the 1st purchaser of Waithou Fishery (No. 226) had failed to lodge the necessary revenue within the prescribed time it is hereby notified for information of the public that the same fishery will be put to auction on 5-5 59 at 10 A M. at the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Manipur for a period from the day of sale of fishery to 31 5 59 at the risk of the 1st purchaser subject to the condition that the auction purchaser will have no right to object to the construction of an earthern bund in front of Waithou bridge on the excavation of any Tank inside the fisheries by the Manipur Administration

The terms and condition of sale of the aforesaid fishery will be the same as those contained in Notification No 1 of 27-1-59 published in the Gazette The full amount of sale is to be paid on the day of the sale of the fishery immediately after the bid is knocked down

C H NAIRE,
Deputy Commissioner, Manipur

Imphal :—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—C 230/2 5.59

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

18-E-14 IMPHAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1959 (VAISAKHA 16, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT BRANCH

Imphal, the 4th May, 1959.

20/10(II)/59/LSG(TC)/S(H)AS(L).—The following Notification issued by the Govern[illegible] of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, is published for general information.

M. G. SINGH,
Asstt. Secretary (L), Manipur Administration.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi-11, the 1st May, 1959
11th Vaisakha, 1881

S. R.—The following draft of rules, which the Central Government proposes to make [illegible]ercise of the powers conferred by section 54 read with the proviso to sub-section (5) [illegible]tion 32 of the Territorial Councils Act, 1956 (103 of 1956), is published as required [illegible]-section (1) of the said section 54 for the information of all persons likely to be [illegible] thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consi[illegible] on or after the 7th June, 1959.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect [illegible] said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government [illegible]y be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of [illegible]ffairs, New Delhi.

(1) These rules may be called the Territorial Councils (Consultation with Union Public Service Commission) Rules, 1959.

(2) In these rules,—

(a) 'Commission' means the Union Public Service Commission ;

(b) 'Council' means a Territorial Council constituted under the Territorial Councils Act, 1956 (103 of 1956).

Imphal :—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—C. 230/21-5-59.

3. Appointments to posts, the minimum monthly salary (exclusive of allowances) which is Rs. 300/- or more, may be made by the following methods:

(i) by promotion in accordance with rule 5;

(ii) by transfer or deputation from the civil service of the Union or of State in accordance with rule 6;

(iii) by selection in accordance with rule 7.

4. (1) The method of recruitment to each such post under the Council shall decided by the Council in consultation with the Commission.

(2) Where appointment to any such post is to be made by promotion, the Coun shall, in consultation with the Commission, specify the posts, the holders of which sh be eligible for promotion, the Council shall also decide in consultation with the Commis whether promotion shall be by seniority, subject to the rejection of the unfit, or whe it shall be by selection according to merit

5. **Appointment by promotion.**—(1) Where promotion is to be made by seniorit list of officers eligible for promotion shall be compiled by the Council and arra in order of seniority Such list shall be forwarded to the Commission together with reasons for the supersession of any officer, if the Council considers such supersession justifie

(2) The Commission shall, after considering the views of the Council and the r of service of officers, make such recommendation as the Commission may co appropriate

(3) Where promotion is to be made by selection a Departmental Promotion Com shall be constituted in consultation with the Commission, consisting of the Chai other Member of the Commission, who shall be the Chairman of the Committee recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee shall be forwarded t Commission who, after considering them, shall communicate its advice to the Counci

6. **Recruitment by transfer or deputation**—Recruitment by transfer or deputation be made by the Council in consultation with the Commission and in accordance such procedure as may be advised by the Commission

7. **Recruitment by selection**—(1) Where it is proposed to make appointment to a by selection, the Council shall send a requisition to the Secretary of the Commi in such form as may be prescribed by the Commission.

(2) The requisition shall contain full particulars of posts, including informa regarding the pay-scale, whether the post is permanent or temporary, if tempor whether the post is likely to continue indefinitely or for a limited term; the lower upper age limits, the period of probation, if any; the qualifications required, and duties of the post.

(3) If the Commission considers that the qualifications and the age-limits are appropriate, the Commission shall advise the Council as to the amendments to be in regard to these matters.

4) Ordinarily the Commission shall advertise the vacancies in such manner as the mission may deem fit. The Commission may, however, in suitable cases, adopt such method of contacting candidates for the posts as it may consider necessary or opriate. A candidate for admission to the selection must apply before such date in such form as may be prescribed by the Commission

5) A candidate must be

(i) a citizen of India, or

(ii) a subject of Sikkim, or

(iii) a person of Indian origin who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling down in India, or

(iv) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese possession in India or of the State of Pondicherry

6) The appointment of a candidate falling in category (iii) or (iv of sub-rule (5) be subject to the issue of a certificate of eligibility in his favour by the Govern- of India Certificates of eligibility shall not however be necessary in the case andidates belonging to any of the following categories —

(i) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July, 1948, and have ordinarily been resident in India since then.

(ii) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after 19th July, 1948, but before 30th September, 1949, and got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed.

(iii) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, viz 26th January, 1950, and who have continued in such service since then. Any such persons who re entered, or may re-enter such service with a break, after the 26th January, 1950, will, however, require certificates of eligibility in the usual way

Provided that a candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may ertheless be interviewed and also provisionally appointed, subject to the necessary ficate being eventually issued in his favour by the Government of India

7) A candidate shall fulfil the age-limits prescribed

Provided that –

(a) the upper age limit prescribed shall be relaxable up to a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe,

(b) candidates who are **bona fide** displaced persons from Pakistan shall be allowed the age concessions if any which the Government of India may sanction from time to time,

(c) the Commission may relax the age limits up to three years in exceptional circumstances.

8) A candidate must possess such qualifications as may be prescribed.

Imphal :—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—C. 230/21-5-59.

(9) A candidate must satisfy the Commission and the appointing authority that h character and antecedents are such as to make him suitable for appointment under th Council.

(10) The decision of the Commission on the question whether a candidate does, o does not, satisfy the requirements of sub-rule (5), (6), (7), (8) or (9) shall be final.

(11) The Commission may, in exceptional circumstances, relax all or any of the requirements of sub-rules (5) to (8) if the Commission considers it to be in the publi interest to do so.

(12) A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from an physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties as an officer of th Council. A candidate who (after such physical examination as the Council may pres cribe) is found not to satisfy those requirements shall not be appointed.

(13) A candidate must, at the time of application, pay such fee as the Commissio may from time to time prescribe and candidates must submit such proofs of their ag and qualifications as the Commission may require.

(14) The particulars of all the candidates together with the comments of th Commission as respects those who are considered by the Commission suitable for bein called for interview shall be sent to the Council for comments, if any. The comment of the Council shall be taken into consideration finalising the preliminary selection o the candidates for interview. The Commission shall invite the Council to send a re presentative to sit on the Selection Board, should the Commission decide to do so.

(15) The recommendations of the Commission shall be sent to the Council wh shall intimate to the Commission the result thereof.

(16) In case of any difference of opinion between the Council and the Commissio the Council shall take steps to send a communication to the Commission setting out th points on which the Council differs from the recomendations of the Commission and th grounds on which such difference is based. These shall be considered by the Commission and their advice communicated to the Council. In case difference of opinion sti persists, the matter shall be referred by the Council to the Government of India for decision and the decision of that Government thereon shall be final.

[No. 26/38/57-SR(R)]

A. V. VENKATASUBBAN,
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India

Imphal :—Printed and published by the Superintendent, Government Press—C. 258/3-5-58.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 20-E-15 IMPHAL, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1959 (VAISAKHA 17, 1881).

No 1/EX/5/55-58(II)

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—LAW & HOME BRANCH

Orders by the Chief Commissioner;

Imphal, the 4th May, 1959.

In exercise of the powers conferred by portions hereinafter mentioned of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 (Eastern Bengal and Assam Act, I of 1910) as extended to this Territory, the Chief Commissioner, Manipur is pleased to make the following orders —

2 This order shall be deemed to have always been in force

Appointment, powers & duties	Area of jurisdiction.
The undermentioned police officers may exercise all the powers and perform all the duties conferred and enjoyed by the Sections of the Act specified below —	
(a) Police officers not below the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspectors – Section 37 (inspection of places of manufacture and sale of intoxicatants) Provided that no police officer shall exercise any of the powers conferred by Section 37 in respect of any licensed place of manufacture or storage which is under the charge of an excise officer; Police officers not below the rank of Sub Inspector, or officer in charge of Police Stations or independent out posts— (i) Section 41 (search, seizure and arrest following upon entry without warrant in emergent cases) (ii) Section 42 (2) (power to investigate). (iii) Section 43— (Powers of investigating officers).	Area to which they have been appointed as Departmental Officer.

Imphal :—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—C. 230/21 5 59.

(iv) Section 58 (a)—
(production of licence or permit by the holder thereof).

(v) Section 65 (1) (a) and (b)
(Institution of prosecution).

(c) Police Officer not below the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector —

(i) Section 38 —
(search, seizure and arrest without warrant).

(ii) Section 44 —
(production and disposal of persons arrested and articles seized)

(iii) Section 49 —
(Grant of bail)

(iv) Section 65 (1) (a) —
(Institution of prosecution).

(d) Police Officers in charge of Police Station —

(i) Section 45 —
(Public custody of articles seized)

(ii) Section 46 —
(reports of arrest seizure and searches)

(e) Police officers above the rank of Constables -

(i) Section 52 (2) and (3)—
(Closing of retail shops for preservation of the public peace and reporting the facts to Collector)

S. C. BARDHAN
Secretary (H) Manipur Administration

Imphal :—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—C. 275/7.5.59

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 21-E-16 IMPHAL, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1959 (VAISAKHA 22, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—LAW & HOME BRANCH

NOTIFICATION

Imphal, the 12th May, 1959.
22 Vaisakha 1881 Saka.

CORRIGENDUM.

No CS/Mis/59/11/S(L)—Please read "Section 10(1)(d)" in place of "Section 10(1)(c)" in para 6 of Manipur Administration Notification of even number dated 23-2-59 published in the Manipur Gazette Extra-Ordinary No 109-E-65 dated 23-2-1959.

By order of the Chief Commissioner

S. C. BARDHAN,
Secretary (Law & Home), Manipur Administration

Imphal :—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—C. 230/12-5 59.

No HMD.126/155

In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (VII of Section 2 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 (37 of 1954) and in consultation with the Government of India, Ministry of Health's Notification No. F. 2-1/59-PF dated the 2nd March, 1959, the Chief Commissioner, Manipur hereby makes the following rules for the purposes of the said Act.

1. These rules may be called the Manipur Milk and Milk Products (Control) Rules, 1959.

2. Milk and milk products are hereby declared as such under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954) of Manipur.

3. Definitions etc

By order etc

G. H. SINGH,
Secretary (Law & Home), Manipur Administration.

——— private peace and reporting the facts to Collector).

S. C. BARDHAN
Secretary (H) Manipur Administration

Imphal :—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—C. 275/7-5-59.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 24-E-17 IMPHAL, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1959 (VAISAKHA 31, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—WORKS & FOREST BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

No HMD-126/154.

Imphal, the 19th May, 1959.

The following draft of certain Rules, which the Chief Commissioner, after consultation with the Central Committee for food purposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Section [illegible](1) and (2) of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954), read with the Government of India, Ministry of Health's Notification No. F. 14-46/57-P. H. dated the 24th April, 1957, is hereby published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby ; and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 30th May, 1959.

2 The Chief Commissioner shall consider any objection or suggestion which may be received by him from any person in respect of the said draft before the date so specified.

No. HMD-126/155.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (VII of Section 2 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954) read with the Government of India, Ministry of Health's Notification No F 14-46/57 P. H. dated the 24th April, 1957, the Chief Commissioner, Manipur is pleased to declare that the following areas shall be local areas for the purposes of the said Act, namely :—

(a) Area comprised within the Imphal Municipality,

(b) Areas comprised within the respective notified areas declared as such under the Assam Municipal Act, 1923, as extended to the Territory of Manipur.

By orders etc.

G. H. SINGH,
Secretary (W), Manipur Administration.

Imphal :—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—C. 230/21-5-59.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 25-E-18. Imphal, Tuesday, May 26, 1959 (Jaistha 5, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—LAW AND HOME BRANCH

Orders by the Chief Commissioner.

Imphal the 25th May, 1959
4 Jaistha 1881, Saka

No. 18/19/59 L/S(H) Judl.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 10 (1) and 3 of the Code of the Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), read with the Govt. of India Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. 2-1-5 Judl. II dated 3rd June 195 , the Chief Commissioner Manipur, is pleased to appoint Shri S. M. Krishnamy to be the District Magistrate in the Union Territory of Manipur vice Shri Ch Nara on leave.

2. This order will take immediate effect.

By order etc.
S. C. BARUAH,
Secretary (Law & Home), Manipur
Administration

Imphal — Printed and Published by the Superintendent Government Press—230'26-5-59.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 26-E-18(A). Imphal, Saturday, May 30, 1959 (Jaistha 9, 1881)

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—CIVIL SUPPLIES BRANCH.

Orders by the Chief Commissioner

Imphal, the 23rd May, 1959.
2nd Jaistha 1881.

No 25/1-I/59-Supp/S(H)-AS(L).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), read with the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Food) No. G. S. R. 108 dated the 15th November, 1958 and with the prior concurrence of the Central Government the Chief Commissioner of Manipur is pleased to make the following Order, namely :—

1. Short title, extent and commencement.

(1) This Order may be called the Manipur Sugar Dealers Licensing Order, 1959.

(2) It extends to the whole of Manipur.

(3) It shall come into force with immediate effect.

2. Definitions.—In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,

(a) "dealer" means a person engaged in the business of purchase, sale or storage for sale of sugar in quantities exceeding 137 maunds at any one time, but does not include an industrial undertaking which is engaged in the manufacture or production of sugar and which is registered or licensed under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951;

(b) "form" means a form set forth in the Schedule to this Order;

(c) "licensing authority" means an officer appointed by the State Government to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the licensing authority under this Order;

(d) "State Government" means the Chief Commissioner of Manipur;

(e) "sugar" means any form of sugar, including khandsari sugar containing more than 90 per cent of sucrose.

3. Licensing of Dealers.

(1) No person shall carry on business as a dealer except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence issued in this behalf by the Licensing authority.

(2) A separate licence shall be necessary for each place of business.

(3) For the purpose of this clause, any person who stores sugar in any quantity exceeding 137 maunds at any one time shall, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed to store the sugar for the purpose of sale.

4. Issue of Licence.

(1) Every application for a licence or renewal thereof shall be made to the licensing authority in Form 'A'.

(2) Every licence issued or renewed under this order shall be in Form 'B' and shall be subject to the conditions specified therein.

5. Period of Licence and Fees Chargeable.

(*1*) Every licence issued under this Order shall be valid from the date of issue to the 31st May 1960 and may thereafter be renewed for a further period of one year at a time.

(*2*) The fees specified below shall be chargeable in respect of each licence, namely :—

For issue of Licence	..		Rs. 5/-
For renewal of licence	...	...	Rs 2.-
For issue of a duplicate licence	...	..	R. 10/-

6. Power to Refuse Licence

The licensing authority may, after giving the dealer concerned an opportunity of stating his case in writing and for reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to grant or renew a licence

7. Contravention of Conditions of Licence

No holder of a licence issued under this Order shall contravene any of the terms or conditions of the licence and if any such holder contravenes any of the said terms or conditions, then without prejudice to any other action that may be taken against him his licence may be cancelled or suspended by order in writing of the licensing authority

Provided that no order shall be made under this clause unless the licensee has been given an opportunity of stating his case in writing against the proposed cancellation or suspension.

8. Appeal.

(*1*) Any person aggrieved by any order of the licensing authority refusing to issue or renew a licence or cancelling or suspending a licence under the provisions of this Order may appeal to the State Government within 30 days of the date of the receipt by him of such Order.

(*2*) No order shall be passed in appeal unless the aggrieved person has been given opportunity of stating his case in writing.

9. Powers of Entry, Search, Seizure etc.

(*1*) The licensing authority or any other officer authorised by the State Government this behalf may with such assistance, if any, as he thinks fit—

(a) require the owner, occupier or any other person in charge of any place, premises vehicle, or vessel in which he has reason to believe that any contravention the provisions of this Order or of the conditions of any license issued thereunder has been, is being, or is about to be committed, to produce any books, accounts or other documents showing transactions relating to such contraventions ;

(b) enter, inspect or break open and search any place or premises, vehicle or vessel in which he has reason to believe that any contravention of the provisions this order or of the conditions of any license issued thereunder, has been, is being or is about to be committed ;

(c) take or cause to be taken, extracts from or copies of, any documents showing transactions relating to such contraventions which are produced before him ;

(d) search, seize, and remove stocks of sugar and the animals, vehicles, vessels, other conveyance used in carrying the said sugar in contravention of the provisions of this Order, or of the conditions of the licences issued thereunder thereafter take or authorise the taking of all measures necessary for securing production of stocks of sugar and the animals, vehicles, vessels or other conveyances so seized, in a court and for their safe custody pending such production

(*2*) The provisions of sections 102 and 103 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1 relating to search and seizure shall, so far as may be, apply to searches and seizures under this clause.

SCHEDULE.

FORM—A.

(See clause 4(1))

The Manipur Sugar Dealers Licensing Order, 1959.

Application for Licence.

1. Applicant's name
2. Applicant's profession
3. Applicant's residence
4. Situation of applicant's place or places of business with particulars as to number of house, mahella, town, or village, police station and district.
5. How long the applicant has been trading in sugar.
6. Did the applicant hold a sugar licence on any previous occasion ? (If so, give particulars including its suspension or cancellation, if any).
7. Quantities of sugar handled annually during the last three years (November-October).
8. Income-tax paid in the two years preceding the year of application (to be indicated separately).
   (1) .. ...
   (2) . ..
9. Quantity of sugar in the possession of the applicant on the date of application and the places at which the different quantities are kept.

I declare that the quantities of sugar specified above are in my possession this day and are d at the places noted against them.

I have carefully read the conditions of licence given in Form B appended to the Manipur gar Dealers' Licensing Order, 1959, and I agree to abide by them.

(a) I have not previously applied for a licence in this district under this Order ;

(b) I applied for such licence in this district for.....on .....and was was not granted a licence on .....

(c) I hereby apply for renewal of licence No. .....dated.....issued to me on.....

* Strike off the clauses not applicable.

Place . . . . .
Date . . . . .

Signature of the applicant.

FORM—B

(See clause 4(2))

The Manipur Sugar Dealers Licensing Order, 1959 Licence for purchase, sale or storage for sale of Sugar.

Licence No. . . . . .

1. Subject to the provisions of the Manipur Sugar Dealers Licensing Order, 1959, and to the terms and conditions of this Licence, ...is/are hereby authorised purchase, sale, or store for sale Sugar.
2. The licensee shall carry on the aforesaid business at the following place –
3. (i) The licensee shall maintain a register of daily accounts for sugar showing correctly —
   (a) the opening stock on each day ,
   (b) the quantities received on each day showing the place from where and the source from which received ,
   (c) the quantities delivered or otherwise removed on each day showing the places of destination , and
   (d) the closing stock on each day
   (ii) The licensee shall complete his accounts for each day on the day to which they relate, unless prevented by reasonable cause the burden of proving which shall be upon him.
   (iii) Separate registers should be maintained for Khandsari sugar

4 The licensee shall submit to the licensing authority concerned a true return, in form C, of the stocks, receipts and deliveries of each of the sugar every fortnight (1st to 15th and 16th to end of the month), so as to reach him within five days after the close of the fortnight.

5. The licensee shall issue to every customer a correct receipt or invoice, as the case may be, giving his own name address and licence number, the name, address, the licence number (if any) of the customer, the date of transaction, the quantity sold, the price per maund and the total amount charged and shall keep a duplicate of the same to be available for inspection on demand by the licensing authority or any officer authorised by him in this behalf.

6. The licensee shall give all facilities at all reasonable times to the licensing authority or any officer authorised by the State Government for the inspection of his stocks and accounts at any shop, godown or other place used by him for the storage, sale or purchase of sugar and for the taking of samples of sugar for examination.

7. The licensee shall comply with any direction that may be given to him by the State Government or the licensing authority in regard to purchase, sale and storage for sale, of sugar and in regard to the language in which the register, returns, receipts or invoices mentioned in paragraphs 3, 4 or 5 shall be written and the authentication and maintenance of the register mentioned in paragraph 3.

8. This licence shall be attached to any application for ranewal.

9. This licence shall be valid upto ... ...

Place ... ...

Date ... ...

Signature of the officer,
Issuing the Licence.

FORM—C.

FOR USE BY A DEALER

(See condition 4 of Form B)

Return of stocks, receipts and sales of sugar for the fortnight ending 19

Name ... ...

No. of licence ... ...

Address ... ...

Particulars of godowns where stock held and quantity in stock in each quality of sugar stock in bags/maunds.

Particular of godowns	Quantity in stock bags/maunds	Remark
1.		
2.		
3.		

1. Stock at the beginning of the fortnight.
   (a) actually with licensee ... ... bags maunds.
   (b) pledged with any person or institution such as a bank or co operative society ... bags maunds.
   Total ... bags/maunds.
2. Quantity purchased during the fortnight and source of supply
3. Quantity sold.
   (a) quantity sold/and delivered/removed during the fortnight .....bags/maunds
   (b) quantity sold but not yet delivered. ...
   Total sold ... bags/maunds.
4. Stock at the end of the fortnight.
   (a) actually with the licensee.
      (i) unsold ...
      (ii) sold but awaiting delivery ...
   (b) pledged with any other person or institution such as a bank or a co-operative society. ... ...
   Total ... ...

To

1. Licensing Authority.

District.

SIGNATURE

Place

Date

By order of the Chief Commissioner
M. G. SINGH,
Assistant Secretary (L), Manipur.

Imphal :—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—C. 270/30-5-59.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 27-E-19. Imphal, Monday, June 1, 1959 (Jaistha 11, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—CIVIL SUPPLIES BRANCH.

Orders by the Chief Commissioner.

Imphal, the 29th May, 1959.

No 25/1-I/59-Supp/S(H)-AS(L)—In pursuance of clause 2(c) of the Manipur Sugar Dealers Licensing Order 1959 the Chief Commissioner, Manipur, has been pleased to appoint the Deputy Commissioner of Manipur to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Licensing Authority under the said Order.

By order etc,

S. C. BARDHAN,

Secretary (H), Manipur Administration.

Imphal :—Printed and Published by the Superintendent Government Press, Manipur—250 1-6-59.

RULES UNDER THE LAND AND REVENUE REGULATION.

CHAPTER I.

(b) pledged with any person or institution such as a bank or co-operative society [illegible] fortnight and source of supply

Act

ner.

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Manipur Gazette

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MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

Orders by the Chief Commissioner

SECRETARIAT—REVENUE BRANCH

Imphal the 9th May, 1959
1909 Vaishakha 1881 Saka

No R 109/58.—In exercise of the powers conferred by various provisions of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation (Regulation I of 1886) as extended to the Territory of Manipur the Chief Commissioner Manipur, is pleased to make the following rules the same having been published as required by section 157 of the said Regulation

By orders
S. C. BALDHAN,
Secretary (LH) Manipur Administration.

RULES UNDER THE LAND AND REVENUE REGULATION

CHAPTER I

SETTLEMENT RULES.

SECTION I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

Definations

(a) Special cultivation means cultivation which involves either owing to the nature of the crop or owing to the process of cultivation, a much larger expenditure of capital per acre than is incurred by most of the cultivators in the province Ordinary cultivation means cultivation other than special cultivation

(b) Waste Land means land at the disposal of the Administration which the Administration has not disposed of by lease, grant or otherwise and which is not included in a forest reserve, or in a protected forest constituted under the rules and has not been allotted as a grazing ground under rules framed under section 13 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation as extended to Manipur

(c) An annual lease means a lease granted for one year only and confers no right in the soil beyond a right of user for the year for which it is given It confers no right of transfer, or of inheritance beyond the date of cessation of cultivation

(d) A periodic lease except in the case of town land means a lease granted for a period longer than one year, and in the case of town land a lease for a period longer than three years. Subject to and so far as is consistent with the terms, conditions and limitations contained therein, it confers on the lessee the rights of a land-holder as defined in the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, as extended to Manipur

(e) The terminal year of a local area means the year up to which the rates of land revenue shall, according to the orders passed by the Chief Commissioner at the last settlement of that local area, remain in force.

(f) Settlement in these rules means the leasing of land at the disposal of the Administration, and includes the operations of survey, classification and report preliminary to such leasing.

(g) Cost of survey includes cost incurred by the Deputy Commissioner for the pay of the Surveyor and of his establishment.

(h) Administration means the Manipur Administration.

(i) Regulation means the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation (i of 1886), as extended to Manipur.

Powers of Deputy Commissioner.

2. The disposal of waste land required for ordinary or special cultivation or for building purposes will, subject to the general or special orders of the Chief Commissioner, vest in the Deputy Commissioner who will dispose of such land by grant, lease or otherwise in the manner and subject to the conditions set forth in the rules following, provided that the Deputy Commissioner may expressly reserve any such land from settlement.

Delegation of Powers of Deputy Commissioner.

3. Subject as aforesaid, the Deputy Commissioner may, by general or special order, delegate to any Revenue Officer within the district all or any of the powers conferred by these rules including the power to receive applications for land; provided that—

(a) No officer of lower status than a Sub-Deputy Collector shall possess final power to issue a periodic lease or to grant settlement of land, and provided that Sub-Deputy Collectors, may not exercise such power in the case of any land which exceeds 15 acres in area;

(b) delegation of powers under rules 18 I and [illegible] may be made only to Sub-Divisional Officer.

All orders passed by a sub-ordinate Officer under the provisions of this rule shall be subject [illegible] to revision by the Deputy Commissioner.

Settlement Officer.

4. When a Settlement Officer has been appointed under section [illegible] of the Regulation as extended to Manipur for any local area or class of cases, he shall exercise the powers of a Deputy Commissioner as conferred by these rules, provided that he may not settle any land which has been expressly reserved by the Deputy Commissioner for settlement.

Application for land.

5. Application for leases of waste land shall ordinarily be in writing and shall be presented to the Deputy Commissioner, or to such other Officer as may be empowered by the Deputy Commissioner under rule 3. They shall be made in such form as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct provided that when the applicant is unable to file a written application, the Officer concerned may accept a verbal application for an area not exceeding 7 acres and shall immediately reduce it to writing.

Measurement & Classification of land.

6. On receipt of an application for land not exceeding 15 acres in area, the Deputy Commissioner or other Officer empowered in this behalf shall in surveyed areas, unless he sees reason to reject the application summarily, cause the land applied for to be shown on the cadastral map. In unsurveyed areas maps shall be prepared in such cases or classes of cases as the Deputy Commissioner may, by general or special order, direct. The land records staff shall at the same time report briefly whether the land is available for settlement and suitable for the purpose mentioned in the application, and what rates of revenue are applicable to the land under the general or special orders of the Chief Commissioner or if no such orders apply to the land in question, what rate of revenue will be suitable having regard to the rates prevailing in the neighbourhood for land of the same class. Appeals against wrong measurements, classification, or assessment of land-revenue will lie as provided by section 147 of the Regulation, as extended to Manipur provided that no appeal shall be entertained after the close of the agricultural year in which the measurement, classification, or assessment of the land was made.

Survey of land.

7. When no land records staff is maintained, the Deputy Commissioner will cause the survey to be done, and the report required by rule 6 to be submitted, by such other agency as may be available.

8. After perusing the report and the map and making such further investigation as may seem necessary and settling any dispute that may have arisen, the Deputy Commissioner other Officer empowered in this behalf shall either grant a lease or reject the application allow it in part. Disposal of Application.

9. Should more than one person apply for the same land, the application which has been made first shall ordinarily be granted, but the Deputy Commissioner for reasons to be recorded, may grant any subsequent application and reject the first. Priority of Application.

10. When the area of the land applied for is more than 50 acres the survey, demarcation and measurement of the land shall be made by or under the control of an officer not lower in rank than a Sub-Deputy Collector who shall submit to the Deputy Commissioner a report on the proceedings. In areas which have been surveyed the boundaries of the land applied for may be shown on the map. The report shall be in such form as the Chief Commissioner may direct and in the case of Sub Divisions shall be submitted through the Sub Divisional Officer. Procedure on application for land exceeding 15 acres.

11. The Deputy Commissioner after perusal of the report shall pass such orders as he thinks fit provided that in the case of settlement of land exceeding 400 acres in area he shall submit the proceedings to the Chief Commissioner for confirmation. Limit of area.

12. Where the area of the land applied for exceeds 50 acres the applicant shall deposit such fee at such rate as may be prescribed provided that survey fees shall not be levied where the land applied for is included in one or more entire survey numbers. Survey fees.

13. The Deputy Commissioner or other officer specially empowered in this behalf may grant a lease of waste land for a term not exceeding thirty years in accordance with such instructions as may be issued from time to time for his guidance by the Chief Commissioner, provided that no such lease shall be granted unless a report shall be submitted to him in such form as the Chief Commissioner may direct from time to time. Conversion of annual leases into perpetual leases.

14. In order to provide for the ordinary enhancement or in converting annual leases into perpetual leases the Deputy Commissioner shall so fix the term of such leases as to coincide with the general settlement of the district or of the local area of the village or villages to which the land belongs. Term of perpetual lease for ordinary cultivation.

15. No person shall have any right to settlement merely because he is in occupation of land but settlement may be granted by the Chief Commissioner either to the occupant or to any other person, but if the Deputy Commissioner be satisfied that the occupant has cultivated the land with a view to defraud the Administration and that the land must with advantage be settled with the occupant, the occupant shall be offered settlement. Settlement to occupied lands not included in any lease.

16. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 10 the Chief Commissioner may direct that in any special area leases shall be issued on written application only, and the Deputy Commissioner may thereupon by general or special order, exclude any person or all persons from entering into possession of waste land within such area until a lease has been granted to him. Prohibition to enter into land until lease.

17. If the occupant to whom settlement is offered accepts it, he shall be liable for the revenue assessed on the land from the commencement of the year in which he first occupied it. If the occupant refuses the settlement offered to him, settlement may be offered to any other person from the commencement of the year succeeding that in which the occupation was discovered, and the actual occupant, notwithstanding his refusal to accept settlement, shall, from the commencement of the year in which he first occupied the land be held liable for the revenue assessed on it. Liability to pay revenue.

18. (1) Subject as hereinafter provided, the Deputy Commissioner may eject any person from land over which no person has acquired the rights of a proprietor, landholder, or settled occupancy. The Deputy Commissioner may use such force or have such force caused as he deems necessary. Ejectment.

(2) When such person has entered into possession of land that has previously been reserved for roads or roadside lands or for the grazing of village cattle or for other public purposes, or has entered into possession of land from which he has been excluded by general

or special orders and when, further, there is no bonafide claim of right involved, he may be ejected or ordered to vacate the land forthwith, and the Deputy Commissioner may also confiscate or destroy any crop raised, or any building or other construction erected, without authority on the land.

(3) In all other cases ejectment shall be preceded by service of notice requiring the occupant to vacate the land within three months and to remove any buildings or fences which may have been raised on such land, subject to the proviso that crops actually growing on the land may be allowed to remain till they are ripe for harvest.

(4) Any buildings, fences or crops which have not been removed in accordance with such notice may be sold by order of the Deputy Commissioner, provided that the sale proceeds shall, after the deduction of any amounts due on account of process fees and cost of sale, be paid to the persons who is ejected under this sub-rule.

(5) Any person or persons required by notice to vacate under the last preceding sub-rule the land which the person or persons occupy, shall comply with the requisition within the time prescribed in the notice, running from the date of its service.

(6) Any person or persons intentionally disobeying an order or requisition to vacate under sub-rule (2) or (3) shall be liable to a penalty which may extend to two hundred rupees and, in case such disobedience is continued to a further penalty which may extend to fifty rupees for each day during which such breach continues.

(7) Nothing in sub-rule (3) of this rule shall apply to any person who has refused an offer of settlement in respect of the land of which he is in possession, or be deemed to require the service upon him of a notice to vacate the land before he may be ejected from possession as provided in section 35 of the Regulation.

Land revenue & minimum assessment.

19. The land-revenue payable on account of any lease shall be determined by such general orders regarding the assessment of land-revenue as may have been issued by the Chief Commissioner when confirming the last settlement of the local area in which the land in question. Where no such general orders exist, the special orders of the Chief Commissioner shall be taken;

Road-side Land.

20. (1) Nothing in these rules shall entitle any person to obtain a lease in respect of land within 35 feet from the foot of the slope of a public road. Any person occupying or encroaching on such land shall be liable to ejectment under rule 18 of these rules.

Explanation.—The expression "Public Road" includes, Highways, any road maintained by the Administration or by a local board, and any other road declared by the Deputy Commissioner to be a public road for the purpose of this rule.

(2) Except under the general or special orders of the Chief Commissioner, no new periodic lease shall be issued in respect of land within one chain (66 feet) of the 35 feet reservation alongside roads maintained by the Administration.

Relinquishment.

21. If any settlement-holder wishes to relinquish the whole of his estate, or any entire fields (dags) within his estate he shall (after) paying all the land-revenue due from him in respect of the estate or fields proposed to be relinquished tender a written petition to the Deputy Commissioner or other Officer empowered in this behalf.

22. The written petition shall contain particulars of each field which the settlement-holder wishes to relinquish and of the land-revenue payable in respect of each field and shall be in such form as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe. On receipt of the petition the Deputy Commissioner or other officer, after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, may pass such order as seems proper.

Settlement of land previously resigned.

23. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, if it be proved that the applicant for, or occupant of, any land relinquished it during the previous year, the settlement, if any, with him shall be on an annual lease and he shall be liable to be assessed on such land at 50 percent above the rates at which he would otherwise have been assessed. On expiry of such annual lease, resettlement shall be made with the settlement-holder if he desires it, at the ordinary rates, and under the ordinary rules.

24. Subject to the general control of the Chief Commissioner the Deputy Commissioner shall have power to confirm all settlements, and also to cancel any settlement made in contravention of these rules. Confirmation & cancellation of Settlements

25. Unless otherwise directed by the Chief Commissioner, nothing in these rules shall apply to the land included in a military cantonment. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, prescribe special rules for the settlement of land within two miles of a military cantonment or municipality or within half a mile of an area notified under the Act governing Municipal bodies as may be in force, but unless and until such rules have been prescribed, the settlement of such land shall be effected under the fore-going rules, provided that no periodic lease can be issued for such land (except where it has or is likely to have, no non agricultural value). Settlement of town lands.

SECTION II

RESETTLEMENT.

ASSESSMENT OF LAND AND RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

26. In this section of the rules unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context :-

(a) The settlement of a local area or class of estates means a special operation carried out under the Provisions of Sections 17-42 of the Regulation for the formal revision of the land-revenue demand of that area or class of estates. Definition

(b) The terminal year means the year up to which the rates of land revenue shall according to the orders passed by the Chief Commissioner at the last settlement, remain in force

(c) All other expressions used in this Section of the rules shall have the meaning as in the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation as extended to Manipur, and in Section I & II of this Chapter of the Rules.

27. When the Chief Commissioner has declared that a local area or class of estates is under settlement he may for the purpose of carrying out the operations, appoint under Sec. 1.3 of the Regulation a Settlement Officer and one or more Assistant Settlement Officers and also under Sec. 124 of the Regulation a Survey Officer and one or more Assistant Survey Officers, provided that the same officer may be vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer and a Survey Officer or with the powers of an Assistant Settlement Officer and an Assistant Survey Officer. Appointment of Settlement & Survey Officer.

28. The term for which the land-revenue is to be assessed shall be such as the Chief Commissioner may determine in respect of any local area or class of estates. Term of Assessment.

29. Settlement shall be made by granting annual or periodical leases. Periodic leases shall ordinarily run up to the terminal year of the coming assessment. Subject to the provisions of rules 24 & 25, a person who has already acquired the status of land holder in respect of any land shall be entitled to receive a periodic lease. When land has been taken up for a dwelling house or is under permanent cultivation a periodic lease should be ordinarily granted. Settlement shall be annual or periodical.

30. The assessment of land shall consist the following processes :- Different Process for Assessment

(a) Preliminary record writting, and field classification.

(b) Record attestation.

(c) Submission of assessment reports.

(d) Revenue attestation.

(e) Offer of settlement.

31. After a village has been surveyed and demarcated a draft chitha or field index shall be prepared. The chitha shall be arranged according to the serial number of the fields in the village, and shall show, in addition to such other particulars as the Chief Commissioner may direct, the name of the person who is in possession of each field and the classification of each field according to a terminology to be previously approved by the Chief Commissioner. Disputes regarding the ownership of land or regarding the Preparation of draft Chitha or Field Index.

ownership of any interest, such as usufructuary mortage in land, shall be decided in a summary manner and on the basis of actual possession, by the Settlement Officer or an Assistant Settlement Officer. The classification of as many fields as possible shall at this stage be tested on the ground by the Settlement Officer, the Assistant Settlement Officer and Officers not bellow the rank of Kanungo.

Preparation of Draft Jamabandi & record attestation

32. Before record attestation begins the Settlement Officer shall cause a draft jamabandi to be prepared, showing in addition to such other particulars as the Chief Commissioner may direct, the fields which have been found in the possession of each proprietor or settlement-holder, and the classification of each field as entered in the draft. At this stage there will be no entry under the heading 'revenue' in the draft jamabandi. Each proprietor or settlement holder shall be furnished, before record attestation begins, with an extract from the draft jamabandi showing the fields which have been found in his possession, and the proper classification of each field. The record Attestation of each village shall be taken up by the Settlement Officer, or Assistant Settlement Officer, hereinafter called the Attestation Officer, at a convenient place in or near the village. A proclamation shall previously be published in the village giving due notice to the proprietors and settlement holders and calling on them to appear before the Attestation Officer, bringing with them their extracts from the draft jamabandi. As each proprietor or settlement-holder appears before him the Attestation Officer, if the proprietor or settlement-holder so desires, shall examine the entries in the draft jamabandi which relate to him, shall read out and explain the entries, and shall make corrections when required. Dispute regarding the ownership of land or the ownership of any interest such as usufructuary mortgage in land, shall be decided by the Attestation Officer in a summary manner, and on the basis of actual possession. In the course of record attestation all the fields which have not already been inspected by a Kanungo or Officer of higher rank shall now be inspected and the classification of the field shall be tested and if necessary corrected. The Attestation Officer shall hear and decide all objections to the classification of fields and in all cases in which the field has not been inspected by the Settlement Officer or an Assistant Settlement Officer, he shall personally inspect the field before deciding on the objection.

Submission of rate report.

33. When the record attestation of a group of villages has been completed the Settlement Officer shall prepare and submit for sanction a rate report under the provisions of Section 9 of the Assam Land Revenue Re-assessment Act (VIII of 1936) and the rules framed thereunder.

Calculation of revenue payable for each estate & extract of draft Jamabandi to be distributed to each proprietor or Settlement holder.

34. On receipt of the Chief Commissioner's orders on the rate report the Settlement Officer shall calculate accordingly the total revenue payable for each estate and shall enter it in the draft jamabandi used at the record attestation. The revenue attestation of each village shall be taken up by the Settlement Officer or Assistant Settlement Officer (hereinafter called the Attestation Officer) at a convenient place in or near the village. A fresh extract from the draft jamabandi showing only the total area, the total revenue as calculated, and the alterations if any, made in the jamabandi at record attestation, shall be distributed to each proprietor or Settlement-holder. A proclamation shall also be published in the village giving sufficient notice to proprietors and settlement-holders and calling on them to appear before the Attestation Officer bringing with them their extracts from the draft jamabandi. As each proprietor or settlement holder appears before him the Attestation Officer shall read out to him the total areas entered against his name in the draft jamabandi and the total assessment which is proposed in his case. The attestation Officer shall hear and decide an objection which may be put forward.

If any objection be raised to the classification of field which has not yet been inspected by an Officer above the rank of Kanungo, the Attestation Officer shall personally inspect the field and decide its classification.

Preparation & signing of leases & offer of Settlement.

35. After receipt of the orders of the Chief Commissioner and subject to such orders the Settlement Officer shall make a final copy of the Chitha and Jamabandi. This final copy of the jamabandi shall be the record-of-right of proprietors and settlement-holders within the meaning of Sec. 40 of the Regulation. The Settlement Officer shall also prepare, sign and seal periodic or annual leases, as the case may be, which shall correspond in all particulars with the entries of the record-of-rights. The Settlement Offi

all then issue a proclamation, which shall be posted a conspicuous place in or near ch village stating the date on which and the place at which the leases will be offered the persons entitled to receive them. On such date and at such place the Settlent Officer or any other officer that he may depute for the purpose, shall if the sons entitled to receive the leases are present, tender to them the leases standing their respective names. If any one of these persons are absent, the Officer tender- may sign a general notice in the following form, or to the like effect, and cause copy thereof to be affixed within three days of the aforesaid date at some conspi- ous place in the neighbourhood of the centre selected for distribution of leases.

"The undermentioned person being absent I hereby offer to them the leases standing their respective names". The tender of a lease, or the affixing of a copy of the ice containing the offer of a lease, as the case may be, shall be equivalent in each stance to an offer of settlement within the meaning of Section 31-39 of the Regulation.

Particulars which the Chitha shall contain

36. The Chitha referred to in rule 35 shall contain the following particulars, in addition to any which may be specially directed by the Chief Commissioner :—

1. Number of the field.
2. Area of the field.
3. Name, father's name, and residence of the propietor or settlement holder.
4. Tenure.
5. Assessment class or classes and area of each class of land in the field.

Particulars which the jamabandi shall contain.

37. The jamabandi referred to in rule 35 shall contain the following particulars, in addition to any which may be specially directed by the Chief Commissioner :—

1. Number of the estate.
2. Name, father's name and residence of the proprietor or settlement-holder.
3. Number of each field
4. Area of each field
5. Class of each field
6. Revenue (if any).
7. Local rate.

How settlement may be refused.

38. (a) Any person to whom an offer of settlement has been made in accordance with these rules and who desires to refuse shall, within 30 days of the offer, inform the Settlement Officer of the refusal by noting in writing on the lease that he refuses to take settlement, and by returning the lease to the Settlement Officer. No refusal shall be valid unless made within the time and in the manner prescribed above.

How settlement may be accepted.

(b) In those local areas in which Section 31 (2) or (3) are in force, the person to whom an offer of settlement has been made shall if he is willing to accept it, deliver to the Settlement Officer within 30 days as aforesaid an acceptance in writing under his hand in the proforma given below :—

I hereby declare that I accept the lease (No.....) on the terms and conditions offered to me by the ... .. of , ... for the land described below :—

Period from..... to ....

Signed.

No. of Patta.	Name of Village.	Name of Tauna.	No. of field.	Area	Class of land	Rate of assessment.	Revenue assessed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Total area. Total revenue.

SECTION II.

PREPARATION OF A RECORD OF TENANT' RIGHTS.

Application of these rules to preparation of record-of-rights in any local area.

38. The rules in this Section apply to the preparation of a record of tenants' rights in any local area when the preparation of a record of tenants' rights has been ordered under Section 1[illegible] of the Regulation.

Different processes in preparation of record-of-rights

39. When an order has been made under Section 17 of the Regulation directing that a record of tenants' rights shall be prepared, it shall be prepared in the manner prescribed below and shall consist of the following processes :—

(*a*) Preliminary survey and record-writing.
(*b*) Record attestation.
(*c*) Preliminary publication and disposal of objections.
(*d*) Preparation of final record
(*e*) Publication of final record.
(*f*) Distribution of final records.

Particulars to be shown in draft chitha.

40. The draft chitha or field index prepared under rule 39 shall show the names of tenants, the rent payable in respect of, and the length of possession of, the holding of each tenant in addition to such other particulars as the Chief Commissioner may direct. Disputes regarding the boundary of any holding lying within the land-lord's holdings or estate shall be decided in a summary manner and on the basis of actual possession.

Khatian and record attestation.

41. (1) The Settlement Officer shall then cause draft Khatian to be prepared from the Chitha. These shall contain the particulars included in the Chitha and there shall ordinarily be a separate Khatian for each person or body of persons interested [illegible] In case of lands used for purposes connected with agriculture, the Khatian shall show briefly the [illegible] which the land is put.

(2) Each tenant and his land-lord shall be furnished, before record attestation begins with a copy of the draft Khatian. The record attestation of each village shall be taken up after sufficient time shall have been allowed to the tenants and their land-lord to study the copies of their Khatian, at a convenient place in or near the village. A proclamation shall previously be published in or near the village concerned giving due notice to the tenants and their land-lords and calling on them to appear before the Assistant Settlement Officer with their copies of the draft Khatian. As each copy of the draft Khatian is produced the Assistant Settlement Officer shall examine the entries therein, shall read out and explain the entries, and shall make corrections where required. Disputes regarding the ownership of any holding shall be decided by the Assistant Settlement Officer in a summary manner and on the basis of actual possession. The Assistant Settlement Officer shall in the like manner decide all questions as to the correctness of the entries in the Khatian and in particular those relating to the rent, and the class to which the tenant belongs irrespective of whether any of those entries may or may not have been disputed.

Publication of draft record of rights

42. The draft record-of-rights, consisting of the Khatians as corrected under rule 41, shall be published by being placed for public inspection free of charge during a period of not less than one month at such convenient place as the Settlement Officer may determine. A proclamation shall previously be published in or near the village informing the land-lord or land-lords and the tenants of the place at which and the period during which the draft record will be opened to public inspection and of the last date on which objection may be filed. Notwithstanding anything contained in the proclamation the Settlement Officer may extend the period during which the draft record will be open to inspection and during which objections may be filed.

Filing and hearing of objections.

42A. Objections to the draft record-of-rights shall be made in a form approved by the Chief Commissioner. Blank forms of objection shall be provided free of charge. Along with the original objection the objector shall file sufficient copies thereof for service on the opposite party or parties. The Assistant Settlement Officer shall issue notice to all persons concerned of the date and place fixed for hearing of the objection. The record shall contain the names of the witnesses examined and an abstract of the reasons for decision. Objections shall not be disposed of in the absence of any of the parties materially interested unless the Assistant Settlement Officer be satisfied for reasons to be recorded in writing [illegible] notice was duly served on all the persons concerned.

Framing of final record.

42B. When all the objections under rules 42 and 42A have been disposed of, and rs have been passed on all appeals to the Settlement Officer from the orders of Assistant Settlement Officer and the draft record corrected where necessary, the lement Officer shall frame the final record in conformity with the draft record thus ected. The final record shall be the file of Khatians as thus corrected, and the hsa or field index shall not form part of it. The final record shall be printed or ared in manuscript as the Chief Commissioner may determine.

Publication of final record.

42C. The Settlement Officer shall publish the final record-of-rights by placing it for lic inspection free of charge at the place where the draft record-of-rights was pu- hed. A proclamation shall previously be published informing the landlords and tenants the place at which the final record will be open to inspection and the period, which l not be less than one month, during which it will be open to such inspection.

Distribution of maps and final records.

42D. When a map has been prepared in carrying out the Settlement Ope ations ed under Section 18 of the Regulation, it may be printed under the authority of Chief Commissioner, and may be distributed to public officers, to landlords and to nts and to others in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to by general or special order direct. Copies of the final record of tenants' rights of portions thereof shall be printed or prepared in manuscript, and shall, after certi- tion as prescribed under section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act (Act I of 1872) be tributed to public officers, to landlords and tenants and to others, in such manner the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by general or special order, direct. The printed maps and copies of the records or portions thereof, which are distributed under this rule to persons other than public officers, shall be distributed free or on payment according as, in the case of each local area or class or estates, the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Costs of preparation of records-of-rights to be defrayed by proprietors, etc.

42E. (1) Costs incurred in the preparation of record of tenants' rights, or such part of the costs, as the Chief Commissioner may direct, shall be defrayed by proprietors, settlement holders, and tenants in such proportion and in such instalments as the Chief Commissioner may determine.

(2) The cost of preparing the copies of maps and of the record-of-rights distributed from under rule 42D, shall be directed to be part of the costs of the preparation of a record of tenants rights.

(3) The portion of the aforesaid costs which any person is liable to pay shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue.

Settlement Officer may correct record-of-rights within two years of termination of operations.

42F. The Settlement Officer, or if there is no Settlement Officer, the Deputy Commissioner, may, on application or of his own motion, within two years of the date of the publication under Section 19 of the Regulation declaring settlement operations to be closed, correct any entry in a record of tenants' rights which he is satisfied has been made owing to a bonafide mistake:

Provided that no such correction shall be made until reasonable notice has been given to the parties concerned to appear and be heard in the matter.

Chapter II

RULES FOR THE ALLOTMENT OF GRAZING GROUNDS.

Survey and Demarcation of grazing grounds.

43. Whenever it may appear to the Deputy Commissioner, after local enquiry, to be necessary that any land should be allotted from land referred to in Section 12 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, as extended to Manipur to the inhabitants of any village or villages as a grazing ground, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause such land to be demarcated with temporary boundary marks and, if it has not been already cadastrally surveyed a map of it to be prepared on the scale of 16 inches to a mile.

Note :—The boundaries of village grazing grounds should, as far as possible, be straight and easily demarcated.

Preparation of notice

44. When the land which it is proposed to allot as a grazing ground has been temporarily demarcated and the map, if required, has been prepared, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause a notice to be prepared of the proposal to allot the said land as a grazing ground.

Publication of notice.

45. This notice shall be published in English and in the vernacular at the [illegible] of the Deputy Commissioner and at the Sub-Divisional Office, Tahsil Office and Police Station within the jurisdiction of which the land which it is proposed to allot as grazing ground is situated and published by beat of drum in the vicinity.

Hearing of objections

46. The Deputy Commissioner shall receive and enquire into any objection which may be presented to him against the allotment of the proposed grazing ground within one month after the date of publication of the notice referred to in rule 44 and such objection may add any available adjacent waste land to the proposed grazing ground or [illegible] [illegible].

Power of Deputy Commissioner to alter area and boundaries.

[illegible] any alteration in the area or boundaries of the proposed grazing ground, he shall publish a revised notice in the manner prescribed in rule 45, and shall cause to be demarcated the revised boundaries to be temporarily demarcated and shown on the map, and shall receive and enquire into any objections which may be presented within one month of the publication of the revised notice, as provided in rule 46.

Confirmation of proceeding

48. When all objections presented within the period of the publication of the notice under rule 45 or of a revised notice under rule 7 have been disposed of and alteration or no further alteration of the area or boundaries of the proposed grazing ground appears to the Deputy Commissioner to be necessary, he shall forward the proceedings to the Chief Commissioner for examination, or if the Deputy Commissioner be himself entitled to exercise the powers of a Chief Commissioner he shall himself confirm the proceedings and report particulars of the land allotted to the Chief Commissioner for information.

Cost of Demarcation.

49. As soon as the proceedings have been confirmed, the Deputy Commissioner shall prepare an estimate for the cost which may be incurred in demarcating the grazing ground with such boundary marks as may be required and levy the amount of such cost from the inhabitants of the village or villages concerned in such manner as may be ordered by him, and cause it to be deposited at the treasury within such time as he may fix.

Exemption of rights

50. Notwithstanding anything contained in rules 44 to 49, all grazing grounds, areas and boundaries defined, constituted out of any and over which, at the time were constituted, no person had the right of a proprietor, landholder or settlement holder by the Settlement Officer at the regular Settlement or Resettlement of a district, shall be deemed to have been constituted under the said rules.

Declaration of Grazing Grounds.

51. As soon as the cost of demarcation has been deposited the Deputy Commissioner shall cause to be published in the manner prescribed, in rule 45 a final notice declaring the land to be allotted as grazing ground. He shall also cause the grazing ground to be entered in the register of grazing grounds and the boundaries thereof to be demarcated with such boundary marks as may be required.

Use of grazing grounds free of charge by persons other than professional graziers.

52. After the issue of the final notice declaring any land to be allotted as grazing ground, such land may be used as a grazing ground free of charge by persons other than professional graziers and shall not be encroached upon or disposed of for any other purpose unless the Chief Commissioner shall so direct.

Conditions for use of grazing grounds.

53. The Deputy Commissioner may, if he thinks it desirable to do so, prescribe conditions on which a grazing ground may be used, and in such cases may issue passes either generally or by name to persons entitled to use it.

Rate of fees for the use of village grazing grounds.

54. Professional graziers are not entitled to use village grazing grounds except in quite exceptional circumstances. In such circumstances the Deputy Commissioner may charge entirely at his discretion for any halt exceeding 7 days at a rate not exceeding twice the annual grazing fees obtaining in the district concerned for the cattle so kept. For a period of seven days only or less the Deputy Commissioners may at his discretion charge at a rate not exceeding the annual grazing fees obtaining in the district concerned for the cattle so kept. If the Deputy Commissioner finds it possible to require his previous permission to the use of village grazing grounds in either of the two cases above referred to, he may exercise his discretion accordingly.

55. When any grazing ground has been finally demarcated under rule 48 no person shall occupy any part of such grazing ground for purposes other than grazing. Whoever contravenes this rule shall be punished with fine to be imposed by the Deputy Commissioner which may extend to fifty rupees. Punishment for contravention of rule.

56. The Deputy Commissioner may direct a Sub-Divisional Officer to make the preliminary enquiry, issue notices, and hear objections in regard to the allotment of grazing lands in his Sub-Division. Delegation of Deputy Commissioner's power to Sub-Divisional Officer.

CHAPTER III.

RULES UNDER SECTIONS 5, 27, 152 AND 155 (SURVEY AND DEMARCATION OF LAND).

57. The Revenue Officer or Chief Inspectors, settlement-holders and other persons mentioned in Section 26 of the regulation are required to report if permanent boundary-marks have been injured, destroyed, removed or required repairs, shall be the Sub-Deputy Collector in charge of Land Records. Revenue Officer to whom reports on boundary-marks are to be made.

58. When a survey, and demarcation of land in any local area or class of estates is ordered to be made under part B of Chapter III of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1 of 1886, as extended to Manipur operations shall be initiated by a traverse based on the Cadastral observations, which will, if possible be connected with two or more points which have been fixed by previous surveys.

59. For each village a large scale map based on Traverse survey and showing roads, rivers, hedges and other physical features of the country, as well as boundaries and other marks, will be prepared. Where a suitable large scale map is already in existence, it will not be necessary, unless the Survey Officer so directs, to prepare a fresh map, the existing map will be brought up to date. Maps.

60. Where a village has already been demarcated or an attempt to restore boundary marks of a permanent nature will be erected at every point where the boundaries of three villages meet. Where sections shall also be marked by trees or such other suitable marks as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct. Boundary marks &c.

61. The total cost of traverse and cadastral surveys, of compensation on account of standing crops under the orders of a Survey Officer, and all expenses incurred in erecting and repairing boundary-marks, shall be realised from the proprietors, land-holders and persons entitled to receive rent in respect of any land included in the survey and demarcation shall be recovered. Recovery of cost.

Provided that in case of temporary-settled estates only the cost of boundary-demarcation, Traverse stations shall be realised.

62. The amount to be recovered under the last preceding rule shall be treated as an arrear of land revenue and shall be apportioned in the manner described in the rule next following rule with the exception of the cost of boundary marks of each estate which shall be realised in the manner described in rule 63 below. Survey of estates as an arrear of land revenue.

63. When a survey carried out under the provisions of Part B of Chapter III of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, as extended to Manipur, has been completed, the Survey Officer shall submit to the Chief Commissioner a statement showing the total cost incurred in the Traverse and Cadastral survey and in erecting and repairing boundary-marks including Traverse stations within the area included in the survey. The Chief Commissioner, on receipt of such statement shall proceed to apportion the amount among the proprietors, land-holders and persons entitled to receive rent in respect of the land included in the Survey. Apportionment of cost.

NOTE.—Settlement-holders other than proprietors and land-holders are not liable to the payment of the cost of survey under these rules.

64. In making such apportionment the Chief Commissioner shall charge each proprietor land-holder or person entitled to receive rent in respect of land included in the survey and assessed at full rates of revenue with such sum per rupee of revenue payable by them as shall suffice to cover the total cost of the survey and demarcation. Method of apportionment.

When land is held at privileged rates revenue or where no revenue is payable by any proprietor and land-holder of land included in the Survey, the land shall, for the purpose of apportionment, be assessed at the rates applicable to similar land in neighbouring estates paying full revenue: Provided that when any land has already been permanently demarcated at the cost of the proprietor, land-holder, or person entitled to receive rent in such a manner that it would, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, be inequitable to lay any further charge on him on account of the survey, the land so demarcated may be omitted from the apportionment.

Apportionment of demarcation charges.

65. When any land is demarcated under sections 22 and 24 of Regulation I of 1880, as extended to Manipur, the cost of all marks supplied by the Chief Commissioner, together with any other charges which may be incurred in connection with the demarcation, shall be recoverable from the proprietor, land-holder or other person entitled to receive rent in respect of the estate, as an arrear of land revenue. When any marks have to be put up on the boundary between two estates, the Survey Officer shall apportion the cost as he thinks equitable, having regard to the question whether the marks are required to complete demarcation of both.

Notice to persons liable.

66. When the Chief Commissioner has in this manner apportioned the amount payable by each person liable in the area covered by the Survey, he shall cause each such person to be served with a notice, in such a manner as he may from time to time direct, of the amount payable by such person accordingly.

Barring of the operation of rules.

67. The Chief Commissioner may declare that all or any or any portion of any of the above rules shall not apply in the case of any area or class of estates.

CHAPTER IV

REGISTRATION RULES UNDER CHAPTER IV OF THE REGULATION

68. The General Register of revenue-paying estates in each district, prescribed by section 48 of the Land and Revenue Regulation, shall consist of three parts, viz.

Part I :—Permanently-settled estates.

Part II :—Temporarily-settled estates other than waste land grants.

Part III :—Waste land grants other than fee-simple and reduced leases.

Part I shall be kept in such form as may be specially prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

Part II shall be kept in ordinary periodic jamabandi form until the district has been resettled, when it will be the jamabandi Register which is prepared by the Settlement Officer.

Part III shall be kept in such form as may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

General Register of Revenue-free estates.

69. The General Register of revenue-free estates prescribed by section 48 of the Land and Revenue Regulation shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

General Register where to be kept.

70. The General Register of revenue-free estates and the General Register of revenue-paying estates, (a) permanently-settled and (b) waste land grants shall be kept in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner. The General Registers of revenue-paying temporarily settled estates other than waste land grants shall be kept at the head-quarters of the Sub-Division or district, as the Deputy Commissioner may direct.

Language in which registers are to be kept.

71. All registers prescribed by these rules shall ordinarily be written in the language of the district in which they are kept. Registers of waste land grants for special cultivation may be kept in English.

Power of Chief Commissioner to order new registers to be prepared.

72. The Chief Commissioner may, whenever he thinks fit, order new registers to be prepared from the registers existing at the time of such order and from any other authentic information available to the Deputy Commissioner; and such additions to, ommissions from, and alterations in, the entries as they appeared in the previous registers shall be made as subsequent changes have rendered necessary and the authority for every change shall be expressly referred to.

Entry of estates on parts of registers on which not previously borne.

Whenever, after the preparation of the General Registers, it may be necessary to bring any estate on to any part of such registers on which it is not already borne, the estate shall be brought on to such part under a new number in continuation of the last number of such part.

All new entries under this rule shall be made in chronological order.

Alteration to be noted in General Registers

A note shall be made from time to time in the General Registers of revenue-paying and revenue free estates :—

(a) of every alteration ordered by the competent authority in the amount of revenue assessed on any estate ;

(b) of every case in which lands entered as revenue-free may be declared liable to assessment and assessed by competent authority ;

(c) of every partition or union of an estate ;

(d) of every removal of an estate from the part of the register on which it is borne ;

(e) of the redemption of every mortgage in respect of which the name of the mortgagee shall have been entered on the register ;

(f) of every relinquishment of an estate or of portion of an estate ;

and in every such note reference shall be made to the authority under which the change was made.

In preparing the General Registers space shall be left for entries of the above descriptions.

Alteration of entries in General Registers by Deputy Commissioner.

75. Whenever it comes to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner that any change has occurred which affects any entry in the General Registers, and renders necessary any alteration therein, the Deputy Commissioner, after making such inquiry as may be necessary, shall make such alteration

Provided that no such alteration shall be made without giving due notice to the recorded proprietor or land holders, and managers of the estate which the alteration will affect, and to every person whose name it is proposed to register as proprietor, land-holder or manager of such estate before such registration is effected ; and any objection which may be preferred against the proposed change or registration, shall be duly considered by the Deputy Commissioner before the change or registration is made.

Power of Deputy Commissioner to order the name of a proprietor, etc., to be struck out from register

76. Whenever it comes to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner that any person whose name is recorded in the General Register as proprietor, settlement holder or manager of an estate is not longer in possession of any such interest in the estate, the Deputy Commissioner may order the name of such person to be struck out from the register

Provided that the Deputy Commissioner shall not strike out the name of any recorded proprietor, or land holder, or manager on behalf of a proprietor or land holder, without giving him due notice, and hearing any objections he may prefer against his name being struck out.

Information to be supplied on requisition of Deputy Commissioner

77. Every proprietor, land holder, and manager of an estate and any person holding any interest in land or employed in the management of land shall be bound, on the requisition of the Deputy Commissioner, to furnish any information required by such officer for the purpose of preparing, making or correcting any entry in the General Registers of revenue paying and revenue-free lands, or to show to the satisfaction of such officer that it is not in his power to furnish the required information

Such requisition shall be made by a notice requiring the production of such information before a date mentioned in such notice.

If any person bound to give information under this rule voluntarily or negligently omits to do so, or to show to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner that it is not in his power to furnish such information, he shall be liable to such fine as the Deputy Commissioner may think fit to impose, not exceeding Rs 100/-, for such omission, and the Deputy Commissioner may impose such further daily fine as he may think proper, not exceeding Rs. 50/- for each day during which such person shall omit to give the required information after a date to be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner in a notice warning the said person that such daily fine will be imposed.

Provided that whenever the amount levied by the Deputy Commissioner under rule exceeds Rs. 500/-, he shall report the case specially to the Chief Commissio and no further levy in respect of such fine shall be made otherwise than by auth of the Chief Commissioner.

The date fixed by notices issued under this rule shall not be less than 1 after service thereof.

Alteration of registers on decree of Civil Court.

78. Whenever any Civil Court makes a decree confirming any transfer of pos of a transferable estate or gives effect to any decree transferring any such posses such Court may order the transfer to be registered in the General Registers of the Dep Commissioner, and the Deputy Commissioner shall register such transfer accordingly

Note.—Registration fees should be levied from the persons in whose favour the gistration is made, at the rates prescribed under rule 86. Such fees realisable under section 174 of the Regulation as arrears of land reve

Registration of auction purchaser's name.

79. When any Revenue Court grants a sale certificate under section 85 of the gulation to the purchaser of a temporarily-settled estate or portion of a temporarily-set estate at a revenue sale, the Deputy Commissioner shall order the auction purchas name to be registered in the General Register in place of that of the defaulter.

Application for registration or mutation.

80. Application for registration or mutation may be presented by the applicant by any person duly authorised by him in that behalf. The application, if it r exclusively to a temporarily-settled estate, shall bear a stamp of six naye paise (Act VII of 1870, Schedule II, Article (a), Paragraph 2). Separate application made by every person having a separate interest or share as proprietor or tena Joint applications may be made when the proprietors or settlement holders app registration hold an estate jointly without specification of shares.

If the applicant is a joint proprietor or settlement-holder in charge, or a m he shall in his application, specify the names of the persons on whose behalf he charge or manager and the character and extent of the interest of every such pe

The Revenue Officer duly empowered to entertain applications for registration satisfy himself that every heading has been properly and completely filled up, and the application has been subscribed and verified by the applicant or his agent declaration that the particulars contained therein are true to the best of his knowl and belief. If the application is not in form as above directed, it shall be retu to the applicant for correction.

NOTE :—The verification required by this rule is not permissive but compulsory a person who knowingly subscribes a false verification is therefore liable to prosecu under section 199, Indian Penal Code.

Registration and Mutation Register.

81. Every Revenue Officer duly empowered to entertain applications for registratio mutation of names shall keep a Registration and Mutation Register. All applicat for registration or mutation will be entered in this register.

NOTE :—(1) Cases undisposed of at the close of the year should be brought o new register in red ink, the number and date only being posted when very colour entries are concerned.

(2) Separate registers should be maintained in each sub-division, one for the entr mutation cases relating to permanently-settled estates, waste land grants, lakhiraj nisf-khiraj estates, and another for the entries of mutation cases relating to ordi periodic khiraj estates.

Publication of notice.

82. (1) The general notice that is issued under section 52(1) and under section in the case of tenures shall be published by affixing a copy of the same on or a following places :—

(a) The cutchery of the proprietor or land-holder of the estate or other place rents are ordinarily received, or at the Office of the Mauzadar, and in non-mauz areas at the Office of the local village authority or the house of the local colle member of the panchayat.

(b) Some conspicuous place such as the local Post Office, school or bazar in at least one village appertaining to or near the estate to which the application relates, and if the comprises lands situated in more than one pargana fiscal division, then in at least one village in each pargana or division containing such lands.

(c) The Office of every Deputy Commissioner, Sub-Divisional Officer, Tahasil Sub-Deputy Collector and Sub-Register within whose jurisdiction the land or any part of the land to which the application relates is known to be situated.

Provided that, if arrangements have been made to establish village public notice boards, it shall suffice under clauses (a) and (b) above if the notice be affixed to the board for the village that includes the land or a portion of the land to which the notice relates.

(2) The special notice that is required to be served on the alleged transferor or his heirs under section 52(2) and in the case of tenures on the recorded proprietors of the estate under section 56(1), and on other persons specified in rules 75 and 76 shall be served on the alleged transferor or other person by tendering to the person to whom it may be directed a copy thereof attested by Deputy Commissioner, or by delivering such copy at the usual place of abode of such person, or to some adult male member of his family; or in case it cannot be so served, by posting such copy upon some conspicuous post of the usual or last known place of abode of such person. In case such notice cannot be served in any of the ways hereinbefore mentioned, it shall be served in such way as the Deputy Commissioner issuing such notice may direct. 75 & 76

(3) No fee shall be charged for the issue of a notice under sub-rule (1), but a fee of twenty five naye paise shall be charged upon the copy of the notice to be served upon the transferor or his heirs under sub-rule (2).

NOTE :—If owing to the failure of first notice a second or further notice has to be issued the charge will be twenty five naye paise for each notice. Process-fees other than those levied on account of notices referred to in this rule will be levied in accordance with rule 127 (a). When mutation proceedings instituted on the report (Chitha) of the amin are not disposed of locally because the Revenue Officer does not find time to dispose of them, no fee will be charged for the first notices to the parties which amount only to an intimation to them, as to when and where the case will be taken up. 127 (a)

(4) In such tracts as may from time to time be notified by the Chief Commissioner, service of the copy, or copies, of the notice referred to above may be effected by despatch by registered post.

82. The Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Divisional Officer shall keep a register of application for registry of talukdari and other similar tenures under section 56 of the Land and Revenue Regulation, and also a register of such tenures actually registered under that section. Every application shall be made and may be presented by the applicant or any person duly authorised by him in that behalf. Every such application shall bear a stamp of fifty Naye Paise, and no application shall be received unless it states that all persons interested in the tenure join in the application. Registers of applications to register and of registered talukdari tenures.

The Revenue Officer duly empowered to entertain applications for registration shall satisfy himself that every heading has been properly and completely filled up, and that the application has been subscribed and verified by the applicant or his agent under a declaration that the particulars contained therein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief. If the application is not in form as above directed, it shall be returned to the applicant for correction.

84. All costs of any inquiry or proceeding held by a Revenue Officer under Chapter IV of the Land and Revenue Regulation shall be payable by the parties concerned as such Revenue Officer may direct. Payment of cost.

85. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 58 of the land and Revenue Regulation, no fine shall be imposed under that section on any person who shall at any time after the expiration of the time fixed for registration by section 50, of his own motion, and otherwise than after the issue of a notice under section 58 apply for the registration of his name, and of the character and extent of his interest. No penalty on persons applying for registration sua motu.

Fees on transfers.

86. Fees at such rates as prescribed by the Chief Commissioner shall be levied by the Deputy Commissioner, Sub-Divisional Officer or other officer duly empowered to register transfer on the registry of any transfer under Chapter IV of the Land and Revenue Regulation, and no application for mutation or registration shall be entertained until such fees have been paid :

Provided that no fee for the registry of any one transfer shall exceed Rs. 100/-, or be less than fifty Naye Paise when the transfer relates to a revenue free estate, or less than twenty five naye paise when the transfer relates to a permanently-settled or nisf-khiraj estate, or to a waste land grant.

All fees under this or the following rules shall be levied from the persons in whose favour the transfer is registered, and shall be carried to the credit of the Chief Commissioner.

NOTE :—The levy of these fees in stamps is no longer compulsory, but they may be so levied if this is the most convenient course. The Chief Commissioner is authorised to prescribe a procedure for their realisation.

Fees payable on registration of talukdari tenures.

87. No application for registration of talukdari and other similar tenures under section 55 of the Land and Revenue XXX Regulation shall be entertained until the applicant has paid fee at the following rates :—

(a) If the annual rent of the tenure does not exceed Rs. 1,000/-, at the rate of 5 per cent on the rent ;

(b) If the annual rent of the tenure exceed Rs. 1,000/-, at the rate of 5 per cent on the rent up to Rs. 1,000/- and at 1 per cent. on all above this amount

Provided that, if application for registry is made after three months from the date of creation of the tenure, fees shall be levied at double the above rates and if not after six months from the date of creation of the tenure at four times the above rates.

Right of public to obtain extract from registers.

88. The Deputy Commissioner or Sub Divisional officer shall supply an extract from any register mentioned in these rules to any person who may apply for it, subject only to the payment of the prescribed searching and copying fees.

Fees and prescribed conditions for inspecting registers.

89. The registers and records of Revenue Courts shall be open to inspection on all days on which the Courts are open between certain hours which shall be fixed in each district by the Deputy Commissioner.

The Authority to sanction inspection of registers and records deposited in the district or sub-divisional record-room shall be exercised only by the Deputy Commissioner or Sub Divisional Officer or, when such officer is on tour, by the Officer in charge of the office.

A Revenue Officer authorised to grant an application to inspect any register or record shall if he refuses such application, record his reasons for such refusal.

If the application is granted the Applicant shall observe the following rules :

(a) He shall not take pen or ink into the record-room.

(b) He shall not in any way alter or erase any part of the registers or records he may inspect.

(c) He shall not remove any registers or record from the record-room or room of the Court where it is being kept.

(d) Any person inspecting registers or records may be permitted to take notes or copies in pencil.

(e) Any person inspecting registers or records deposited in the record-room shall do so in the presence of the Record-keeper or Assistant Record-keeper. Inspection of registers and records, before they have been deposited in the record-room, shall be made in the presence of any ministerial Officer whom the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Divisional Officer may appoint for that purpose.

(f) A fee of one rupee shall be leviable in court-fee stamps for the inspection of every register, or record of a case, after it has been disposed of, pending records may be inspected by parties to the case or by their authorised agents free of charge. The Court fee stamps shall be attached to the application for inspection, and shall be punched before the application is granted.

Chapter V

RULES UNDER CHAPTER V OF THE REGULATION, RELATING TO AREARS AND THE MODE OF RECOVERING THEM.

Land-revenue when and how payable.

90. Every sum payable on account of land-revenue shall fall due on the dates specified and shall be payable in such manner and in such instalments as may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner from time to time. When land-revenue falls due on Sunday or authorised holiday the first open day after such Sunday or holiday shall be taken to be the date on which the revenue fall due. The Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Divisional Officer shall be present in office up to sun set on the dates when land revenue falls due.

Separate account notices and registers.

91. Notices under section 65, clause (2) of the Regulation shall be published together with a copy of the application made in the court of the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Divisional Officer and in the Police thanas in whose jurisdiction the estate or the greater part thereof is situated, as well as in conspicuous part of the estate itself, or where the estate is small, of the village nearest to the estate.

A register of separate accounts opened shall be kept by the Deputy Commissioner or other Officer duly empowered to dispose of applications for separate accounts.

Notice of demand.

92. Notices of demand under section 68 of the Regulation shall ordinarily be issued by, and under the signature and seal of, the following Officers :-

(a) By the Deputy Commissioner with respect of all estates situated within the district.

(b) By the Sub-Divisional Officer with respect to all estates situated within the jurisdiction of the Sub-Division.

(c) By the Sub-Deputy Collectors in charge of Tahsil for estates lying within the jurisdiction of the Tahsil.

Mode of service of notice of demand.

93. A notice of demand under rule 91 shall be served by delivering to the person to whom it is directed a copy thereof attested by the Revenue Officer who issues it, or by delivering such copy at the usual place of abode of such person to some adult male member of his family, or in case it cannot be so served, by posting such copy upon some conspicuous part of the usual or last known place of abode of such person. In case such notice cannot be served in any of the ways herein before mentioned, it shall be served in such way as the Officer issuing the notice may direct.

Sale proclamation.

94. The statement and list of estates to be prepared under Section 72(1) and (2) of the Land and Revenue Regulation, as extended to Manipur, in respect of property to be sold under section 70, shall be prepared in the language of the district and may, if the Deputy Commissioner thinks fit, be recorded in a book prepared for this purpose, to be called the Sale Statement Book. When published in the Gazette the statement shall be published in the vernacular of the district and in English.

Publication of lists of estates.

95. The list of estates referred to in the foregoing rule shall be published :

(a) In the Court of Revenue Officer by whom it has been prepared ;

(b) At the Office of the Sub-Deputy Collector in whose circle the estate is situated

Serving of sale statement.

96. The sale statement mentioned in rule 93, shall be served under sub-section (4) of section 72 of the Regulation on the defaulter or, if he cannot be found, it shall be posted on a conspicuous part of the estate.

Right of public to inspect statements order section 72 (1)

97. The originals or copies of the statements prepared under section 72(1) of the Regulation shall, subject to such rules for proper care of those documents and the preservation of order as the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time make, be open daily (holidays excepted) to inspection by the public free of charge, at the Office at which such statements have been prepared for such two hours during Office hours as the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time fix.

Mode of service of Proclamation of sale annulment etc.

98. Proclamations to tenants of defaulters under section 73, and proclamations annulling settlements issued under section 90 of the Land and Revenue Regulation, as extended to Manipur shall be published in the language of the district in the Court of the Revenue Officer duly empowered to issue the same, and also at the Tahsil Sub-Deputy Collector's

Office, the house of the amin and the village public notice board in whose jurisdiction the defaulting estate or greater part thereof is situated, and a copy of the same shall be posted upon a conspicuous part of the estate itself, or where the estate is small, on the village nearest to the estate.

Notice of re-sale.

99. No notice of re-sale under section 78(2) of the Regulation shall be published before the expiration of three clear days after the day the purchaser has defaulted, and if before payment or tender of payment of the arrear on account of which the estate or share was first sold and of any arrear which may have subsequently become due, shall be made to or on behalf of the proprietor or settlement-holder of the estate or share before sunset on the third day, the issue of the notice of re-sale shall be stayed.

Purchase of defaulting estate by the Collector.

100. When a defaulting estate is put up for sale for arrears of revenue due thereon, if there be no bid, the Revenue Officer conducting the sale may purchase the estate at the reserve price fixed or commission for one rupee or if the highest bid be sufficient to cover the arrear due, may purchase the estate on account of Chief Commissioner at the highest amount bid.

NOTE.—This rule applies to an estate sold for its own arrear and does not apply to an estate sold for the purpose of recovering arrears not its own. The sale of such an estate is governed by section 91(1) of the Regulation.

Sale certificate.

101. The sale certificate referred to in Section 85 of the Regulation shall be written on stamped paper of the proper value to be supplied by the purchaser at his own expense.

If the purchaser has failed to supply stamped paper of the proper value the Deputy Commissioner shall supply it and shall recover the value from the purchaser as an arrear of land revenue.

Notice of transfers of estates.

102. All transfers of estates or shares of estates by sale under the provisions of Chapter V of the Regulation shall be notified by the Deputy Commissioner or Revenue Officer by written proclamation in his own Office and at the Tehsil or Nayabat Office, the house of amin and the village public notice board within which case the estate or greater portion thereof is situated.

Mode of delivery of possession of estate to auction purchaser.

103. (a) The Deputy Commissioner, or other Officer duly empowered, for delivery of possession of any estate or any share or any particular land of such sold under the provisions of Chapter V of the Regulation to be made by proclaiming the tenants and other persons on the estate by beat of drum or in such other way may be customary and by affixing a copy of the sale certificate in some conspicuous of the estate or the particular land purchased, or where the estate is small of the nearest to the estate.

(b) In any case in which the whole estate or any particular land of shall have been sold free of incumbrances in accordance with the provision of 71 of the Regulation, the purchaser may apply to the Deputy Commissioner (or Officer duly empowered) for actual possession of the property, namely the person evicted and specifying the land from which they are to be evicted. Thereupon Deputy Commissioner (or other Officer) shall notify the persons to be evicted after hearing the parties and such further enquiry as he may think necessary, he is that the land specified appertains to the property sold and that the persons to be are not protected by any of the provisions and section 71 of the Regulation, he shall possession to be delivered to the applicant by removing such persons (or any of from the land.

Application of amendment of sales.

104. (1) Application under section 81 of the Regulation may be made to the Commissioner directly and either separately or in combination with an appeal section 79.

NOTE :—If a joint application is made under sections 70 and 81, the stamps appropriate for an appeal before the Chief Commissioner must be affixed before the application is entertained.

(2) When such an application is made to the Chief Commissioner and in combination with an appeal under section 79, the Chief Commissioner may pass orders setting aside the sale under section 81 on the ground of hardship or injustice. The sale

by the Chief Commissioner of the sales under section 81 of the Regulation shall publicly notified by the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Divisional Officer in the same ner as the fact of the sales bec ming final and conclusive is required to be notified r rule 100.

Demand certificate.

105. The demand certificate referred to in section 91(2) of the Regulation shall be such form as may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

Sales of movable property where to be held.

106. Sales of movable property shall ordinarily be made on the spot, but in case any such property the Revenue Officer duly empowered to order sales may direct the sale be held at any other place if he has reason for thinking that higher will thereby be realised.

Sales for arrears less than twenty five paye paid prohibited.

107. No defaulting estate or immovable property of the defaulter shall be sold for arrear which is less than twenty five paye piece

Annulment of Settlement.

108. The Settlement of an estate in which the Settlement holder has a permanent, heritable, and transferable right of use and occupancy may be annulled with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner.

Provided that an appeal shall lie to the Chief Commissioner in all cases of such annulment within two months of the date of the Deputy Commissioner's order.

CHAPTER VI

RULES UNDER SECTION 111 (2) AND 115 RELATING TO THE PARTITION AND UNION OF ESTATES.

Application to be verified and signed.

109. Application for partition (proposed or imperfect) shall be made and shall be verified and signed by the applicant or by an agent duly authorised by him in that behalf.

Fees payable or refundable.

110. The fee or order passed in respect of service of notice or publication of proclamation under section 20 or 150 of the Land and Revenue Regulation as extended to Manipur shall be paid into the application or within such time as may be allowed by the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Divisional Officer, failing which the application will be rejected.

Estimates of cost of partition.

111. As soon as possible after the issue of an order under section 102, directing the partition to be made, the Revenue Officer authorised to make partition will prepare an estimate of cost and submit it to the Deputy Commissioner for approval.

Costs by whom and how paid.

112. The estimated costs of survey and partition shall be paid by the applicant and other sharers in proportion to their respective shares within the period assigned, which shall not be less than 30 days or more than 90 days from the date of the approval of the estimate by the Deputy Commissioner.

Refusal to pay and effect.

113. If the applicant pays his share of cost, but the other sharers do not pay, the Revenue Officer authorised to make the partition will, under section 111 of the Regulation, realise the costs entirely from the defaulters under section 63.

Recovery of excess cost of survey.

114. Should the actual cost of survey and partition hereby exceeded the cost paid under the preceding rule, the extra cost shall be realised rateably from the applicant and other proprietors or land-holders of the estate, and until such costs shall have been realised, no final order of partition shall be passed.

Refund of excess payment.

115. Any excess cost deposited by the parties shall be refunded to them by the Revenue Officer authorised to make the partition provided that application therefor is made within one year from the final confirmation of the partition, after which the amount will lapse to the Chief Commissioner.

Limit placed on cost of partition.

116. The cost of survey and partition shall ordinarily not exceed the following rates :—

(a) If the area of estate to be partitioned does not exceed 200 acres, at Rs. 60 per 100 acres with a minimum of Rs. 2/-.

(b) If it exceeds 200 acres, but does not exceed 400 acres, the first 200 acres at Rs. 60/- and the remainder at Rs. 50/- per 100 acres.

(c) If it exceeds 400 acres, but does not exceed 600 acres, 200 acres at Rs 60/-, 200 acres at Rs. 50/- and the remainder at Rs. 40/- per 100 acres.

(d) If it exceeds 600 acres, 200 acres at Rs. 60/-, 200 acres at Rs. 50/-, 2 acres at Rs. 40, and the remainder at Rs. 25/- per 100 acres.

Final order is instrument of partition chargeable with stamp duty.

117. The final order sanctioning the partition is an instrument of partition and chargeable with stamp duty under Article 45, Schedule I of the Indian Stamp Act, 18 The order shall be duly stamped before proclamation under section 116 of the Ass Land and Revenue Regulation, as extended to Manipur, issues.

NOTE :—Under section 27 of the Indian Stamp Act the instrument of Partition mu contain all facts and circumstances affecting its chargeability. It is open the Officer sanctioning partition either to send the final partition papers the proper Officer for affixing impressed labels or to draw up the fi partition on impressed stamp paper as may be convenient.

Form of application for union.

118. The application for union of estates may be presented by the applicant or any person duly authorised by him in writing in that behalf.

Registers.

119. The following registers shall be kept in the Office of the Deputy Commissio and Sub-Divisional Officers :—

(1) Register of applications for perfect partition of Estates.

(2) Register of applications for Imperfect partition of Estates.

(3) Register of Union of Estates.
Vide Form Nos.

CHAPTER VII

RULES UNDER SECTIONS 123, 152 AND 155(B) (C) RELATING TO PROCEDURE, THE MODE OF SERVING PROCESSES AND PROCESS-FEES.

Judicial Procedure in revenue cases.

120. The provisions of the code of Civil Procedure, and of enactments am the same, relating to the trial of suits, the evidence and examination of witnes curing the attendance of witness and the production of documents, said appli proceedings of a judicial nature, other than appeals, held before a Deputy Com or other Revenue Officer or a Settlement Officer duly empowered to hold such proc

For the purposes of this rule, the following proceedings under the Land and R Regulation, as extended to Manipur, shall be regarded as proceedings of a Ju Nature :—

(a) Proceedings in connection with boundary disputes (Section 23).

(b) Proceedings in connection with disputes relating to the record of ri (Sections 41 and 42).

(c) Resumption proceedings (Section 43).

(d) Proceedings in connection with applications for mutation and registrat names (Sections 53 and 54).

(e) Proceedings in connection with applications for separate accounts (Section

(f) Proceedings arising out of the attachment or sale of movable or immo property, or of applications to set aside sale, under Chapter V.

(g) Proceedings in connection with the partition or union of estates u Chapter VI.

(h) Any other proceedings expressly declared by rules issued under the provi of the Land and Revenue Regulation, as extended to Manipur, to be j cial proceedings.

Award of cost.

121. In all judicial proceedings held under the Regulation, the Court may aw such costs as it thinks fit and may determine by whom they are to be paid, a where there are several persons liable, the amount to be paid by each.

ecutive Procedure.

122. In proceedings under those mentioned in rule 118 witnesses shall no examined on oath, and memorandum only of their evidence shall be recorded. S memorandum shall be written and signed by the Revenue Officer who examines witnesses and may be written in language of the Court, or in English, if the Reven Officer is sufficiently acquainted with English.

NOTE :—In virtue of section 141, clause (2), witnesses may be punished for gi false evidence even though they have not been examined an oath.

Power of Deputy Commissioner and Sub-Divisional Officer to distribute work.

123. A Deputy Commissioner or Sub-divisional Officer shall not, under section 129 the Land and Revenue Regulation, as extended to Manipur, refer any case for inves- tion or report to a Revenue Officer of lower rank than a Sub-Deputy Collector, nor ll be direct any Revenue Officer below such rank, to deal with, and to investigate to report on, any case or class of cases without reference.

Appeal procedure and register.

124. No appeal petition shall be entertained that is not properly stamped or accom- ed by a certified copy of the order appealed against.

A Register of appeals shall be kept in every Revenue Appellate Court.

Mode of Service of process &.

125. Except where otherwise directed by the Land and Revenue Regulation, as ext nded Manipur, or by rules issued thereunder, the provisions of the Civil procedure Code of enactments amending the same shall apply to the issue, service, and return of esses on parties and witnesses in any revenue case, appeal or investigation pending re a Revenue Officer or a Settlement Officer.

Fees on Judicial processes.

126. Fees on processes which are issued by Revenue Officers or Settlement Officers ases under the Land and Revenue Regulation, as extended to Manipur, and in cases judicial nature as defined in rule 118 shall be charged in accordance with the framed by the Judicial Commissioner, under Clause (1), section 20, of the Court Act, VII of 1870

Fees on executive processes.

127. The following rules relate to fees chargeable on executive processes :—

(a) Except where otherwise directed in any rule issued under the Land and Revenue Regulation, as extended to Manipur, fees on executive processes shall be charged at the uniform rate of one rupee on every warrant, and at the same rate on every summons, notice proclamation or other order issued :

Provided that, when processes on any one kind other than warrants are to be served executed in the same case and at the same time on more persons than one, the fee leviable shall be twenty five naye paise each such person subject to a minimum of one rupee and a maximum of Rs. 2-8-0 for all processes

(b) An order calling upon an amin for report, or informing him of orders passed in any case by a Revenue Officer, is not a process within the meaning of this rule, and no fee shall be charged on such orders.

(c) Postal charges, when the process has to be sent by post, shall be defrayed by the Chief Commissioner.

(d) If a peon is detained at the place of service for more than 24 hours at the request of the person at whose instance the process was issued, or of his agent, such person or agent must pay demurrage at fifty naye paise a day.

(e) Processes issued by, or at the instance of, a Revenue Officer shall be served in the first instance free of charge, but the fees chargeable under these rules shall be levied from the parties to the case, according as the Revenue Officer disposing of the case may determine. The fees so recovered shall be attached in court fee stamps to the Nazir's report of recovery of the fees.

(f) In respect of each peon necessary to ensure safe custody of attached property when he is left actually in charge, a daily fee of fifty naye paise shall be charged.

(g) In case where a demurrage fee, or a fee for the safe custody of property, is leviable under clauses (d) and (f) of this rule, the additional fee which may become payable after process has issued shall be paid by filing a written requisition to the Revenue Officer who issued the process to receive the fee, which document shall bear on its face stamps equivalent to the additional fee, with a memorandum of the purpose for which it is paid.

(h) Applications for refund of process fees paid under these rules shall not be entertained unless preferred within one year of the date on which the fees were paid.

(i) All fees for executive processes shall be prepared in stamps, whenever possible, to be affixed to the application for issue of process. Where post-payment is unavoidable, and the fees are paid in stamps, the Nazir shall affix the stamps to his report ; if paid in cash, the Nazir on receipt of the amount shall buy the necessary stamps and affix them to the report. In all cases the stamps shall be punched in the presence of, or by, a Revenue Officer :

Provided that in cases in which process fees are remitted by money-order whether singly or with land-revenue or local rates, the fees should be finally credited to the Chief Commissioner in Treasury accounts as a receipt under the head "XXI-Administration of Justice-Court-fees realised in cash". The Treasury Officer will note on the money order coupon the number and the date of the credit and send it forthwith to the Nazir to make a note of payment of the fees in his process register. On the face of the process a note will similarly be made in red ink showing the payment of the amount of process-fee and the number and date of the Treasury Voucher.

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Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

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No. 30-E-21 **IMPHAL, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1959 (JAISTHA 18, 1881)**

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—CIVIL SUPPLIES BRANCH.

Imphal, the 3rd June, 1959.

No. 25/27/58-Supp.S(H)-AS(L) —The following Order of the Central Government amending Manipur Foodgrains (Movement) Control Order, 1956, is republished for general information.

M. G. SINGH,
Assistant Secretary (L), Manipur Administration.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE.

(DEPARTMENT OF FOOD)

ORDER.

New Delhi, the 30th May, 1959.

G S R.— No 204(MAN(1)/310/59 PY. II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Manipur Foodgrains (Movement Control Order, 1956, namely :

AMENDMENT

In item (i) of the proviso to clause 3 of the said Order for the words 'seventeen seers' the words "five seers" shall be substituted.

Sd/- B. P. BAGCHI,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Imphal.— Printed and Published by the Superintendent Government Press.—(230 + 50).

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

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32-E-22 Imphal, Thursday, June 11, 1959 (Jaistha 21, 1881.)

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—CIVIL SUPPLIES BRANCH.

Orders by the Chief Commissioner.

Imphal, the 3rd June, 1959.

No. 46/36/55-IND/S(D).—The following draft of certain rules, which the Chief Commissioner, Manipur proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 42(1) of the Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 (Rajasthan Act 32 of 1958) as extended to the Union Territory of Manipur, is published hereby for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or before the 20th June, 1959.

2. The Chief Commissioner shall consider any objection or suggestion which may be received by him from any person in respect of the said draft rules on or before the date so specified.

By order etc.

T. KIPGEN,
Secretary, Manipur Administration.

MANIPUR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (ENFORCEMENT) RULES : 1959.

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Manipur Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1959.

Definitions.

2. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) 'Act' means the Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 ;

(b) 'Schedule' means a Schedule appended to these rules ;

(c) 'secondary standards' means the set of standard weights and measures referred to in section 4 of the Act ;

(d) 'working standards' means the set of standard weights and measures referred to in section 3 of the Act ;

(e) all words and expressions used but not defined in these rules and defined in the Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act.

Reference standards.

3. The reference standards shall be kept in the custody of the Controller.

Secondary standards.

4. (1) The secondary standards shall conform as regards denominations, material used in construction and design, to the specifications laid down in Schedule I.

(2) The secondary standards shall be kept at such place, in such manner and in such custody as the Controller may direct.

(3) A secondary standard shall be verified with the reference standard at least once in every period of five years, adjusted, if necessary, and marked with the date of verification, by the Controller.

(4) The limits of error which may be tolerated in the secondary standard, on verification or reverification after adjustment shall be as specified in Schedule I.

Working standards.

5. (1) The working standards shall conform as regards denominations, material used in construction and design, to the specifications laid down in Schedule II.

(2) The working standards shall be prepared at such place and authenticated by such person or authority as may be specified by the State Govt. (Administration).

(3) The working standards shall be kept in the custody of the Inspectors.

(4) A working standard shall be verified with the secondary standard at least once in every twelve months, adjusted, if necessary, and stamped with the date of verification by the Controller or such other person as may be authorised by him in this behalf

Provided that in the case of bullion and precious stones a working standard shall be so verified with the reference standard.

(5) The limits of error which may be tolerated in the working standards on verification or reverification after adjustment shall be as specified in Schedule II.

Precision balances.

6. (1) The Controller shall maintain a set of standard balances at the place where the reference standards are kept.

(2) The number, types and specifications of precision balances shall be as laid down in Schedule III.

(3) The Controller shall verify precision balances at least once in every twelve months, adjust them, if necessary, to make them correct within the limits of sensitiveness, certify and stamp them, if practicable, with the date of verification.

Secondary standard Balances.

7. (1) A set of secondary standard balances shall be maintained at every place where the secondary standards are kept.

(2) The number, types and specifications of such balances shall be as laid down in Schedule III.

(3) The Controller shall cause to be verified such balances at least once in every twelve months and shall cause them to be adjusted, if necessary, to make them correct within the limits of sensitiveness and to be stamped with the date of verification.

Working Standard Balances.

8. (1) The Controller shall supply to every Inspector a set of working standard balances with each set of working standards.

(2) The types and specifications of such balances shall be as laid down in Schedule IV.

(3) The Controller shall cause to be verified such balances at least once in every twelve months and shall cause the same to be adjusted, if necessary, to make them correct within the limits of sensitiveness and to be stamped with the date of verification.

Commercial weights and Measures

9. Commercial weights and measures of length and capacity shall conform as regards denominations, material used in construction and design to the specifications laid down in Schedule V.

Weighing and Measuring Instruments.

10. (1) All weighing and measuring instruments used, or intended to be used, in transactions for trade or commerce shall conform as regards capacities, material and design, to the specifications laid down in Schedule VI.

(2) The limits of error which may be tolerated in such weighing and measuring instruments during verification and inspection shall be as specified in Schedule VI.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rules (1) and (2), where any weighing or measuring instrument in use at the commencement of these rules is converted to the metric system and its capacity after conversion cannot be made to conform to any of the specifications laid down in Schedule VI, such instrument may continue to be used but the limits of error which may be tolerated in such instrument during verification and inspection shall be as for the same type of instrument of the next higher capacity specified in the said Schedule.

Commercial weights etc to be verified periodically.

11. All weights, measures and weighing and measuring instruments used, or intended to be used, in transactions for trade or commerce shall be verified and stamped in accordance with the Act and these rules at least once in every period of two years:

Provided that in the case of bullion and precious stones the said period shall be one year.

Inspection and verification of weights etc.

12. (1) An Inspector shall visit every factory and other place in the area under his charge where weights, measures, and weighing and measuring instruments are used or kept for use, in transactions for trade or commerce, for verifying the same at least once during the period specified in rule 11, and may also, from time to time, make such surprise visits as he may deem necessary.

(2) All weights, measures, and weighing and measuring instruments shall be tested a clean condition, and if necessary, the Inspector shall require the owner or user to clean m.

(3) Where a weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument is brought to Inspector for reverification, the Inspector shall deal with it in the same manner as on verification but it shall not be necessary for him to test a glass or earthenware asure, unless the original stamp has been defaced.

(4) The denomination or capacity of a weight, measure, weighing or measuring instrument, if not marked in full, shall be indicated by one of the abbreviations specified Schedule VII.

Stamping of weights e

13. (1) Before stamping any weight, measure or weighing or measuring instrument, Inspector shall satisfy himself that such weight, measure, weighing or measuring trument complies with the requirements of the Act and these rules.

(2) Any weight measure, weighing or measuring instrument presented for verification ll be complete in itself, and shall not bear a manufacturer's or dealer's mark which ght be mistaken for the Inspector's stamp.

(3) The Inspector shall stamp every weight measure and weighing and measuring trument with a stamp of uniform design issued by the Controller, indicating the area district in which it has been stamped and the Inspector by whom it is stamped both.

Provided that,—

(a) no weight, measure, weighing or measuring instrument shall be stamped, which is not, in the opinion of the Inspector, sufficiently strong to withstand the wear and tear of ordinary use in trade, and

(b) no weighing or measuring instrument manufactured after the coming into force of these rules other than Class A beam scales shall be stamped unless provided by the manufacturer with a plug or stud of soft metal on which to place the Inspector's stamp, such plug or stud being made irremovable by undercutting or in some other suitable manner.

(4) The Inspector shall also mark the date of stamping on all weights, measures other than glass, earthenware and enamelled metal measures) and weighing and measuring instruments, except when the size of such weight, measure or instrument makes it impracticable.

(5) On completion of verification and stamping, the Inspector shall issue a certificate of verification in the form specified in Schedule VIII, to the trader.

Transitional Provisions.

14. Weights, measures and weighing and measuring instruments, which do not conform to the requirements of these rules but which conform to the requirements of the Weights and Measures Rules, if any, shall be verified and stamped, so far as may be, in accordance with these rules, so long as the use of such weights and measures and weighing and measuring instruments is permitted under the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, (Central Act. No. 89 of 1956).

Procedure for carrying out inspection etc

15. In carrying out his duties of inspection, verification and stamping of weights, measures, and weighing and measuring instruments, in situ the Inspector shall observe the procedure laid down in Schedule IX in addition to that laid down in Schedules V and VI.

Monthly Report of Inspector

16. Every Inspector shall submit a monthly report to the Controller, showing the work done by him, in a form approved by the Controller.

Obliteration of Stamps

17. The Inspector, on inspection, shall obliterate the stamp on—

(a) any weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument which cannot be made to conform to the requirements of these rules;

(b) any weight or measure, if it does not admit of proper adjustment owing to its being broken, indented or otherwise defective;

(c) any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument which, sin the last stamping, has been repaired or re-adjusted so as to cease to conform to the requirements of these rules :

(d) any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument due and no submitted for reverification and stamping ;

(e) any weight or measure of length or capacity or a weighing or measuring instrument, if the error exceeds the limits allowed at the time of inspection

Provided that where the error referred to in clause (e) is not, in the Inspector's judgment, such as to require the immediate obliteration of the stamp, he shall serve a notice on the trader, informing him of the defects found in the weight, measure or weighing or measuring instrument, and calling upon him to remove the defects within a stated period not exceeding eight days and shall —

(i) if the trader fails to have them corrected within that period, obliterate the stamp ; or

(ii) if the weight, measure or weighing or measuring instrument is adjusted to remove the defects within the stated period, reverify the weight, measure, weighing or measuring instrument and stamp the same, if found correct

Provided further that where the defect in a weighing instrument may be corrected by rebalancing, the stamp shall not be obliterated.

Fees for reverification, adjustment and stamping.

18. (1) Fees payable for reverification and stamping of weights, measures, and weighing and measuring instruments at the office of the Inspector shall be as specified in Schedule X.

(2) If verification is done at any premises other than the office of the Inspector, an additional fee shall be charged at half the rates specified in Schedule X and the owner or user, as the case may be, of the weight, measure or weighing or measuring instrument, shall also pay the expenses incurred by the Inspector for visiting the premises, including the cost of transporting and handling the working standards, balances and other equipment ;

Provided that no additional fee shall be charged for verification and stamping *in situ* of—

(a) petrol or fuel vehicles, weighbridges, dormant platform machines, and such other instruments as may be specified in this behalf by the Controller ; and

(b) weights, measures and weighing and measuring instruments in the premises of a manufacturer, or stockist, of such weights, measures and instruments.

(3) An Inspector may carry out minor adjustment on payment of such additional fees as may be fixed by the Controller in each case.

No fees to be charged for re-stamping within a certain period.

19. Notwithstanding anything in rule 18, no fee shall be payable for re-stamping any weight measure or weighing or measuring instrument, within the period specified from the date on which it was last stamped, provided the original stamp was not obliterated under rule 11 under rule 17.

Fees for verification under rule 11, after adjustment.

20. A weight, measure or weighing or measuring instrument which on verification as provided in rule 11, is found to be incorrect shall be returned to the person concerned for adjustment. When the necessary adjustment has been carried out, such weight, measure or weighing and measuring instrument shall be reverified on payment of the prescribed fees as specified in Schedule X and if found correct shall be stamped.

Collection of fees and deposit into the Treasury

21. Before commencing the work of verification or reverification, the Inspector shall inform the person concerned of the fees payable by him under these rules and shall receive the same and issue a receipt in the form approved by the Controller, two copies of such receipt being kept on record.

(2) The Inspector shall maintain a register which shall be written up from day to day and shall show the amount of fees and carriage charges collected during the day.

(3) All payments received by the Inspector during the preceding week shall be paid into the Government Treasury every Monday for credit to XXXII Industries & Supplies, a receipt obtained and intimation to that effect sent to the Controller.

Seizure, detention & disposal of unauthorised weights, measures & instruments.

(1) (i) Weights and measures, beam scales, spring balances, counter machines and yards shall be liable to be seized and detained if :—

(a) they are not of the denominations specified in Schedules V and VI ;

(b) they are false or defective ;

(c) fraud is committed in using them ;

(d) they are unstamped ;

(e) the stamp on them is forged or transferred.

(ii) Weighing and measuring instruments other than those specified in clause (i) shall be liable to seizure and detention in cases (b), (c) and (e) of that clause.

(2) Any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument seized and detained under this rule, which is not to be the subject of proceedings in a court, shall, after expiry of one month after its seizure, be so dealt with as the controller may by general or special order direct, and the materials thereof shall be sold and the proceeds credited to the Government.

(3) Any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument seized and detained under this rule, which is to be the subject of proceedings in a Court, shall be produced before the Inspector before the court and shall, after conclusion of the proceedings, be taken possession of by the Inspector and dealt with in accordance with the instructions issued by the Controller in this behalf.

Qualifications of inspectors.

23. No person shall be appointed as Inspector unless he—

(i) is a graduate of a recognised University preferably in Science or Engineering, or holds a recognised diploma in Engineering ;

(ii) is able to speak, read and write one of the regional languages of the State ; and

(iii) on selection, has satisfactorily completed at least six weeks training in a Department of Government responsible for the enforcement of weights and measures.

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall apply to persons who have been working as Inspectors for a period of not less than a year immediately before the commencement of these rules.

Duties of Inspectors.

24. The duties of an Inspector are—

(a) verification and stamping of weights and measures etc ;

(b) inspections ;

(c) collection of fees and other charges, and submission of the reports and returns prescribed in the rules or required by the Controller ;

(d) safe custody of articles seized and detained in the course of his duty ;

(e) safe and proper custody of the secondary and working standards and other equipment entrusted to his charge ;

(f) maintenance of such books as may be specified by the Controller.

Licensing of manufacturers, repairers and dealers of weights measures etc.

25. (1) Every manufacturer or repairer of, or dealer in, weights, measures or weighing and measuring instruments shall obtain a licence from the Controller in the form set out in Schedule XI ; such licence may be renewed from year to year.

(2) The fees payable for such licence and its renewal shall be as specified in Schedule XII.

(3) The Controller may, by order, refuse to grant or renew the license or suspend or cancel the license of a manufacturer or repairer of, or dealer in, weights, measures, weighing and measuring instruments on the ground of want of proper and adequate workshop facilities or staff or incompetency or failure to observe any provisions of the Act or or these rules ;

Provided that no such order shall be made without giving the aggrieved person an opprotunity of stating his case.

(4) The Controller shall maintain a register of licensed manufacturers, repairers and dealers in the form set out in Schedule XIII.

Records to be maintained by manufacturer etc.

26. Every manufacturer or repairer of, or dealer in, weights, measures or weighing and measuring instruments shall maintain such records in such form and submit such returns as the Controller may direct.

Certificate of verification to be exhibited.

27. The person to whom a certificate of verification is issued shall exhibit the same in a conspicuous place in the premises where the weights, measures or weighing or measuring instruments to which the certificate relates are used.

Penalty.

28. Any person who contravenes any provision of these rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

S C H E D U L E S

S C H E D U L E - 1

DENOMINATIONS, MATERIAL, SHAPE, PERMISSIBLE ERRORS OF SECONDARY STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS & MEASURES

(See Rule 4)

1. SECONDARY STANDARD WEIGHTS

DENOMINATIONS

Kilogram Series.	Gram Series	Milligram Series
10	500	500
5	200	200
	200	200
	100	100
2	50	50
2	20	20
	20	20
	10	10
1	5	5
	2	2
	2	2
	1	1

MATERIAL

(a) Weights of 10 kg to 1 g shall be cast from admiralty bronze of the following composition :

Constituent.	Percent.
Tin.	9.50 to 10.50
Zinc.	1.50 to 2.50
Lead (Max.)	0.50
Nickel (Max.)	1.00
Other elements.total (Max.)	0.15
Copper.	Remainder.

(b) Weights of 500 mg to 50 mg shall be made of cupro-nickel having a nominal composition of 75 percent copper and 25 percent nickel.

(c) Weights of 20 mg to 1 mg shall be made of commercially pure aluminium sheets.

SHAPE

(a) For kilogram and gram series - Integral cylindrical body with knobs flattened at the top.

P.T.O.

(b) For miligram series, the weights shall be in the form square sheets, one of the corners being bent at right angles.

PERMISSIBLE ERRORS.

The permissible errors in excess and in deficiency sh be as follows :

Denomination.	Permissible Error.	
	in excess mg.	in deficienc mg.
10 kg.	50	25
5 kg.	25	12.5
2 kg.	15	7.5
1 kg.	10	5
500 g	5.	2.5
200 g	4	2
100 g	3	1.5
50 g	2	1
20 g	1.5	0.75
10 g	1	0.5
5 g	0.8	0.4
2 g	0.6	0.3
1 g	0.4	0.2
500 mg	0.4	0.2
200 mg	0.2	0.1
100 mg	0.2	0.1
50 mg	0.1	0.05
20 mg	0.1	0.05
10 mg	0.05	0.02
5 mg	0.05	0.02
2 mg	0.05	0.02
1 mg	0.02	0.02

2 SECONDARY STANDARD CAPACITY MEASURES

DENOMINATIONS

Litre Series (1)	Millilitre Series (ml)
5	500
2	200
1	100
	50
	20
	10

P.T.O.

MATERIAL

Secondary measures of capacity shall be cast out of admiralty bronze of the same composition as is employed in the case of secondary standard weights.

SHAPE

(a) The 5 litre measure shall be cylindrical and have its inside diameter equal to the heights of the measure. This shall have two handles attached securely to its sides.

(b) Measures of 2 litres and below shall be of the same shape as above but shall not have any handles.

(c) The denominations of the measures shall be engraved on the outside surface.

(d) Each set of measures shall be supplied with specially selected striking glasses.

PERMISSIBLE ERRORS.

The permissible errors in excess and deficiency shall be as follows :-

Denomination.	Permissible Error	
	in excess	in deficiency
	g	g
5 l	2	2
2 l	1	1
1 l	0.8	0.8
500 ml	0.5	0.5
200 ml	0.4	0.4
100 ml	0.3	0.3
50 ml	0.2	0.2
20 ml	0.1	0.1
10 ml	0.1	0.1

S C H E D U L E - II

(See Rule 5)

DENOMINATIONS, MATERIAL, SHAPE, PERMISSIBLE ERRORS FOR WORKI
STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 WORKING STANDARD WEIGHTS (For Cast Iron and Non-bullion weights)

DENOMINATIONS

Kilogram Series	Gram Series	Milligram Se
20	500	500
20	200	200
10	200	200
	100	100
5	50	50
2	20	20
2	20	20
1	10	10
	5	5
	2	2
	2	2
	1	1

MATERIAL

(a) Weights of 20 kg to 1 g shall be cast from admiralty bro or cupro-nickel of the following composition : -

Admiralty Bronze.

Constituent.	Percent.
Tin	9.50 to
Zinc	1.50 to
Lead (Maximum)	0.50
Nickel (Maximum)	1.00
Other elements total, maximum	0.15
Copper	Remainde

Cupro-Nickel

Copper.	75
Nickel	25

(b) Weights of 500 mg to 100 mg shall be made of admiralty bronze (rolled) sheets. (Composition as in (a) above).

(c) Weights of 50 mg to 1 mg shall be made out of commercia pure aluminium sheets.

P.T.O.

SHAPE

(a) Weights of 20 kg and 10 kg shall be cylindrical in shape and shall be cast in two halves, the top half being screwed snugly into the bottom half. The top half shall be cast in the form of a handle for lifting purposes. The two halves after assembly shall be locked by means of a Setscrew over which the seal of the verifying authority shall be stamped.

(b) Weights of 5 kg to 200 g (inclusive) shall be cast in two halves, the top half being screwed snugly into the bottom half. The top half shall be cast in the form of a knob for lifting purposes. The two halves, after assembly shall be locked by means of a Setscrew, over which the seal of the verifying authority shall be stamped.

(c) Weights of 100 g to 10 g shall be as (b) above except that there shall be no locking arrangement.

(d) Weights of 5 g to 1 g shallbe intogral solid weights.

(e) Weights of 500 mg to 1 mg (inclusive) shall be of square shape with one of the sides bent at right angles to the flat surface for ease of handling.

PERMISSIBLE ERROR.

The permissible errors in excess and in deficiency shall be as follows : -

Denomination	Permissible Errors.	
	in excess mg	in deficiency mg
20 kg	200	100
10 kg	100	50
5 kg	50	25
2 kg	30	15
1 kg	20	10
500 g	10	5
200 g	8	4
100 g	6	3
50 g	4	2
20 g	3	1.5
10 g	2	1

P.T.O.

Contd.

Denomination	Permissible Error	
	in excess mg	in deficie mg
5 g	1.6	0.8
2 g	1.2	0.6
1 g	0.8	0.4
500 mg	0.8	0.4
200 mg	0.4	0.2
100 mg	0.4	0.2
50 mg	0.2	0.1
20 mg	0.2	0.1
10 mg	0.1	0.05
5 mg	0.1	0.05
2 mg	0.1	0.05
1 mg	0.05	0.05

2. WORKING STANDARD CAPACITY MEASURES

DENOMINATION

Litre Series (l)	Millilitre Series
20	500
10	200
5	100
2	50
1	20
	10

MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION

Working Capacity Standards shall be pressed out of c... free, deoxidised annealed copper sheets of deep drawing qu...

SHAPE

(i) working standard capacity measures of 10 litres shall cylindrical with the handles securely fixed to the sides.

(ii) All other working standard capacity measures shall al... cylindrical, but shall not be provided with handles. The dia... of each measure shall approximately be equal to the height measure. The measures shall be suitably reinforced.

(iii) The denominations of the working standard measures shall be engraved on the outside surface.

(iv) The outside of the body of the working standard measure - shall be oxidised to give a smooth dull black surface and the inside shall be tinned.

(v) Each set of working standard capacity measures shallbe supplied with specially selected striking glasses and the measures and glasses shall be securely packed in velvet lined teakwood boxes.

PERMISSIBLE ERRORS.

DENOMINATION	PERMISSIBLE ERRORS.	
	in excess (in ml)	in deficiency (in ml)
10 l	8	8
5 l	4	4
2 l	2	2
1 l	1.5	1.5
500 ml	1.0	1.0
200 ml	0.8	0.8
100 ml	0.6	0.6
50 ml	0.4	0.4
20 ml	0.2	0.2
10 ml	0.2	0.2

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S C H E D U L E - III

(See Rules 6 & 7)

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PRECISION AND SECONDARY STANDARD BALANCES

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RANGE OF BALANCES

Capacities	Sensitiveness mg/division of scal
20 kg	5
5 kg	1
1 kg	0.5
200 g	0.05 or 0.1
20 g	0.01
2 g	0.005

Note:

1. Precision and Secondary standard balances shall be used only for indoor work in laboratories and shall be handled carefully by competent trained personnel. The balances shall be designed according to well established practice of Precision Balance manufacturers.

2. Both Precision and Secondary Standard balances shall be manufactured to the specifications given above.

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S C H E D U L E - IV

(See Rule 8)

SPECIFICATIONS FOR WORKING STANDARD BALANCES

Range of Balances

Capacity	Sensitiveness mg/division of scale	Approximate Beam Length.
50 kg	100	750 mm
5 kg	10	250 - 300 mm
200 g	1.0	150 - 200 mm
2 g	0.02	120 - 150 mm

Types - Working Standard Balances shall be of both indoor and outdoor types.

Design & Construction. - The balances shall be constructed of non-magnetic materials and shall be robust in construction. They shall be capable of being easily assembled. Outdoor type balances shall be fitted in suitable carrying cases to enable the balances to withstand rough transport conditions. Smaller balances i.e. capacity 5 kg and below shall be provided with glass cases. Portable balances of capacity 5 kg and below shall be fitted into one carrying case for ease of transportation.

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S C H E D U L E - V

(See Rule 9)

SPECIFICATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF LENGTH CAPACITY

P A R T - I - COMMERCIAL WEIGHTS (OTHER THAN CARAT WEIGHTS)

1. DENOMINATIONS

The denominations of the different types of weights shall be as follows : -

(a) Iron and Steel Weights.

50 kg	500 g
20 kg	200 g
10 kg	100 g
5 kg	
2 kg	
1 kg	

(b) Brass and Bronze Weights.

Bullion		Other than Bullion	
20 kg	500 g	1 kg	500 g
10 kg	200 g		200 g
5 kg	100 g		100 g
2 kg	50 g		50 g
1 kg	20 g		20 g
	10 g		10 g
	5 g		5 g
	2 g		2 g
	1 g		1 g

(c) Sheet Metal Weights (Bullion and other than Bullion)

500 mg
200 mg
100 mg
50 mg
20 mg
10
5
2
1

P.T.O.

ual series to be used in practice shall consist of two of demominations 2, 20 or 200.

ND STEEL WEIGHTS

Materials - Weights of 50 kg and down to and including 5 kg shall be made only of cast iron. Cast iron weights may preferably be made from material conforming to grade 10 B of IS:210 - 1950. Weights of 2 kg and down to and including 100 g shall either be made of cast iron or forged mild steel as specified by the purchaser. Mild steel weights may preferably be made from material conforming to steel designation B of IS: 226 - 1955.

Shapes and Dimensions - The shapes and dimensions of cast iron weights shall conform to Fig. 1 and 2 read with Tables 1 and 2 and those of mild steel shall conform to Fig 2 read with Table 2.

Fig. 1 Cast Iron Weight with Cast in Handle.

Fig. 2 Cast Iron or Forged Mild Steel Weight.

TABLE 1 DIMENSIONS OF CAST IRON WEIGHTS WITH HANDLE

Denomination	A	B	C	D	E	G	F	Q	R	S	T
50 kg	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	170	100	27	58	48	24	102	32
20 kg.	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	13	90	21	44	38	19	66	22
10 kg.	122	41	9	86	74	18	36	30	15	54	19
5 kg.	12	38	7	35	62	15	29	25	12	40	16

All dimensions in millimetres
Tolerance on dimensions = 5 percent.

TABLE 2 DIMENSIONS OF CAST IRON OR FORGED MILD STEEL WEIGHTS

Denomination	A	B	C	D	P	Q	R	S	T
2 kg.	94	101	15	43	34	30	9	18	4
1 kg.	75	79	05	34	32	28	8	16	4
500 g.	57	60	12	27	28	20	6	13	3
200 g	43	47	9	21	22	20	4	9	3
100 g	34	36	7	16	18	16	3	7	2.5

All dimensions in millimetres
Tolerance on dimensions:
(a) for weights above 1 kg = 5 percent
(b) for weights 1 kg and below = 10 percent.

(c) Cast-in-Handles - Weights of denominations of 50 kg and down to and including 5 kg shall be provided with cast-in-handles made of mild steel which may conform to steel designation B of IS: 226 - 1955.

(d) Nesting of Weights - Weights of denominations of 2 kg and down to and including 100 g shall nest with each other.

(e) Loading Holes - Weights with cast-in-handles (see Fig.1) shall have one rectangular loading hole on the under surface, tapering outside along the width while the nesting weights (see Fig.2) shall have one round loading hole, tapering outwards in the centre of the underside.

(f) Permissible errors.

Denomination	Verification	Inspection	
	Errors in excess only.	Errors	Defective
	mg	mg	
50 kg	20,000		10,000
20 kg	10,000	Errors same as in Verification Class.	5,000
10 kg	5,000		2,500
5 kg	2,500		1,250
2 kg	1,600		800
1 kg	1,000		500
500 g	600		300
200 g	400		200
100 g	320		160

Note: New Weights which produced for checking shall not weigh less than the nominal value plus 1/3 of the excess tolerance shown above.

3. BRASS AND BRONZE WEIGHTS

(a) Materials - The weights shall be made of cast brass or cast bronze, or processed from brass rods. The cast brass and brass rods preferably conform to Grade 3 of IS: 291 - 1951 and to IS: 319 - 1951, respectively. Cast bronze may preferably conform to Grade 1 of IS: 306 - 1951.

(b) Shapes and Dimension - Brass and bronze weights shall be of the following types:-

(I) Bullion Weights:

(a) Weights of denominations of 20 kg and down to and including 1 g, shall be cylindrical in shape, with a handle for the weights, and a knob for the rest of the denominations. Shapes and dimensions shall conform to Fig. 2 and 4 read with Tables 3 and 4, respectively. Weights of 20 kg down to and incl

including 20 g, shall be marked with the words 'Bullion' and 'सुवर्ण' / 'सुवर्ण' with a 'diamond' as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, and weights of 10 g and below shall be marked with only a 'diamond'.

Fig. 3 – Cylindrical Bullion Weights with Knob

Fig. 4 – Cylindrical Bullion Weight with Knob

TABLE 3 – DIMENSIONS OF CYLINDRICAL BULLION WEIGHTS WITH KNOB

Denomination	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K
100 g, 50 g	18	11	21	10	41	12	52	51	29	20	14	13
20 g, 10 g	14	10	22	8	31	10	40	39	26	16	10	09

All dimensions in millimetres

Tolerances on dimensions = ± 0.5 mm

TABLE 4 - DIMENSIONS OF CYLINDRICAL BULLION WEIGHTS WITH KNOB

Denomination	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	L	J
5 kg	86	88	41	56	37.5	22.5	18.5	38	19	20
2 kg	64	57	27	39	24	14	13	27	17	17.5
1 kg	50	50	23.5	33	21	12	11.5	25	16	17
500 g	41	29	20	25	17	10.5	8.5	19	16	17
200 g	32	29	16	20	12	9	7	13.5	13	13.5
100 g	24	24	12	17	9.5	6	6	11	11	12
50 g	19	19	10	14	8	5	5	9	9.5	10
20 g	14	14	6	10	6	3	3	6	6	7
10 g	11	11	5	8	5	3	2	-	-	-
5 g	9	9	4	6	4	2	2	-	-	-
2 g	6	6	3	4	2	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
1 g	6	6	2	3	1	1	1	-	-	-

All dimensions in millimetres

Tolerance or dimensions:

(a) for weights above 1 kg ±

(b) for weights 1 kg and below ±

(ii) Weights of denominations 1 kg and down to the 1 g shall be flat cylindrical type (without and shall bear with other inscriptions and dimensions all conform to Fig. 5 and with knob as detailed 1 kg and down to and including 2 g shall be marked the words 'Bullion' and '[illegible]' within a 'diamond' as shown in Fig. 5 and weights of 10 g and below down to and including 1 g shall be marked with only a diamond.

Fig. 5 - Flat Cylindrical Bullion Weight

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TABLE 5 - DIMENSIONS OF FLAT CYLINDRICAL BULLION WEIGHTS

Denominations	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1 kg	82.5	66.5	16	13	3	8.0	24	17
500 g	65	49.5	16	13	2.5	7.75	19	17
200 g	48.0	38.5	13	9.5	2.5	4.75	14	14
100 g	37.5	29.5	11	7	2	4	11.5	12
50 g	28.5	22.5	9.5	6	1.5	3	10.5	10
20 g	21.5	17.5	8	4	1.5	2.0	7	8
10 g	16.5	13.5	-	-	1	1.5	6	-
5 g	12.5	10.5	-	-	1	1	5	-
2 g	11	8	-	-	0.5	1	4	-
1 g	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-

All dimensions in millimetres

Tolerance on dimensions ± 10 percent

(II) Other than Bullion Weights - (For supplementing the iron and steel series) Weights of denominations 1 kg and down to and including 1 g shall be flat cylindrical in shape and shall have a distinct downward taper. Shapes and dimensions shall conform to Fig. 6 read with Table 6.

Fig. 6 - Flat Cylindrical Weight.

TABLE 6 - DIMENSIONS OF FLAT CYLINDRICAL WEIGHTS

Denomination	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	J
1 kg	84.5	58	16	76	4	15	25.5	20
500 g	64	45.5	15	56	3	14	23	20
200 g	50	38.5	13	45	2.5	9.5	15	15
100 g	38	29	11	33.5	2	9.5	13	13
50 g	29	20.5	10	25	2	8	11.5	12
20 g	22	16.5	8	19.5	1	4	8	10
10 g	17.5	12.5	-	16	1	-	6	-
5 g	13	10	-	11.0	1	-	5	-
2 g	10	7.5	-	9	0.5	-	3.5	-
1 g	8	-	-	6.5	-	-	2.5	-

All dimensions in millimetres.

Tolerance on dimensions ± 10 percent.

(c) Loading Holes - Weights of denominations 20 kg and dow to and including 20 g shall have a round loading hole, tapering outwards in the centre of the underside (see Fig. 3,4,5 and 6).

(d) Permissible Errors.

Denominations	Verification Errors in excess only		Inspection			
	Bullion Weights	Other than Bullion Wts.	Bullion Weights		Other than Bullion wt	
	mg	mg	Excess	Deficiency	Excess	De ci
			mg	mg	mg	m
20 kg	500	...		250		...
10	250	...		125		...
5	150	...	Error	57.	Error	...
2	80	...	same	40	same	...
1	50	250	as in	25	as in	125
500	30	150	Verifi-	15	Verifi-	7
200	20	100	cation.	10	cation	5
100	16	80		8		4
50	12	60		6		3
20	10	50		5		
10	8	40		4		2
5	6	30		3		1½
2	4	20		2		1
1	2	10		1		½

4. SHEET METAL WEIGHTS

(a) Materials - Sheet Metal Weights shall be made of stain steel, aluminium, brass or nickel silver sheets. The ... inium and brass sheets may preferably conform respecti to IS Designation NS 3 of IS: 737 - 1955 and Grade 4 o IS: 410 -1953.

(i) Nickel Silver Sheet - Nickel silver sheet should prefe have the following composition:

Constituent	Percent by Weight.
Copper	63.0 to 66.5
Nickel	17.5 to 19.5
Zinc	Remainder.

P.T.O.

(ii) Stainless Steel Sheet - Stainless steel sheet should preferably conform to the following composition;

Constituent	Percent by Weight
Carbon max.	0.16
Silicon, min.	0.20
Manganese, max.	2.00
Nickel	7.0 to 10.0 *
Chromium	17.0 to 20.0 *
Sulphur, max	0.045
Phosphorus, max	0.045

* Nickel plus chromium not less than 25.0 percent.

Shapes and Dimensions.

Other than Bullion Weights- After bending along one of the sides (see Fig 7) the weights shall have the dimensions given in Table 7 and the following shapes.-

Denomination	Shape
500, 50, 5	Hexagon
200, 20, 2	Square
100, 10, 1	Triangle

Fig. 7 - Sheet Metal Weights

TABLE 7 - DIMENSIONS OF SHEET METAL WEIGHTS

Denomination mg	B_1	B_2	B_3	H	C
500	-	-	12	4	2
200	-	6.0	-	4.5	2
100	9.0	-	-	3.5	2
50	-	-	9.2	3	1.5
20	-	6.4	-	2.5	1.5
10	6.4	-	-	2	1.5
5	-	-	6.3	2	1
2	-	3.6	-	2	1
1	3.6	-	-	2	1

All dimensions in millimetres

Tolerance on dimensions = 10 percent

(II) Bullion Weights - When intended for use in the bullion trade, sheet metal weights shall after bonging, have circular shape; their diameters sha be as given in Fig. 8 read with Table 8.

Fig 8 - Sheet Metal Bullion Weight

TABLE 8 - DIMENSIONS OF SHEET METAL WEIGHTS (BULLION)

Denomination mg.	D	C	H
500	11.0	2	2
200	10.0	2	2
100	9.0	2	2
50	8.0	1.5	2
20	6.5	1.5	1.6
10	5.6	1.5	1.6
5	5.0	1.0	1
2	4.0	1.0	1
1	3.2	1.0	1

All dimensions in millimetres

Tolerance on dimensions = 10 percent

(c) Permissible Errors

Denomination	Verification - Errors in excess only		Inspection		
	Bullion wts	Other than Bullion Wts.	Bullion Wts.		other wts.
mg	mg	mg	Excess mg	Defy mg	Excess mg
500	1.6	8.0	Error same as in Verification	0.8	Error same as in Verification
200	1.2	6.0		0.6	
100	0.8	4.0		0.4	
50	0.4	2.0		0.2	
20	0.4	2.0		0.2	
10	0.2	1.0		0.1	
5	0.2	0.4		0.1	
2	0.2	0.2		0.1	
1	0.1	0.1		0.05	

P.T.O.

FACTURE AND FINISH

eral - When the weights are cast, the castings shall be ably smooth, and free from dross, pits, blow holes and defects. When the weights are made by machining or g, the surface shall be reasonably smooth. Sheet metal s shall be clearly sheared and shall be free from burrs. ron and forged weights shall be coated with a thin film table black paint or varnish.

raised markings on weights shall be clean and legible. aped markings on sheet metal weights shall be legible op enough to ensure indelibility over a long period, but deep as to crack the sheet.

n lead is used in adjusting weights, it shall be so fitted ensure that it does not dislodge itself under normal condi- of use.

steel handles of cast iron weights shall be rigidly fixed.

RKING.

ory weight, except weights of 10 g and lower denominations, have the manufacturer's name or trade mark indelibly cast aped on it.

denominations shall be indicated in an indelible manner, the abbreviations 'Kg' and ' ' to indicate kilogram, nd ' ' to indicate gram, and 'mg' and ' ' to indicate gram. The size of numerals and letters (letters need not be ed on weights 50 mg and below) indicating denominations of s shall be at least twice the size of letters indicating the acturer's name or trade mark. The numerals used in the denomi- n shall be only Indo-Arabic figures.

USTMENTS

weights provided with loading holes shall be adjusted by g the required weighed quantity of molten lead into the loading nd pressing the load firmly. The approximate distance of the rom the surface shall be not less than 20 percent of the minimum ess of the weight when new. The lead used for adjusting may ably conform to Grade Pb 99.6 percent of IS : 27 -1956.

P.T.O.

P A R T II COMMERCIAL CARAT WEIGHTS

***

1. General (a) Commercial Carat Weights shall be used in weighing precious stones and pearls.

(b) For ease of calculation and convenience of use, a carat is usually subdivided into 100 equal parts, called cents. A cent thus equals 2 mg. In the denominations of the commercial carat weights, the system followed is that where a fractional weight in the carat series occurs, that fraction is given as so many parts per 100 cents. e.g. 0.5 carat is designated as 50/100 carat.

2. DENOMINATIONS.

The denominations of carat weights shall be as follows. (The gram and milligram equivalents are shown against each for ready reference).

(a) Knob Weights

Denominations	Equivalents
Carat (c)	g
500	100
200	40
100	20
50	10
20	4
10	2
5	1

(b) Sheet Metal Weights

	Equivalents
Carat (c)	mg
2	400
1	200
50/100	100
20/100	40
10/100	20
5/100	10
2/100	4
1/100	2
0.5/100	1

The actual series to be used in practice shall consist of two weight of denominations 2, 20 or 200, and 2/100, 20/100 Carats.

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3. KNOB WEIGHTS

(a) Materials - The weights shall be made from rolled, drawn or extruded material and not cast.

The weights shall be made from brass, nickel silver, nickel chromium or bronze, which may preferably conform to the following:-

(i) Brass - IS : 319 - 1951

(ii) Nickel Silver

Constituent	Percent
Copper	63.0 to 66.5
Nickel	17.5 to 19.5
Zinc	Remainder
Impurities	
Iron, max.	0.25
Manganese	0.25
Lead, max	0.05

(iii) Nickel Chromium

Constituent	Percent
Carbon, max	0.10
Manganese, max	0.50
Chromium	19.0 -21.0
Silicon, max	0.80
Copper max	0.20
Iron, max	1.20
Nickel (small amounts of cobalt to be counted as nickel).	Remainder.

(iv) Bronze.

Constituent	Percent
Copper	89.0 - 91.0
Tin	Remainder
Impurities	
Lead, max.	0.05
Iron, max	0.05
Others, (total) max.	0.13

(b) Shape and dimensions - The shape and dimensions of the weights shall be as shown in Fig. 9 and Table 9.

Fig. 9 - Knob Carat weight.

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TABLE 9 -NOMINAL DIMENSIONS OF KNOB CARAT WEIGHTS

(All dimensions in mm).

Denomination (Carat)	A	B	C	D	E*	F*	G*	H	I
5	5	2.0	6.3	1.5	1.0	0.75	0.20	7.99	[illegible]
10	6	2.5.	8.2	1.6	1.0	0.80	[illegible]20	9.36	[illegible]
20	7	3.0	10.5	1.7	1.0	0.85	0.25	11.07	[illegible]
50	8	3.5	15.0	1.8	1.0	0.90	0.25	13.25	[illegible]
100	9	4.0	19.0	2.0	1.0	1.00	0.30	15.7[illegible]	[illegible]
200	10	4.5	24.5	2.2	1.5	1.10	0.30	18.70	[illegible]
500	12	5.0	33.2	2.5	1.5	1.25	0.40	23.76	[illegible]

* Recommended dimensions

(c) Permissible Errors

Denomination.	Verification	inspection	
	Errors inexcess only	Excess	Deficiency
Carat (c)	mg	mg	mg
500	8.0	Errors same as in Verification	4.0
200	6.0		3.0
100	5.0		2.5
50	4.0		2.0
20	3.0		1.5
10	2.0		1.0
5	1.0		0.5

4. SHEET METAL WEIGHTS

(a) Materials - Weights of denominations 10/100 carat and below shall be made of aluminium sheet which may preferably conform to NS 3 of IS : 737 -1955. Weights of higher denominations shall be made of sheets of brass, aluminium , nickel silver, nickel chromium or bronze, which may preferably conform to

P.T.O.

the following :-

(i) Brass .. Grade 4 of IS : 410 -1955
(ii) Aluminium .. NS 3 of IS: 737 =1955
(iii) Nickel Silver.

Constituent	Percent
Copper	63.0 to 66.5
Nickel	17.0-19.5
Zinc	Remainder
Impurities	
Iron, max.	0.25
Manganese, max.	0.50
Lead, max	0.05

(iv) Nickel Chromium - As in 3(a) (iii)

(v) Bronze - As in 3 (a) (iv)

(b) Shapes and Dimensions - Sheet metal weights shall be square with a raised corner to facilitate manipulation (see Fig 10). They shall have the dimensions given in Table 10.

Fig.10 - Sheet metal carat weights

TABLE 10 - NOMINAL DIMENSIONS OF SHEET METAL CARAT WEIGHTS

Denomination (Carat)	Side (a) mm
2	10
1	8
50/100	6.3
20/100	5.0
10/100	8.0
5/100	7.0
2/100	6.0
1/100	5.5
0.5/100	4.0

P.T.O.

(c) Permissible Errors

Denomination	Verification	INSPECTION	
	Errors in excess only	Excess	Deficiency
Carat (c)	mg	mg	mg
2	0.8		0.4
1	0.6	Errors same as in Verification	0.3
50/100	0.4		0.2
20/100	0.2		0.1
10/100	0.2		0.1
5/100	0.1		0.05
2/100	0.1		0.05
1/100	0.1		0.05
0.5/100	0.1		0.05

5. Manufacture and Finish

The surface of the weights shall be reasonably smooth. Sheet metal weights shall be smoothly sheared and shall be free from burrs.

6. Marking.

Every weight, except weights of 50 carats and lower denominations, shall have the manufacturer's name or trade mark and the denomination indelibly stamped on it.

The denomination shall consist of the Indo-Arabic numeral prefixed and suffixed by the letters 'k', 'g' and 'c' respectively, except that in the case of weights below 50 carats only the numerals shall be marked. The size of numerals and letters indicating denominations of weights shall be at least twice the size of letters indicating the manufacturer's name or trade mark.

The markings shall be legible and deep enough to ensure indelibility for a long period, but not so deep as to crack the weight itself.

7. Packing

The weights shall be supplied in a suitable velvet-lined box. The small sheet metal weights shall be so housed and provided with a cover of glass or any other transparent material that they will not get dislodged from their proper places. The box shall also contain a pair of forceps for manipulating the weights.

PART III - COMMERCIAL LIQUID CAPACITY MEASURES.

***

1. General

This Part deals with two types of cylindrical liquid measures, namely the dipping and the pouring types, and one type of conical measures. Cylindrical measures are generally used for measuring out commodities like milk while conical measures are generally used for mineral oils.

2. Denominations.

The denominations of the different types of measures shall be as under:-

Cylindrical Measures		Conical Measures
Dipping Type	Pouring Type	
1 litre	2 litres	20 litres
500 ml	1 litre	10 litres
200 ml	500 ml	5 litres
100 ml	200 ml	2 litres
50 ml	100 ml.	1 litre
20 ml.	50 ml	500 ml
	20 ml	200 ml
		100 ml

3. Shapes and Dimensions

(a) The shape and dimensions of cylindrical measures (dipping and pouring types) shall be as shown in Figs. 11(A) and 11(B) and Table 11.

Fig.11(A) Dipping type Cylindrical Measure (Schematic)

Fig. 11(B) Pouring Type Cylindrical Measures (Schematic)

TABLE 11 - NOMINAL DIMENSIONS OF CYLINDRICAL CAP CITY MEASURES

Denominations	D	H	B, max.	G, min	(SWG)
2 litres	120	180	360	1.6	(16)
1 litre	95	142	254	1.6	(16)
500 ml	75	112	224	1.6	(16)
200 ml	55.5	83	166	1.22	(18)
100 ml	44	66	132	1.22	(18)
50 ml	35	52	104	1.22	(18)
20 ml	26	38	76	0.91	(20)

Note 1 - All dimensions in millitres,

Note 2 - Tolerance on dimensions = 10 percent

(b) The shape and dimensions of conical measures shall be as shown in Fig. 12 and Table 12.

Fig.12 - Pouring Type Conical Measures (Schematic)

P.T.O.

TABLE 12 - NOMINAL DIMENSIONS OF CONICAL CAPACITY MEASURES

Denomination	A	B	C	D	E	F	G, Min	(SWG)	H	J	K
20 litres	97	388	388	208	194	390	0.91	(20)	12.5	86	29
10 Litres	77	308	307	174	154	309	0.91	(20)	12.5	75	26
5 litres	61	244	245	147	122	247	0.71	(22)	12.5	65.5	24
2 litres	45	180	180	118	90	182	0.71	(22)	12.5	56	22
1 litre.	36	143	143	95.5	72	145	0.56	(24)	12.5	45	18
500 ml	28	114	113	74	56	115	0.56	(24)	12.5	35	14
200 ml	21	84	84	53	42	86	0.56	(24)	12.5	24.5	10
100 ml	17	66	67	41	34	69	0.56	(24)	12.5	18.5	7

Note 1 - All dimensions in millimetres

Note 2 - Tolerance on dimensions = 10 percent

4. MATERIALS

(a) Cylindrical Measures - The body of cylindrical measures shall be pressed from aluminium alloy sheets, brass sheets or stainless steel sheets. The minimum thickness of the sheets shall be as specified in Table 11. The aluminium alloy sheets and brass sheets may preferably conform to NS 3 of IS : 737 - 1955 and Grade 4 of IS : 410 - 1953, respectively.

(b) Conical Measures - The conical measures shall be fabricated from galvanised steel sheets, aluminium alloy sheets, copper sheets, brass sheets, stainless steel sheets or tin-plate, as may be specified by the purchaser. The minimum thickness of the sheets shall be as specified in Table 12. The galvanised steel sheets, aluminium alloy sheets, brass sheets and tin-plate may preferably conform to Class I of IS : 277 - 1951 NS 3 of IS : 737 - 1955, Grade 4 of IS : 410 - 1953 and Grade 1(C) of IS: 597 - 1955, respectively.

(c) The handles for the measures shall be fabricated from the same material as that used for the body.

5. Manufacture and Finish

(a) Measures made of brass sheets and copper sheets shall be well tinned or tin-plated uniformly all over the inside as well as the outside surfaces.

(b) The handles shall be of robust construction and shall be well formed and shaped generally as shown in Fig. 11 and Fig. 12. They shall be securely fixed to the body by means of riveting, soldering or brazing.

P.T.O.

(c) The measures shall be free from any surface defects and indentations and shall be smoothly finished at the top.

(d) Cylindrical measures shall be provided with a well formed and proportioned spout to facilitate pouring.

(e) Conical measures shall be provided with a retaining lip to avoid spilling. The retaining lip shall be provided with a brass plug with a collar to receive the lead for the inspector's seal. A small hole, about 5 mm in diameter, shall be provided at the bottom of the retaining lip to indicate the level to which the measure shall be filled and the hole shall be located on the side at right angle to the handle. The bottom of conical measures shall be suitably reinforced.

(f) The measures shall be so designed that, when they are tilted 120 degrees from the vertical, they shall become completely empty.

(g) The finished measures shall have adequate robustness for durability.

6. Permissible Errors

Denomination	Verification Errors in excess only		Inspection			
			Cylindrical Measures		Conical Measures	
	Cylindrical Measures ml	Conical Measures ml	Excess ml	Deficiency ml	Excess ml	Dificiency ml
20l	-	100		-		50
10	-	50	Error	-	Error	25
5	-	30	same as in	-	same as	15
2	30	15	Verification	15	in Verification	7.5
1	20	10		10		5
500 ml	15	8		7.5		4
200 ml	8	4		4		2
100 ml	5	3		2.5		1.5
50 ml	3	-		1.5		-
20 ml	2	-		1		-

P.T.O.

7. MARKING

(a) Every Cylindrical measure shall have the denomination and manufacturer's name or trade mark indelibly stamped on it. In the case of conical measures, the denomination and manufacturer's name or trade mark shall be either embassed on the body or indelibly marked on a name plate securely fixed to the body.

(b) The denomination shall consist of Indo-Arabic numerals and the abbreviation 'L' and 'ली' to indicate litre, and 'ml' and 'मि.ली.' to indicate millilitre. The size of numerals and letters indicating denominations on the measures shall be twice the size of the letters indicating the manufacturer's name or trade mark.

P A R T IV - DISPENSING MEASURES.

*****

1. General

This Part deals with two types of dispensing measures made of glass and transparent plastic materials, used for dispensing purposes.

2. Types and Denominations

Dispensing measures shall be of the following types and denominations:

(a) Conical Measures : 200 ml, 100 ml, 50 ml, 20 ml, 10 ml, and 5 ml.

(b) Beaker Measures : 1000 ml and 500 ml.

3. Materials

(a) Glass Measures - The measures shall be made of clear and transparent glass. They shall be well annealed; free from stones, cracks and chippings; and as free as possible from blisters and other defects. Lead glass shall not be used for the measures.

(b) Transparent Plastic Measures - The measures shall be made of a clear and transparent plastic material, manufactured from plasticised polyvinyl chloride or copolymer, the major constituent of which is polyvinyl chloride. The plastic material used shall not contain any constituents known to be injurious to health and likely to be extracted by contact with liquids.

4. Definition of Capacity - The capacity corresponding to any graduation mark is defined as the volume of water at 27° C, expressed in mili-litres, required to fill the measure to that graduation mark at 27° C, the observer's eye being level with the front graduation mark and the lowest point of the water meniscus appearing to touch the top edge of that mark.

5. Conical Measures

(a) Shape - The measures shall conical as shown in Fig 13 A to F; the 50 ml measures shall be either tall or squat as shown in Fig 13 C and 13 D respectively.

Fig.13A 200 ml | Fig 13B 100 ml | Fig.13 C 50 ml (Tall) | Fig.13D 50 ml (Squat) | Fig.13E 20 ml | Fig.13F 10 ml | Fig 13.G 5 ml

Fig.13 - Conical Measures

P.T.O.

(b) Construction

(i) Each measure shall have a pouring lip. The form of the lip shall be such that, when the measure is filled with water to the highest graduation mark, the contents may be poured from the lip in a stream falling clear of the outside of the measure.

(ii) Each measure shall have a base on which it shall stand vertically without rocking when placed on a horizontal surface. The size of the base shall be such that the measure, when empty, shall not fall when placed on a plane inclined at 15° to the horizontal. The bottom of the measuring space, shall be uniformly rounded and shall merge smoothly into the sides of the measure.

(iii) The wall thickness of the measures shall be sufficient to ensure sturdy construction and shall not show any local departures from uniformity.

(iv) The external surface of the measure shall be a cone having an included angle of not less than 13° and not more than 14°.

(v) The overall volume of the measure shall be such that when it is filled with water to the highest graduation mark and a volume of water equal to half its nominal capacity is added to it, there shall be no overflow. But, the addition of a further quantity of water equal to quarter the nominal capacity shall result in water overflowing from the pouring lip.

P.T.O.

(c) Graduation

(i) The conical measures shall be graduated in accordance with Table 13.

TABLE 13 - DETAILS OF CONICAL MEASURES

Denomination	Graduated At	Numbered At	Back Lines At	Lowest Graduation Mark	Height of Lowest Graduation Mark Above Bottom of Measuring Space.	Minimum Length of Mark.
(1) ml	(2) ml	(3) ml	(4) ml	(5) ml	(6) ml	(7) cm.
200	50, 100, 120 140, 160, 180 200.	50, 100, 120 140, 160, 180, 200.	50, 100, 200	50	6.5±0.5	2.0
100	Every 10 ml From 10 to 100 ml.	10, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100.	20, 60, 100.	10	3.0±0.5	1.75
50 (Tall)	Every 10 ml from 10 to 50 ml.	10, 30, 50.	30, 50.	10	4.0±0.5	1.5
50 (Squat)	Every 10 ml from 10 to 50 ml	10, 30, 50	30, 50	10	2.0±0.5	1.5
20	Every 5 ml from 5 to 20 ml	5, 10, 20.	10, 20	5	2.5±0.5	1.25
10	Every ml from 2 to 10 ml.	2,4,6,8,10	2,6,10	2	2.5±0.5	1.0
5	Every ml from 1 to 5 ml.	1,3,5	3,5	1	2.5±0.5	0.75

(ii) With the pouring lip of measure facing to the right the front graduation marks shall be placed at right angles to, and on the right hand side of a vertical line extending from above the top graduation mark to near the base of the measure and below the bottom graduation mark.

(iii) The graduation marks shall be marked as shown in Fig. 13A to 13G. The marks shall be engraved or etched and they shall be of a uniform thickness not exceeding 0.3 mm, provided that they may taper slightly towards the ends. The graduation marks shall lie in planes perpendicular to the axis of the measure and shall be horizontal when the measure is standing on a horizontal surface.

P.T.O.

(iv) Each graduation number shall be etched or engraved or engraved close to the end of the graduation mark to which it relates and in such a manner that it would be bisected by a prolongation of the graduation mark.

(v) The numbered graduation marks shall have the minimum length specified in col. 7 of Table 13. The unnumbered graduation marks shall be at least two-third the length of the numbered graduation marks and clearly shorter than the numbered marks.

(vi) The height of the lowest graduation mark above the lowest point of the bottom of the measuring space shall be within the limits given in col. 6 of Table 13.

(d) Permissible Errors

The permissible errors in capacity shall not exceed the figures given below (see Table 14). The permissible errors in excess or deficiency shall be the same for verfication or inspection.

TABLE 14 - PERMISSIBLE ERRORS IN CAPACITY OR CONICAL MEASURES

Capacity corresponding to Graduation Mark. ml (1)	Measures Except 50 ml (Squat) (2)	50 ml (Squat) Measures (3)
200, 180, 160	3.0	-
140, 120, 100	2.0	-
90, 80, 70, 60	1.5	-
50, 40,	1.0	1.0
30	0.8	1.0
20	0.6	0.8
15	0.5	-
10,9	0.4	0.6
8,7,6	0.3	-
5	0.25	-
4	0.20	-
3	0.16	-
2	0.12	-
1	0.08	-

Note :- The permissible errors, apart from those of the 50 ml (squat) measure, apply to graduation marks corresponding to the capacities stated, irrespective of the nominal capacity of the conical measure concerned.

P.T.O.

6. BEAKER MEASURES

(a) Shape - The measures shall be in the form shown in Fig. 14A and 14B

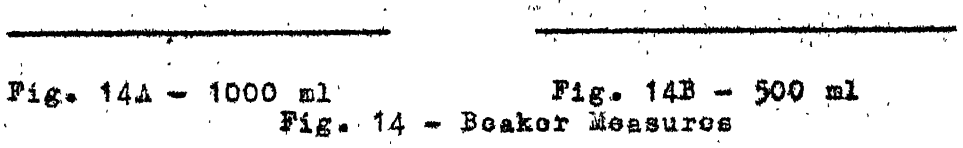


Fig. 14A - 1000 ml Fig. 14B - 500 ml

Fig. 14 - Beaker Measures

(b) Construction

(i) Each measure shall be provided with a pouring lip. The form of the lip shall be such that, when the measure is filled with water to the highest graduation mark, the content may be poured from the lip in a stream falling clear of the outside of the measure.

(ii) Each measure shall be provided with a base on which it shall stand vertically without rocking when placed on a horizontal surface. The size of the base shall be such that the measure, when empty, shall not fall when placed on a plane inclined at 15° to the horizontal. The bottom of the measuring space shall be uniformly rounded and shall merge smoothly into the sides of the measure.

(iii) The overall volume of the measure shall be such when the measure is filled with water to the highest graduation mark and a volume of water equal to quarter the declination volume is added to it, the water shall not overflow

(c) Graduation

(i) The graduation marks shall be marked as shown in Fig. 14A and 14B and Table 15. The marks shall be etched or engraved and shall be of a uniform thickness not exceeding 0.3 mm, provided that they may taper slightly towards the ends. The graduation marks shall lie in planes perpendicular to the axis of the measure and shall be horizontal when the measure is standing on a horizontal surface.

(ii) Each graduation number shall be etched or engraved close to the end of the graduation mark to which it relates and in such a manner that it would be bisected by a prolongation of that graduation marks.

P.T.O.

(iv) The distance between the highest and the lowest graduation marks and the height of the lowest graduation mark above the inside of the base of the measure shall be in accordance with col.(3) and (4) respectively of Table 15.

TABLE 15 - GRADUATION AND DIMENSIONS OF BEAKER MEASURES

Nomination	Graduation At	distance between lowest & highest graduation marks	Height of lowest graduation mark above bottom of measuring of surface	Diameter of Top	Minimum diameter of Base	Overall Height.
(1) ml	(2)	(3) cm	(4) cm	*(5) cm	*(6) cm	*(7) cm
1000	200 to 1000 ml at each 100 ml; numbered at each 200 ml; unnumbered back lines at 200, 600 and 1000 ml.	11 ± 1	4 ± 1	12	9	23
500	100 to 500 ml at each 50 ml; number at each 100 ml; unnumbered back lines at 100, 300 and 500.	9 ± 0.5	3 ± 0.5	10	8	18

* These are only recommendatory

(d) Permissible Errors

The permissible errors in excess or in deficiency for verfication or inspection shall not exceed 7 ml for 1000 ml measure and 5 ml for 500 ml measure.

7. M A R K I N G.

Each measure shall have permanently and legibly engraved or etched on it its denomination in Indo-Arabic numerals, the abbreviations 'ml' and 'मि.ली.' being used to indicate millilitres. The manufacturer's name or trade mark shall be marked on the underside of the base of each measure.

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P A R T V - COMMERCIAL LENGTH MEASURES

(Non-Flexible)

*****

1. General - This Part deals with the non-flexible type of commercial length measures made of metal or wood. Metallic measures are usually used for measuring textiles, ribbons and similar materials and wooden measures generally in the timber trade.

2. Denominations - The denominations of the length measures shall be as follows :-

Metallic Measures	Wooden Measures
1 m	2 m
0.5 m	

3. Metallic Measures

(a) Materials - The measures shall be made from mild steel or brass plated with nickel and chromium or from stainless steel. The mild steel rods and brass bars may preferably conform to Designation B of IS : 226 - 1955 and Grade A of IS : 319 - 1951 respectively.

(b) Shape and Dimensions.

The shape and dimensions of the measures shall be as shown in Fig. 15

Fig. 15 - Metallic Measures

(c) Graduation.

(i) The graduation marks shall be made at every centimetre for the first ten centimetres and thereafter at every five centimetres. The graduation marks at every five centimetres shall be numbered. The marks at the centimetre divisions shall extend over half the breadth and those at five centimetres divisions over full breadth of the measures. A cross mark shall be provided at 25 centimetres in the case of 0.5 m measure and at 25, 50 and 75 cm in the case of 1 m measure (see Fig. 15).

(ii) The graduations shall be only on one side of the measure.

P.T.O.

(d) Permissible Errors - The mark of every five centimetres shall not exceed or be deficient by more than 0.25 mm, and further the error from the beginning of the measure to any 1 line mark shall not exceed 1.0 mm, always provided that the errors on the full length of the measures shall not exceed the following limits :-

Denomination	Verification		Inspection	
	Excess	Deficiency	Excess	Deficiency
1 m	1.0 mm	0.5 mm	1.0 mm	1.0 mm
0.5 m	0.5 mm	0.2 mm	0.5 mm	0.5 mm

(e) Provision for Stamping

The measures shall be provided with a copper rivet near each end (see Fig. 16) firmly fixed in a hole, countersunk on both sides for the inspector's stamp. An arrow head shall be marked at each end of the measure to provide the points for checking the length.

4. Wooden Measures

(a) Materials - The measure shall be made from well seasoned timber of any one of the following species :

(a) teak (Tectona grandis Linn f)

(b) rosewood (Dalbergia latifolia Roxb)

(c) sharman (Pterocarpus santalinus Roxb)

(d) haldu (Adina cordifolia Hook f)

(e) bijasal (Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb)

(f) boxwood (Buxus sempervirens)

(g) beech (Fagus silvatica)

(b) Shape and Dimensions.

The Shape and Dimensions of the measures shall be as shown in Fig. 16

Fig. 16. - Wooden Measure

P.T.O.

(c) Graduation

The graduation marks shall be made at every centimetre for the first ten centimetres and, thereafter, at every five centimetres. The graduation marks at every ten centimetres shall be numbered. The marks at the centimetre divisions shall extend over half the breadth and those at the five centimetre divisions over the full breadth of the measures. A cross mark shall be provided at every 25 cm, excluding the one metre and two metre graduations (see Fig. 16).

The graduations shall be on one side of the measures only.

(d) Permissible Errors

The mark at every five centimetres shall not exceed or be deficient by more than 1 mm, and further the error from the beginning of the measure to any line mark shall not exceed 2 mm, always provided that the errors on the full length of the measure shall not exceed the following limits.

Denomination	Verification		Inspection	
	Excess	Deficiency	Excess	Deficiency
2m	4mm	2mm	4mm	4 mm

(e) Provision for Stamping

Each measure shall be provided at each end with a metal tip not less than 1 cm in width, securely riveted with two rivets at each end, as shown in Fig. 16, for receiving the Inspector's stamp. The width of the tips shall be included in the total length of the measure.

5. MANUFACTURE AND FINISH

(a) The measure shall be evenly finished and shall be reasonably straight.
(b) In the case of metallic measures, the graduation marks and the cross marks shall be legible and deep enough to ensure indelibility over a reasonably long period of use, but not so deep as to make themeasures liable to be easily bent. In the case of wooden measures, the makings shall be finished neatly, sharply and legibly, in a colour contrasting with the wood finish. They shall be visible from a distance and shall remain indelible over a reasonably long period of use.

6. M A R K I N G S

(i) The denomination shall be stamped, on the un-graduated side of the measure at about one-third of the total length from the beginning of the measure and the manufacturer's name of trade mark at a similar distance from the end of the measure. In the case of wooden measures, the markings shall be finished in the same manner as the graduation.

P.T.O.

(ii) The denomination shall be given in Indo-Arabic numerals preceded by the word 'मीटर' and succeeded by the word 'metre' The size of numerals and letters. indicating denominations of the measures, shall be twice that of the letters indicating the manufacturer's name or trade mark.

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S C H E D U L E - VI

(see Rule 10)

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SPECIFICATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL WEIGHING INSTRUMENTS

P A R T - I - General Requirements

1. These specifications deal with all types of weighing instruments for commercial use and prescribes broad essential constructional requirements to ensure accuracy and long life. It also deals with marking, graduations, methods and manner of testing the tolerances, errors, sensitiveness etc.

Weighing Instruments of the following categories are included in these specifications:-

(a) Beam Scales
(b) Platform Weighing Machines.
(c) Steel Yards.
(d) Counter Machines.
(e) Spring Balances
(f) Dormant Platform Machines and Weighbridges
(g) Crane Weighing Machines
(h) Automatic Weighing Machines

2. (a) Weighing instruments shall be of such material, design and construction as to ensure under normal conditions of service, the following :-

(i) Maintenance of accuracy
(ii) Continued satisfactory functioning of operating parts
(iii) Adjustments remaining reasonably permanent
(iv) Prevention of the development of undue stresses

(b) All weighing instruments shall be of what is commonly known as vibrating type. A vibrating type of instrument is defined as an instrument which has its indicator oscillating on either side of the position of equilibrium.

(c) Weighing instruments shall be of good workmanship and finish and shall be tested in clean condition.

(d) Weighing instruments with assembly parts, the assembly of which will affect the accuracy of the instruments, shall be so constructed as to make their use impossible without such parts. They wil be suitably identified with the weighing instruments of which they form essential components.

(e) Where an instrument has an interchangeable or reversible part, the interchange or reversal shall not affect the accuracy of the instrument,

(f) Knife Edges and Bearings - Knife edges and bearings used in weighing instruments shall be of such material as will have a hadness not less than 62 Rc or equivalent. They shall be so fitted as to allow the beam or steelyard to move easily and to allow the knife edges to bear upon practically the whole length of the bearings.

(g) All graduations shall consist of sharply defined uniform lines.

3. M A R K I N G

(a) All weighing machines shall be prominently, legibly and indelibly marked with maker's name or a trade mark (registered under the Indian Trade Marks Act 1940), capacity and class (wherever applicable).

(b) The marking shall be both in English as well as in Devnagri scripts.

(c) The manufacturer's name or the registered trade mark as per clause (a) above shall be such as will not be mistaken for the stamp or the seal of the verifying authority.

(d) The capacity of the weighing instruments shall be indicated in the following manner e.g.

" To weigh kg" " किलो के लिये "
" To weigh g" " ग्राम के लिये "

4. S E A L I N G

All weighing instruments shall be provided by the manufacturer with a plug or stud of soft metal to receive the stamp or seal. Such plug or stud shall be provided in a conspicuous part of the instrument and shall be made in such a manner as to prevent its removal without obliterating the seal of the verifying authority.

5. T E S T

(a) All weighing instruments shall be tested in the condition of their normal use wherever practicable. Non-portable weighing instruments shall be tested in Situ in addition to any other test that may be taken at the manufacturer's or dealer's premises.

(b) Weighing instruments shall be tested for sensitiveness (wherever applicable) and for greatest error at full load.

(c) The terms "sensitiveness" and "error" appearing in clause (b) are defined as follows :-

Sensitiveness is the least weight required to be added or removed from the loading platform or pan as the case may be to cause an appreciable movement of the indicator from its position of equilibrium.

Error is the least weight required to bring the indicator to the position of poise or equilibrium from its position of imbalance.

P.T.O.

P A R T - II - BEAM SCALES

1. DEFINITION

(a) A beam scale is a weighing instrument with equal arms, having three knife edges, three bearings, an indicator in the centre, and pans suspended from the end knife edges.

2. CLASSES OF BEAM SCALES

Beam Scales shall belong to one of the following four classes :-

(a) Class A - shall include chemical and assay balances and other beam scales provided with means of relieving all the bearings and knife edges, and satisfying the requirements of Table 16.

(b) Class B - Shall include beam scales generally used in bullion trade satisfying the requirements of Table 17.

(c) Class C - shall include beam scales satisfying the requirements of Table 18.

(d) Class D - shall cover beam scales satisfying the accuracy requirements of Table 19 and distinguished from Class 'C' scales by the provision of two holes through the blade one on either side of the central knife edge.

(e) This Part does not prescribe the trades for which different classes of beam scales may be used. The following information may, however, serve as a guide :-

(i) Class 'A' beam scales are intended to be used for assay and for fine weighments.

(ii) Class 'B' scales are intended to be used in the trades mentioned below :-

(1) Bullion
(2) Precious metals, precious stones and jewellery
(3) Saffron and similar expensive commodities
(4) Chemists & Druggists
(5) Perfumery

(iii) Class 'C' scales are intended to be used in the trades mentioned below :-

(1) Base metals
(2) Relatively costlier commodities such as tea, coffee, tobacco, dry fruits, spices, oil-seeds, etc.

(iv) Class 'D' scales are intended to be used for weighment of relatively cheaper commodities such as scrap iron, fuel wood, charcoal, cotton waste, vegetables, cereals etc.

P.T.O.

3. M A T E R I A L S

(a) Beam scal s shall be made of either mild steel or brass or bronze or aluminium alloy or stainless steel

(b) The pans shall be made of either mild steel, stainless steel brass or bronze, hard wood or leather. Wood and leather shall be permissible only in class 'C' and 'D' beam scales only.

(c) Pans shall be suspended from the beam by metal chains or metal stirrup supports.

(d) Beam scales of capacities less than 100 kg with wooden pans shall have metal sheets covering the pans.

4. BEAM FITTINGS

The knife edges and bearings used in beam scales shall be of one of the following types :-

(a) "Agate-box" wherein agate bearings are fitted in brass or iron box, with ends holes, which permit of the projecting ends of the knife edges passing into the box and resting on the rising to their bearings.

(b) "Dutch-end" wherein the end bearings are fixed knife plates bolted together across the beam to form a shoe.

(c) "Swan-neck" wherein the ends are curved and slotted the bottom of the slot forming a knife-edge, the extremities of the beam being widened in a direction at right angles to its length so that the base of the slot is parallel to the central knife-edge

(d) "Continuous Knife-edge" wherein the knife-edge bear along their whole length.

5. CONSTRUCTION

(a) Beam Scales shall not have a loaded weight pan.

(b) Class 'A' scales shall be provided with a glass case It shall also be provided with level indicator and levelling screws, to facilitate levelling of the beam scale.

(c) (i) A beam scale of class 'C' and 'D' category may be provided with a balance ball or a balance box securely attached to one of the suspension chains pans.

(ii) Beam scales with wooden pans shall be provided with balancing ball or box.

(iii) Any attachment for adjusting the balancing of beam scale shall be permanently fastened and where a balancing ball or box is used for occasional adjustments, it shall be so fixed that it cannot readily be tampered with.

(iv) Balance ball or box shall not be large as to contain more lead or material than an amount exceeding one percent in weight of the capacity of beam scale under 50 kg or than an amount exceeding 1 kg for beam scales of capacity over 50 kg.

P.T.O.

6. MARKING

Beam Scales shall be conspicuously, legibly and indelibly marked so as to indicate their class, capacity and the manufacturer's name or initials or trade mark registered under Indian Trade Marks Act, 1940. The capacity and class shall be indicated both in Devnagri as well as English script.

7. TESTS

(a) Beam scales shall be tested for sensitiveness and error at full load and shall comply with the requirements of Tables, 16, 17, 18 & 19.

(b) Beam scales shall also be tested with the pans loaded to half the capacity. At this load, the beam scales shall not show difference exceeding 50 percent of the permissible error at full load when the knife edges or bearings are moved, laterally, within their limits of movements. Similarly, when the load on the pan is moved to any position, the difference in weight shown shall not exceed 50 percent of the error permissible at full load.

16 SENSITIVENESS AND ERRORS FOR BEAM SCALES CLASS 'A'

	Verification		Inspection	
	Sensitiveness per division of scale when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed either in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded	Sensitiveness per division of scale when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed either in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded
1	2	3	4	5
2 g	0.02 mg	0.1 mg	0.06 mg	0.2 mg
10 g	0.05 mg	0.5 mg	0.15 mg	1.0 mg
20 g	0.08 mg	0.8 mg	0.24 mg	1.6 mg
50 g	0.10 mg	1.0 mg	0.30 mg	2.0 mg
200 g	0.15 mg	1.2 mg	0.45 mg	2.4 mg
1 kg	5.0 mg	20.0 mg	15.0 mg	40.0 mg
5 kg	10.0 mg	40.0 mg	30.0 mg	80.0 mg
20 kg	20.0 mg	80.0 mg	60.0 mg	160.0 mg

TABLE 17 - SENSITIVENESS AND ERRORS FOR BEAM SCALES CLASS'B

Capacity	Verification		Inspection	
	Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed either in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded	Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed either in excess or deficiency when fully loaded
1	2	3	4	5
20 g	2.0 mg	4.0 mg	6.0 mg	8.0 mg
50 g	5.0 mg	10.0 mg	15.0 mg	20.0 mg
100 g	8.0 mg	16.0 mg	24.0 mg	32.0 mg
200 g	15.0 mg	30.0 mg	45.0 mg	60.0 mg
500 g	30.0 mg	60.0 mg	90.0 mg	120.0 mg
1 kg	60.0 mg	120.0 mg	180.0 mg	240.0 mg
2 kg	100.0 mg	200.0 mg	300.0 mg	400.0 mg
5 kg	200.0 mg	400.0 mg	600.0 mg	800.0 mg
10 kg	400.0 mg	800.0 mg	1200.0 mg	1600.0 mg
20 kg	650.0 mg	1300.0 mg	1950.0 mg	2600.0 mg
50 kg	1200.0 mg	2400.0 mg	3600.0 mg	4800.0 mg
100 kg	2500.0 mg	5000.0 mg	7500.0 mg	10000.0 mg

TABLE 18 - SENSITIVENESS AND ERRORS FOR BEAM SCALES CLASS 'C'

Capacity	Verification		Inspection	
	Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed either in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded.	Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed either in excess or deficiency when fully loaded
1	2	3	4	5
100 g	100.0 mg	200.0 mg	300.0 mg	400.0 mg
200 g	200.0 mg	400.0 mg	600.0 mg	800.0 mg
500 g	300.0 mg	600.0 mg	900.0mg	1200.0 mg
1 kg.	400.0 mg	800.0 mg	1200.0 mg	1600.0 mg
2 kg	600.0 mg	1.2 g	1800.0 mg	2.4 g
5 kg.	1.8 g	3.6 g	5.4 g	7.2 g
10 kg.	4.5 g	9.0 g	13.5 g	18.0 g
20 kg	7.0 g	14.0 g	21.0 g	28.0 g
50 kg.	10.5 g	21.0 g	32.5 g	42.0g
100 kg	20.0 g	40.0 g	60.0 g	80.0 g
200 kg	27.0 g	54.0 g	81.0 g	108.0 g
300 kg	32.0 g	64.0 g	96.0 g	128.0 g
500 kg.	55.0 g	110.0 g	165.0 g	220.0 g
1000 kg	105.0 g	210.0 g	315.0 g	420.0 g

P.T.O.

TABLE 19 - SENSITIVENESS AND ERRORS FOR BEAM SCALES CLSS 'D'

Capacity	Verification		Inspection	
	Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed either in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded	Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest Error allowed either in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded
1	2	3	4	5
	-	-	-	-
200 g	800.0 mg	800.0 mg	2400.0 mg	1600.0 mg
500 g	1200.0 mg	1200.0 mg	3600.0 mg	2400.0 mg
1 kg	2.0 g	3.0 g	6.0 g	6.0 g
2 kg	3.2 g	4.5 g	9.6 g	9.0 g
5 kg	6.0 g	9.0 g	18.0 g	18.0 g
10 kg	12.0 g	18.0 g	36.0 g	36.0 g
20 kg	25.0 g	40.0 g	75.0 g	80.0 g
50 kg	30.0 g	45.0 g	90.0 g	90.0 g
100 kg	50.0 g	75.0 g	150.0 g	150.0 g
200 kg	70.0 g	100.0 g	210.0 g	200.0 g
300 kg	90.0 g	150.0 g	270.0 g	300.0 g
500 kg	130.0 g	250.0 g	390.0 g	500.0 g
1000 kg	250.0 g	500.0 g	750.0 g	1000.0 g

P.T.O.

P A R T - III - PLATFORM MACHINES

1. Definition - A platform weighing machine is weighing instrument with compound levers and with the goods receptacle generally in the form of a platform. The capacity of these machines shall not exceed 3000 kg and weight of the loads shall be indicated either with a steelyard or with any other form of indicator.

2. Capacities - Platform weighing machines shall be of one of the capacities shown in Table 20.

3. Design and Construction.

(a) The steelyard in the platform weighing machine shall not have any readily removable parts except the support for counterpoise proportional weights. There shall be a stop or stops to prevent the sliding poise or poises from travelling behind the zero mark.

The minimum travel of a steelyard in platform machines shall be 10 mm either way.

(b) If a movable hutch, barrow, frame or bucket is used instead of the ordinary platform, it shall form an essential part of the machine without which the machine cannot be balanced. The movable hutch, barrow, frame or bucket shall be identified with the machine.

(c) Where a balance box is provided on the steelyards, the balance ball should not be easily accessible.

(d) The balancing arrangement for daily wear and tear shall have a range between 0.25 percent and 0.5 percent of the capacity of the machine and not less than 0.125 percent of the capacity each way. The balance box containing the balancing ball shall be securely attached to the steelyard, preferably by passing a bolt through the casing to the steelyad. The balancing ball shall be actuated by a detachable key (see Table 21).

(e) In the case of the platform machines provided with dials:

(i) racks and pinions shall be of hard wearing material;

(ii) the extremity of the index shall in no position, be at a greater distance from the graduated surface of the dial than 5 mm and shall be made to meet but not to obscure the graduation marks; and

(iii) the dial shall be graduated into equal parts and the minimum width apart of the graduations shall not be less than 3 mm.

(f) The permissible extension of the platform on either side of the box in the case of extended platform shall be not more than 25 percent of the length of the box.

4. Counterpoise Proportional Weights

(a) All loose counterpoise proportional weights in a platform machine shall be identified with the machine by a number or any other suitable mark of identification, which shall be indelible. The counterpoise weights shall be marked with their equivalent weights in the following manner :

100 kg

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(b) The counterpoise weights shall be hexagonal in shape with the slot of a suitable size to allow them being place on the counter-balance.

(c) The counterpoise proportionnal weights shall be made of cast iron, preferably of Grade 10 B specified in IS:210 - 1950 or brass of grade 3 of IS : 292 - 1951.

(d) The proportional weights shall have one rectangular loading hole which should be undercut or tapering inside so as to hold lead securely for adjustments. The undercut hole shall be reasonably large to accommodate the lead required for normal wear and tear. The surface of the lead in the loading hole, when new, shall be at least 3 mm inside from the bottom surface of the weight.

(e) In the case of platform machines provided with proportional counterpoise weights, the smallest denomination of the counterpoise weight shall be equivalent to the maximum graduation on the minor steelyard.

(f) The denomination of the proportional weights shall be in the ratio of 1:2:2:5 and the total equivalent weight of all the proportional weights provided shall not exceed the capacity of the weighing machine.

Note: While arriving at the capacity of the platform machines, the maximum graduation shown on the steelyard in the case of loose weight platform machines and on the minor steelyard in the case of no-loose weight type machine shall not be taken into account.

5. T E S T S

(a) The steelyard of the platform machine shall remain horizontal at no load, With one quarter of the maximum load or as near thereto as is practicable, the platform machine shall indicate the same weight within half the prescribed limits of error, whether the load is placed in the centre or on any of the four corners of the platform.

(b) Platform machines shall be tested to verify the accuracy of any graduation up to the total capacity. All loose counterpoise weights, where such are provided, shall be tested and suitably sealed to prevent tampering.

(c) When a platform machine is fitted with relieving gear, the prescribed limits of error shall not be exceeded when the machine is put steadily out of and into gear. The plate or platform shall be entirely disengaged from its bearings when the machine is in relief.

(d) Dial machines shall be tested for error only. No sensitiveness test shall be taken on such machines, The permissible error at any load shall not exceed the limits prescribed in Table 20.

(e) Platform machines with the steelyard arrangement shall be tested for error as well as for sensitiveness at full load. The permissible errors and sensitiveness are indicated in Table 20.

(f) Platform machines shall not be tested for sensitiveness at loads less than full load.

6. S E A L I N G

A stud or a plug of soft metal shall be provided on the steelyard for receiving the seal in the case of steelyard weighing machines. In the case of dial machines, such a plug shall be provided either on the dial where it is accessible or otherwise on the body of the machine.

TABLE : 20 - SENSITIVENESS AND ERRORS FOR [illegible] MACHINES

Capacity.	VERIFICATION:			INSPECTION:		
	Sensitiveness when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or in dificiency when fully loaded. ±		Sensitiveness when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or in eficiency when fully loaded.	
		Vibrating Machines.	Platform Machines fitted with dials.		Vibrating Machines.	Platform Machines fitted with dials.
50 kg	15 g	30 g	One half the weight represented by the interval between consecutive graduation marks	45 g	60 g	The weight represented by the interval between consecutive graduation marks.
100 kg	25 g	50 g		75 g	100 g	
150 kg	30 g	60 g		90 g	120 g	
200 kg	3545 g	70 g		105 g	140 g	
250 kg	45 g	90 g		135 g	180 g	
300 kg	50 g	100 g		150 g	200 g	
500 kg	90 g	180 g		270 g	360 g	
1000 kg	150 g	300 g		450 g	600 g	
1500 kg	200 g	400 g		600 g	800 g	
2000 kg	250 g	500 g		750 g	1000 g	

Note :- The capacities 150 kg and 250 kg are non-preferred and shall not be used as far as possible.

T A B L E - 21 - RANGE OF BALANCING ARRANGEMENT PLATFORM MACHINES:

Capacity.	Range of Balancing Arrangement.		
	Maximum 0.5 percent of Capacity.	Minimum 0.25 percent of capacity.	0.125 percent each way.
50 kg	250 g	120 g	60 g
100 kg	500 g	250 g	120 g
150 kg	750 g	370 g	180 g
200 kg	1000 g	500 g	250 g
250 kg	1.3 kg	620 g	310 g
300 kg	1.5 kg	750 g	370 g
500 kg	2.5 kg	1.25 kg	620 g
1000 kg	5.0 kg	2.50 kg	1.25 kg
1500 kg	7.5 kg	3.75 kg	1.87 kg
2000 kg	10.0 kg	5.00 kg	2.50 kg

P.T.O.

PART IV - STEEL YARDS :

1. DEFINITION:

A steelyard is an unequal armed balance.

2. CAPACITIES:

Steelyards shall be of one of the capacities mentioned in Table 22.

3. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION:

Steelyards shall be made of either mild steel or stainless steel. The shank shall be perfectly straight. Notches or graduations on the shank shall be cut in one plane and at right angles to the shank. All steelyards shall be provided with a stop or other suitable arrangement to prevent excessive oscillation of the shank. The sliding poise and suspending hooks shall be securely attached to the instrument. All end-fittings such as the nut attached to prevent the poise carrier riding off the steelyard shall be securely fixed to the shank. The slide poise shall be freely moveable and there shall be a stop to prevent it from travelling behind the zero mark. Steelyards having a counterpoise or travelling poise shall be provided with a hole or suitable means for the future adjustment of the counterpoise or travelling poise, such hole being undercut. Wherever loose material is used in the travelling poise, it shall be securely enclosed. Steelyards shall be neither reversible, nor have 3 hooks, and shall not be of counter type. Steelyards shall have a zero graduation.

4. TESTS :

(a) Steelyards shall be tested at full load for sensitiveness and error and shall comply with the requirements of Table 22.

(b) The test for sensitiveness shall be carried out by loading the instrument with the maximum testing load with the steelyard in hoizontal position and ascertaining that it turns with the addition of the amount shown in the table for sensitiveness.

(c) Each numbered graduation shall be tested and the instrument shall be correct whether it is carried out with increasing or decreasing loads.

(d) The intermediate graduations shall also be tested to see they are correct and are proper distance apart.

(e) Steelyards shall be tested for error by ascertaining the weight in excess or deficiency (if any) required to bring the steelyards to a horizontal position when fully loaded.

(f) No test for sensitiveness at a lower load shall be made.

5. SEALING:

Each instrument shall be provided with a plug or stud of soft metal on the front face of the shoulder of the steelyard for receiving the seal, such a plug or stud should be made irremovable by undercutting it or in some other suitable manner.

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TABLE - 22 - SENSITIVENESS AND ERRORS FOR STEELYARDS:

Capacity.	VERIFICATION:		INSPECTION	
	Sensitiveness when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed either in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded	Sensitiveness when fully loaded.	Greatest allowed ... in excess deficiency when fully loaded.
1	2	3	4	5
10 kg	5 g	7.5 g	15 g	15.
20 kg	10 g	15.0 g	30 g	30.
50 kg	25 g	50.0 g	75 g	100.
100 kg	40 g	80.0 g	120 g	160.
150 kg	60 g	120.0 g	180 g	240.
200 kg	65 g	150.0 g	195 g	260.
250 kg	80 g	160.0 g	240 g	320.
300 kg	90 g	180.0 g	270 g	360

P A R T V - COUNTER MACHINES:

DEFINITION:

Counter Machine is an equal armed weighing instrument of a capacity not exceeding 50Kgs, the pans of which are above the beam.

1. CAPACITIES:

Counter Machines shall be of one of the capacities mentioned in Table 23.

2. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION:

(a) When the beam or body has two sides, they shall be connected together by not less than two cross-bars. The supports for the pans shall be of a suitable rigid structure ~~one~~ such as cross member strengthened by stays. Central pivots or forks shall be fixed so that they cannot twist or get out of place.

(b) Portion [illegible] and points of contact of all stays, hooks, and loops shall be of hard steel or agate. The knife edges and bearings shall be so fitted as to allow the beam to move freely and the knife edges shall theoretically bear upon the whole length of their working units.

(c) Counter machines may have a balance box for minor adjustments. In such cases the balance box shall be permanently fixed beneath the weight pan and shall be large enough to contain loose material to an amount not exceeding 1 percent of the capacity of the machine. No other adjusting contrivance shall be used.

(d) The pans shall be made of mild steel, stainless steel, brass or bronze.

(e) The [illegible] either way on counter machines shall be as under :-

Capacity.		Fall.
Not exceeding 1 kg	--	6 mm
Above 2 kg and not exceeding 1½ kg.	--	10 mm
Above 5 kg and not exceeding 20 kg.	--	12 mm
50 kg	--	13 mm

3. TESTING:

(a) All counter machines shall be tested for sensitiveness and error at full load and shall comply with the requirements of Table 23.

(b) Counter machines shall be tested on a level plane.

(c) Where an instrument has an interchangeable or reversible part, the interchange or reversal shall not affect the accuracy of the instrument,

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(d) The counter machine shall be tested for sensitiveness at full load with the beam in horizontal position and ascertaining that the addition of the amount specified in the Table shall cause the pointer to rise or fall to the limit of its range of movement.

(c) No test for sensitiveness at a lower load shall be made.

(f) The counter machines shall be tested for error by ascertaining the weight in excess or deficiency (if any) required to bring the beam of the instrument to a horizontal position when fully loaded.

(g) With the pans loaded to half the capacity, no appreciable difference in the accuracy of the counter machines shall result from moving the knife edges or bearings laterally or backwards and forwards within their limits of movement.

(h) When the goods pan is not in the form of a scoop, the counter machines shall indicate the same weight within half the prescribed limits of error, if the centre of a load equal to half the capacity is placed on the goods pan anywhere withing a distance from the centre equal to 1/3 of the greatest length of the pan, or if the pan has a vertical side, against the middle of that side, the weight being entirely on the weight pan, but in any position on it.

(i) When the goods pan is in the form of a scoop, the counter machine shall be correct if half the full load is placed against the middle of ~~that side, the weight being on~~ the back of the scoop and the other half in any position on the scoop.

5. S E A L I N G :

Each instrument shall be provided with a plug or stud of soft metal on a conspicuous part of the beam or body for receiving a seal, Such a plug or stud shall be made irremovable by undercutting it or in some other suitable manner.

TABLE : 23 SENSITIVENESS AND ERRORS FOR COUNTER MACHINES:

Capacity of Machine.	VERIFICATION :		INSPECTION :	
	Sensitiveness when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded.	Sensitiveness when fully loaded.	Greatest error in excessor in deficiency when fully loaded.
1	2	3	4	5
Rs				
500 g	1.3 g	1.95 g	3.9 g	3.9 g
1 kg	1.8 g	2,65 g	5.4 g	5.3 g
2 kg	2.6 g	3.5 g	7.8 g	7.0 g
5 kg	4.5 g	6.25 g	13.5 g	12.5 g
10 kg	6.0 g	9. g	18.0 g	18.0 g
15 kg	7.0 g	10. g	21.0 g	20 g
20 kg	8.5 g	13. g	25.5 g	26 g
25 kg	10.0 g	15 g	30 g	30 g
50 kg	14.0 g	28 g	42 g	56 g

P A R T V I : SPRING BALANCES:

1. DEFINITION:

Spring Balance is an instrument which determines the weight of an object by the extension or compression of a spring, such extension or compression being registered by means of a pointer on a dial or on a graduated scale.

2. CAPACITIES:

Spring Balances shall be of one of the capacities mentioned in Table 24.

3. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION:

(a) Spring Balances with the pan below the spring shall be suspended permanently from a stand, support or bracket.

(b) The extremity of the index finger shall not exceed 1 mm in width and shall not be more than 3.0 mm from the scale or dial.

(c) The scale shall be graduated into equal parts, and the width apart of the graduating shall be not less than 2 mm for a capacity of 15 kg and under, and not less than 3 mm for a capacity of 20 kg and above.

(d) The weight corresponding the interval between consecutive graduation marks shall not exceed the value given in Table 24.

(e) When the graduation commences at a fixed load, the position of the index when there is no load, shall be clearly indicated by a zero mark.

(f) When a spring balance is provided with an adjustable indicator the range of adjustment shall not exceed 1 percent of the capacity of the instrument except in the case of instruments used for mixing purposes where it shall not exceed 2 percent.

(g) The body shall be constructed either of brass, or cast iron, or any other suitable material, and shall be sufficiently robust in construction. If pans are provided for the balance, they shall be made of brass, bronze, cast iron, mild steel or stainless steel. Metal chains or metal stirrup supports shall be provided if pans are suspended. Back and piniers, if provided, shall be made of hard wearing material.

4. T E S T S :

(a) When the pan is below the spring, the prescribed limits of error shall not be exceeded wherever the load is placed on it.

(b) Where the pan is above the spring -

(i) When the goods pan is not in the form of a scopp, the instruments shall indicate the same weight within half the prescribed limits of error, if the centre of a load equal to half the capacity is placed on the pan anywhere within the distance from the centre equal to the 1/3rd of the greatest length of the pan or if that pan has a vertical side against the middle of that side;

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(ii) When the pan is in the form of a scoop, the spring balance shall be correct, if half the full load is placed against the middle of the back of the scoop and the other half in any position on the scoop.

(c) Each numbered graduation shall be tested and the intermediate graduation may also be tested.

(d) The instrument shall be correct whether the test is made by increasing or decreasing loads provided that in either case the spring shall be allowed to vibrate before the reading is taken.

(e) The instrument shall be tested for ability to recover by allowing the load equal to its maximum capacity remaining on the same for a period of 24 hours and then after the expiry of 4 hours tested for accuracy, the load being removed in the meantime.

(f) Spring Balances shall not be tested for sensitiveness.

5. S E A L I N G :

Spring Balances shall be fitted with a soft metal plug to receive a seal and wherever practicable, this plug shall pass through the dial or frame. The plug or stud shall be so supported as to allow no risk of injury to the instrument.

TABLE : 24 : PERMISSIBLE ERRORS FOR SPRING BALANCES:

Capacity.	Weight corresponding to interval between consecutive graduations shall not exceed.	Maximum Permissible Error		Remarks;
		Verification	Inspection;	
500 g	5.0 g	A weight corresponding to a quarter of the interval between sucessive graduations	A wight corresponding to half the interval between sucessive graduations	While fixing the diameter of effective circle on dial of one revolution, a blank space of 20 mm at the end of graduation has to be provided. The minimum width apart of graduations shall not be less than 2.00 mm for capacities from 500 g to 15 kg and 3.0 mm for the rest of the sizes. In the case of multi-revolution spring balances, the minimum black space will not appl
1 kg	5.0 g			
2 kg	20 g			
3 kg	20 g			
5 kg	20 g			
10 kg	50 g			
15 kg	50 g			
20 kg	100 g			
30 kg	100 g			
50 kg	250 g			
100 kg	500 g.			
150 kg	1.0 g			
200 kg	1.0 g			
300 kg	1.0 g			
500 kg	2.0 g			

P A R T VII : WEIGHBRIDGES:

1. DEFINITION:

Weighbridge is a weighing instrument constructed with compound levers with the indicator system carried on foundations separate from the lever systems to weigh loads of a capacity of 3,000 kg and over, through the medium of proportional weights or indicating mechanism.

Note:- Weighbridges of 2,000 kg and below, commonly known as Dormant Platform Machines, are also included in this part.

2. CAPACITIES:

Weighbridges shall be one of the capacities mentioned in Table 25.

3. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION:

(a) The steelyard of a weighbridge shall not involve any readily removable parts except the support for the counter poiso. There shall be one or more stops to prevent the sliding poise or poises from travelling behind the zero mark.

(b) The minimum travel of the steelyard in weighbridges shall be 13 mm bothways.

(c) If a movable hutch, barrow, frame or bucket is used instead of the ordinary platform, it shall form an essential part of the machine without which it cannot be balanced.

(d) All loose counter poises shall be identified with the machines by a number or other sufficient mark of identification which shall be indelible. They shall be marked with their equivalent weights in the following manner :- = 100 kg

(e) Proportional weights shall be of the hexagonal shape with a slot of a suitable size to allow them being placed on the counter balance.

(f) The proportional weights shall be made of cast iron preferably of the grade 10 B of IS:210-1958 or brass of grade 3 of IS:292-1951. The proportional weights shall have one rectangular loading hole which should be undercut or tapered so as to hold load securely for adjustment. Surface of the load in loading hole, when new, shall be at least 3mm inside from the bottom surface of the weight.

(g) The smallest denomination of the proportionalweight shall be equivalent to the maximum graduation on the minor steelyard.

(h) The denomination of the proportional weight shall be in the ration of 1:2:2:5 and the total equivalent weight of all the proportional weights shall not exceed the total capacity of the weighbridge-

Note:- While arriving at the capacity of the weighbridge, the maximum graduation shown on the steelyard in the case of loose weight weighbridges and on the minor steelyard in the case of no loose weight type weighbridge shall not be taken into account.

(h) (i) The balancing arrangement for daily wear and tear shall have a range between 0.25 percent and 0.5 percent of the capacity of the machine and not less than 0.125 percent of the capacity each way(see Table 26). The balance box containing the balancing ball shall be securely attached to the steelyard, preferably by passing bolt through the casing of the steelyard. The balancing ball shall be actuated by a detachablekey.

(j) The following provisions shall apply to weighbridges with dials:

(i) Rack and Pinions shall be of hard wearing material.

(ii) The extremity of the index shall, in no position, be at a greater distance from the graduated surface of the dial than 5 mm and shall be made to meet but not to obscure the graduation mark (except where dual graduations are made).

(iii)The dial shall be graduated into reasonably equal parts and minimum width apart of the graduation shall not be less than 3mm

(k)

(i) The frame work shall be built up of mild steel rolled sections or cast iron or steel casting. It shall be of rigid structure, strengthened suitably so that it will be capable of resisting any vibration and shall not throw the lever system out of alignment due to any subsidence of the foundation.

(ii) Brackets shall be cast on the side frames to support the framework.

(l) (i) Where relieving gear is fitted, the relieving apparatus shall disengage the under-lever and save the knife edges from shock or wear.

(ii) The plate or platform of the machine shall be entirely disengaged from its bearings when the machine is in relief.

(m) All knife edges and steel bearings shall be of special high quality steel accurately lapped to gauge after hardening and shall be interchangeable (steel kinfe edges and bearings which are welded into iron may also be permitted). Knife edges and Steel bearings shall be readily replaceable without dismantling so that the weighbridge can be maintained in perfect working order. The knife edges and bearings shall be accurately and firmly secured in machine beds preferably by two shanks and nuts or alternatively by bolts and nuts and nuts or setscrews. All knife edges and bearings shall be protected against dirt and corrosion.

(n) The platform shall be of steel chequered plate and shall be rigid. Accessibility to the pit shall be ensured.

4. T E S T S :

(a) All weighbridges shall be tested for sensitiveness and error at full load and shall comply with the requirements of Table 25, When fully loaded,

the load being equally distributed on the platform, it shall indicate the weight correctly with no greater error in excess or deficiency (if any) than permitted.

(b)In the case of dial machines test of numbered graduations up to the total capacity of the machine, or to such smaller capacities as the minimum graduation on the steelyard may indicate, shall be carried out.

(c) Loose counterpoises, where they are provided, shall be tested.

(d) The machines shall also be tested by adding loads equal to the major divisions or notches, and then ascertaining that additional load equal to the value of one notch or division is correctly indicated.

(e)The test of dial machines shall be carried out in a similar manner with the exception of sensitiveness test.

(f) The test for sensitiveness and error other than in dial machines, is to be made at maximum load or as near thereto as possible.

(g) With one quarter of the maximum load or as near thereto as is practicable, the weighbridge shall indicate the same weight within half the prescribed limits of error whether the load is placed in the middle or at any of the corners of the platform.

(h) When provided with a relieving gear, the prescribed limits of error shall not be exceeded when the machine is steadily put out of or into gear.

5. M A R K I N G :

All parts of each weighbridge shall be indelibly numbered or marked so as to facilitate erection at site.

6. S E A L I N G :

(a) Dial machines hall be fitted with a soft metal plug to receive a seal and wherever practicable, this plug shall be passed through the dial and frame. The plug or stud fitted on the dial be shall be so supported as to allow no risk of injury to the instrument

(b) On weighbridges other than dial machines, a plug or stud shall be provided in a conspicuous position on the indication lever or steelyard.

TABLE : 25 ; SENSITIVENESS AND ERRORS FOR WEIGHBRIDGES:

Capacity of Machines.	VERIFICATION			INSPECTION:		
	Sensitiveness when fully loaded	Greatest error allowed in excess. Vibrating Machines.	Machines fitted with dials.	Sensitiveness when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded Vibrating Machines.	Machines with dials.
1000 kg	700 g	700 g		2.1 kg	1.4	
2000 kg	900 g	900 g		2.7 kg	1.8	
3000 kg	1.25 kg	1.25 kg		3,75 kg	2.5	
5000 kg	1.5 kg	1.8 kg	One half the	4.5 kg	3.6	The weight represented
10000 kg	2.3 kg	2.7 kg	weight repre-	6.9Kg	5.4	by the interval between
15000 kg	2.5 kg	3.0 kg	sented by the	7.5Kg	6.0	consecutive graduation
20000 kg	3.0 kg	4.5 kg	interval be	9.0 kg	9.0	marks.
25000 kg	3.5 kg	5.4 kg	tween conse-	10.5 kg	10.8	
30000 kg	3.8 kg	6.1 kg	cutive gradua-	11.4 kg	12.2	
40000 kg	4.2 "	7.3 "	tion marks.	12.6 kg	14.6	
60000 kg	5.0 kg	9.0 kg		15.0 kg	18.0	
80000 kg	5.5 kg	10.5 kg		16.5 kg	21.0	
100000 kg	6.4 kg	12.7 kg		19.2 kg	25.4	
200000 kg	8.2 kg	19.0 kg		24.6 kg	38.0	

TABLE : 26½ RANGE OF BALANCING ARRANGEMENT FOR WEIGHBRIDGES:

Capacity.	Range of Balancing Arrangement.		
	Maximum 0.5 percent of capacity.	Minimum 0.25 per-cent of capacity.	0.125 percent each way.
1000 kg	5 kg	2.5 kg	1.3 kg
2000 kg	10.kg	5.0 kg	2.5 kg.
3000 kg	15 kg	7.5 kg	3.7 kg
5000 kg	25 kg	12.5 kg	6.2 kg
10000 kg	50 kg	25.0 kg	12.5kg
15000 kg	75 kg	37.5 kg	18.7 kg
20000 kg	100 kg	50.0. kg	25.0 kg
25000 kg	125 kg	62.5 kg	31.7 kg
30000 kg	150 kg	75.0 kg	37.5 kg
40000 kg	200 kg	100.0 kg	50.0 kg
60000kg	300 kg	150.0 kg	75.0 kg
80000kg	400 kg	200.0 kg	100.0 kg
100000 kg	500 kg	250.0 kg	125.0 kg
200000 kg	1000 kg	500.0 kg	250.0 Kg.

p.t.o.

P A R T VIII : CRANE WEIGHING MACHINES:

1. DEFINITION:

Crane Machine is a weighing instrument specially constructed to be suspended from the hook of a crane and is fitted with a hook for lifting the loads and may be constructed upon the lever or spring principle.

2. CAPACITIES:

Crane Machines shall be one of the capacities mentioned in Table 27.

3. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION:

(a) A crane machine shall be sufficiently strong to withstand wear and tear in the exacting conditions under which it works.

(b) No crane machines shall become a permanent link in the lifting gear. All working parts shall be suitably protected from the dust and damp of the atmosphere. In a lever machine, the steelyard shall be made of corrosion resisting steel to resist the atmospheric influence and shall be sufficiently rigid and accurate.

(c) In a dial machine, the rack and pinions shall be of suitable hard wearing material.

(d) The range of balancing or adjusting arrangement shall not exceed 2 percent of the capacity of the machine.

(e) There shall be free movement of steelyard and on a dial machine, the dial indicator shall work freely and return to its initial starting point after the load is removed.

4. T E S T S :

(a) Crane Machines of the lever type shall be tested for sensitiveness and error at full load and shall comply with the requirements of Table 27.

(b) Spring Crane Machines shall not be tested for sensitiveness

(c) For spring machines, the limits of error shall be double than those of lever machines and are given in Table 28.

(d) Each numbered graduation shall be tested as far as practicable.

5. S E A L I N G :

Crane Machines shall be fitted with a plug or stud in a conspicuous part either on the steelyard or on the dial of the machine to receive the seal.

---- P.T.O.

TABLE 27 : - SENSITIVENESS AND ERRORS FOR CRANE WEIGHING MACHINES : LEVER TYPE:

****

Capacity.	VERIFICATION		INSPECTION :	
	Sensitiveness when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded.	Sensitiveness when full loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded
1	2	3	4	5
500 kg	80 g	160 g	240 g	320 g
1000 kg	700 g	700 g	2.1 g	1.4 kg
2000 kg	1.0 kg	1.0 kg	3.0 kg	2.0 kg
3000 kg	1.2kg	1.2 kg	3.6 kg	2.4 kg
5000 kg	1.5 kg	1.5 kg	4.5 kg	3.0 kg
10000 kg	2.5 kg	3.0 kg	7.5 kg	6.0 kg
15000 kg	3.0 kg	3.5 kg	9.0 kg	7.0 kg
20000 kg	3.5 kg	4.5 kg	10.5 kg	9.0 kg
30000 kg	4.0 kg	6.0 kg	12.0 kg	12.0 kg
50000 kg	4.5 kg	8.0 kg	13.5 kg	16.0 kg
100000 kg	6.5 kg	13.0 kg	19.5 kg	26.0 kg
200000 kg	8.0 kg	18.0 kg	24.0 kg	36.0 kg.

p.t.o.

TABLE : 28- SENSITIVENESS AND ERRORS FOR CRANE MACHINES - DIAL TYPE (Spring & Flexure)

Capacity	Weight corresponding to interval between successive graduation shall not exceed.	Permissible Maximum Error		REMARKS.
		Verification	Inspection.	
500 kg	5 kg			
1000 kg	5 kg	A weight	A weight	The maximum width.
2000 kg	5 kg	Corresponding	Corresponding	apart of graduations shall not
3000 kg	10 kg	to half the	to the interval	be less tha
5000 kg	25 kg	INTERVAL	between	3 mm.
10000 kg	50 kg	between	successive	
15000 kg	60 kg	successive	graduations.	
20000 kg	100 kg	graduations.		
30000 kg	100 kg			
50000 kg	250 kg			
100000 kg	500 kg			
200000 kg	500 kg			

P A R T IX - AUTOMATIC WEIGHING MACHINES.

***

1 DEFINITION

An automatic weighing machine may be defined as any weighing scale which has an integral mechanism for automatically admitting and discharging a load, and may be fitted with an apparatus for counting or otherwise recording the number of loads handled.

2. CAPACITIES

Automatic machines shall be of the capacities as agreed upon between the purchaser and the seller.

3. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

(a) Automatic weighing machines and their integral parts, shall be identified with the machines, by an indelible number or other mark of identification.

(b) The adjusting mechanism shall be suitably secured or constructed so that it cannot be tampered with.

(c) The capacity of the automatic weighing machine shall be marked legibly on a conspicuous part of the machine.

4. T E S T S

(a) Automatic Machines shall be tested for errors according to the requirements of Table 29.

(b) The accuracy of the output of the machine shall be verified by reweighing in another weighing instrument not less than 20 continuous loads or, where practicable, the machine may be tested directly by the application of standard weights.

(c) In testing totalising machines, not less than 50 loads shall be passed over the machine, namely, 10 minimum loads, 10 maximum loads and 30 loads of the mean between the minimum and the maximum.

5. S E A L I N G

Automatic Machines shall be fitted with a plug on the beam, shank or dial of the machine to receive the seal.

T A B L E - 29 -PERMISSIBLE ERRORS FOR AUTOMATIC MACHINES.

USE	CAPACITY	ERROR(Verification or Inspection)	
Weighing small loads of tea, coffee etc.	20 g and upwards	0'5 percent of the load in excess only.	
Weighing grain etc,	5 kg and upwards.	0.25 percent of the load, in excess or deficiency.	The allowances in these cases are subject to the proviso that the error tolerated shall not exceed the weight represented by half a minimum division, marked on the dial or steelyard.
Weighing Coal etc.	50 kg. and upwards.	0.5 percent of the load in excess or deficiency.	
"Totalising" machines used for weighing coal etc.	500 kg and upwards.	0.5 percent of the total load of 50 weighings, in excess or deficiency.	

P.T.O.

SCHEDULE - VII

(See Rule 12)

***

ABBREVIATIONS OF DENOMINATIONS.

1. Decimal Multiples and Sub-multiples.

Prefix	Value in terms of unit	Abbreviation
Kilo	1000	k
hecto	100	h
deca	10	da
deci	$0.1(10^{-1})$	d
centi	$0.01(10^{-2})$	c
milli	$0.001(10^{-3})$	m
micro	$0.000,001(10^{-6})$	u

2. Weights

Denomination	Value	Abbreviation
metric tonne	1000 kg	mt
quintal	100 kg	q
kilogram	1 kg	kg
hectogram	100 g	hg
decagram	10 g	dag
gram	1 g	g
decigram	100 mg	dg
centigram	10 mg	cg
milligram	1 mg	mg
carat	200 mg	c

3. Capacity

Denomination	Value	Abbreviation.
Kilolitre	1000 l	kl
hectolitre	100 l	hl
decalitre	10 l	dal
litre	1 l	l
decilitre	100 ml	dl
centilitre	10 ml	cl
millilitre	1 ml	ml

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4. Volume

Denomination	Value	Abbreviation
Cubic metre	m^3	m^3 or cm *
Cubic decimetre	10^{-3} m^3 or 100 cm^3	dm^3 or cu dm *
Cubic centimetre	cm^3	cm^3 or cu cm *
Cubic millimetre	mm^3	mm^3 or cu mm *

5. Length

Denomination	Value	Abbreviation
Kilometre	1000 m	km
hectometre	100 m	hm
decametre	10 m	dam
metre	1 m	m
decimetre	10 cm	dm
centimetre	1 cm	cm
millimetre	1 mm	mm
Micron	1/1000 mm or 10^{-3} mm	/u

6 Area

Denomination	Value	Abbreviation.
Square kilometre	1,000,000 m^2	km^2 or sq km *
square metre	100 m^2	m^2 or sq M *
square centimetre	cm^2	cm^2 or sq cm *
square millimetre	mm^2	mm or sq mm *

7. Land Measures.

are	100 m^2	a
hectare	100 a	ha
centiare	m^2	ca

* Both these abbreviations are current, but the first set should preferably be used.

Note:- No change shall be made in the abbreviation to indicate plurality.

****

Book No. _____

SCHEDULE - VIII
(See Rule 18)
CERTIFICATION OF VERIFICATION.
CONTROLLER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES .....

Name of Inspector _____ No. _____

I hereby certify that I have this day verified and stamped rejected the undermentioned weights, measures etc. belonging to _____ Locality _____

Trader No. _____ under the above Act.

Quantity	Denomination. Weights.	Measures.	Weighing Instruments Capacity	Class	Manufacturer	Type	Measuring Instruments.	Verification fee Rs.	P.	Carriage, conveyance adjusting charges Rs.	n.p.

Total; Rs. _____ deposited vide T.Receipt No. _____ dated

Repaired by

_____(Signature)

Inspector.

_____

Next Verification is due on _____

SCHEDULE - IX
(See Rule 15)

PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED FOR INSPECTION, VERIFICATION AND STAMPING OF COMMERCIAL WEIGHTS & MEASURES AND WEIGHING AND MEASURING INSTRUMENTS USED OR FOR USE IN TRANSACTIONS.

***

PART-I WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1. Weights

(a) All weights before stamping shall be verified for correctness against the corresponding working standard weight in the appropriate working standard balance subject to the permissible errors specified.

(b) Weights shall be stamped on the lead in the loading hole at the bottom of the weight, provided that weights without an adjusting hole shall be stamped on the under-surface.

(c) No weights used in gold and silver trade shall be stamped unless they are bullion weights.

(d) No weights used in pearl and precious stone trade shall be marked unless they are carat weights.

2. Liquid Measures of Capacity

(a) Liquid capacity measures shall be tested by filling the working standard measure with water and emptying the contents of the working standard into the measure under test.

(b) In testing a glass measure, the capacity of which is not defined by the brim, the level of the water shall be taken at the bottom of the meniscus.

(c) Where the capacity is indicated by a line, the measure shall be tested to the bottom of the line.

3, Measures of Length

(a) Every measure of length shall be verified by comparison with the working standard.

(b) A link measure, or woven metallic or steel tape measure, shall be tested when subjected to a tension or pull as follows :-

Link Measures	.....	8 kg.
Woven Metallic Tape Measure		1 kg
Steel Tape Measure	....	5 kg

(c) The measure under test shall be supported throughout its whole length on a plane and even base.

(d) Tape measures which are intended to be used in cases may be accepted for verification and stamping if submitted even without the case.

(e) All non-flexible Measures of length shall be stamped on the rivets provided in the measure.

(f) In the case of tape measure, the stamp shall be placed on the metal strip at the beginning of the measure.

P.T.O.

(g) In the case of link measures, the stamp shall be placed either on a metal label or disc permanently attached to the measure or on the brass handle.

4. Volume Measures

(a) All measures of volume shall be examined with the object of discovering flaws or want of straightness and proper angles at the righ corners.

(b) Every measure of volume shall be verified by comparing length of each side against the working standard of length at or near the normal temperature.

(c) The limits of errors in the case of lengths of the sides of measures of volume shall be the same as prescribed for linear measures.

(d) All measures of volume shall be stamped near the top edge or brass plate securely fastened to them.

P A R T - 2 - WEIGHING AND MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

1. General

Weighing and Measuring instruments shall be tested to confirm to the specifications given in Schedule VI.

2. Beam Scales

(a) On beam scales, the verification stamp shall be placed on the stud or plug on the beam, immediately under or over the central knife-edge.

(b) The Inspector may stamp the plug or stud in the same manner as he would stamp a weight.

3. Counter Machines Spring Balances, Steelyards and Automatic Machines

The verification stamp shall be placed upon the plug or stud provided in the instrument for that purpose.

4. Platform Machines and Weighbridges

(a) Weighbridges, Platform Machines and such other weighing instruments as the Controller may specify in this behalf, shall be verified and stamped in situ in addition to any preliminary test in the manufacturer's or dealer's premises. Such a preliminary test shall be made at the request of the manufacturer or dealer.

(b) The verification stamp shall be placed upon the plug or stud provided for the purpose in the machine.

5. Crane Machines

(a) Hydraulic Machine in which it is necessary in order to get a correct weight indication, to twist the load hook, shall not be stamped unless a prominent notice to this effect is permanently affixed to the machine.

(b) The verification stamp shall be placed upon the plug or stud provided for the purpose in the machine.

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P.T.O.

SCHEDULE - X
(See Rule 18)

Fees payable for verifying and stamping Commercial Weights & Measures and weighing and measuring instruments used in transactions for trade or commerce.

1. WEIGHTS Denomination	Fees per piece.
(a) Bullion weights.	
20 kg.	0.50 nP
10 kg.	0.50 nP
5 kg.	0.50 NP
2 kg.	0.50 nP
1 kg.	0.50 nP
500 g.	0.25 nP
200 g.	0.25 nP
100 g.	0.25n P
50 g.	0.25 nP
20 g.	0.25 nP
10 g.	0.25 nP
5 g.	0.25 nP
2 g.	0.25 nP
1 g.	0.25 nP
500 mg.	0.13 nP
200 mg.	0.13 nP
100 mg.	0.13 nP
50 mg.	0.13 nP
20 mg.	0.13 nP
10 mg.	0.13 nP
5 mg.	0.13 nP
2 mg.	0.13 nP
1 mg.	0.13 nP
(b) Brass Weights.(Other than Bullion).	
1 kg.	0.25 nP
500 g.	0.08 nP
200 g.	0.08 nP
100 g.	0.08 nP
50 g.	0.08 nP
20 g.	0.08 nP
10 g.	0.08 nP
5 g.	0.08 nP
2 g.	0.08 nP
1 g.	0.08 nP
(c) Sheet Metal Weights(Other than Bullion)	
500 mg.	0.08 nP
200 mg.	0.08 nP
100 mg.	0.08 nP
50 mg.	0.08 nP
20 mg.	0.08 nP
10 mg.	0.08 nP
5 mg.	0.08 nP
2 mg.	0.08 nP
1 mg.	0.08 nP

(d) Iron and Steel Weights.

	Fees per piece.
50 kg.	0.25 nP
20 kg	0.25 nP
10 kg	0.25 nP
5 kg	0.25 nP
2 kg	0.25 nP
1 kg	0.25 nP
500 g.	0.08 nP
200 g	0.08 nP
100 g.	0.08 nP

(e) Carate Weights

Denomination.	Fees per piece
500 c.	0.25 nP
200 c.	0.25 nP
100 c.	0.25 nP
50 c.	0.25 nP
20 c.	0.25 nP
10 c.	0.25 nP
5 c.	0.13 nP
2 c.	0.13 nP
1 c.	0.13 nP
50/100 c.	0.13 nP
20/100 c.	0.13 nP
10/100 c.	0.13 nP
8/100 c.	0.13 nP
2/100 c.	0.13 nP
1/100 c.	0.13 nP
0.5 /100 c.	0.13 nP

2. LIQUID CAPACITY MEASURES(Including dispensing measures)

Above 100 litres.	0.50 nP for the first 100 litres.	+ 0.50 nP for every additional 100 litres or part thereof.
100 l.		0.50 nP
50 l.		0.50 nP
20 l.		0.50 nP
10 l.		0.50 nP
5 l.		0.25 nP
2 l.		0.25 nP
1 l.		0.25 nP

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2 (Contd)

	Fees per piece.
500 ml.	0.13 nP
200 ml.	0.13 nP
100 ml.	0.13 nP
50 ml.	0.13 nP
20 ml.	0.13 nP
10 ml.	0.13 nP
5 ml.	0.13 nP
2 ml.	0.13 nP
1 ml.	0.13 nP

3. LENGTH MEASURES.

	10 Metres and above.	0.50 nP
above	1 Metre to 10 Metres	0.26 nP
	1 Metre to 0.5 Metre.	0.13 nP

4 WEIGHING INSTRUMENTS OTHER THAN BEAM SCALES OF CLASS C & D

Capacity	Fee per instrument.
Above 50 metric tonnes.	Rs. 25.00 for the first 50 metric tonnes & Rs. 5.00 for each additional 25 metric tonnes or part thereof.
Above 25 metric tonnes and not exceeding 50 metric tonnes.	Rs. 25.00 NP
Above 10 metric tonnes and not exceeding 25 metric tonnes.	Rs. 15.00 nP
Above 5 metric tonnes and not exceeding 10 metric tonnes.	Rs. 10.00 nP
Above 1 metric tonne and not exceeding 5 metric tonnes.	Rs. 7.50 nP
Above 250 kg and not exceeding 1 metric tonne	Rs. 5.00 nP
Above 50 kg and not exceeding 250 kg.	Rs. 2.50 nP
Above 20 kg and not exceeding 50 kg.	Rs. 1.50 nP
Above 10 kg and not exceeding 20 kg.	Rs 1.00 nP
Above 500 g and not exceeding 10 kg.	0.75 nP
Not exceeding 50 g.	0.50 nP.

P.T.O.

4 (Contd.)

Note 1. Where a weighing instrument has 2 sets of graduations, (one marked for seers and maunds or for lbs. and Cwts. and the other for metric units), two separate fees are payable.

Note 2. Where 2 weigh tables or platforms are connected to one steel-yard of office mechanism, two separate fees weigh tables or platforms are payable.

5. BEAM SCALES CLASS C & D

Above 1 metric tonne.	Rs. 7.50 nP	/in accordance with the capacity of the respective
Above 250 kg and not exceeding 1 metric tonne.	Rs. 3.00 nP	
Above 50 kg and not exceeding 250 kg.	Rs. 2.00 nP	
Above 20 kg and not exceeding 50 kg.	Rs. 1.25 nP	
Above 10 kg and not exceeding 20 kg	Re.1.00 nP	
Above 500 g and not exceeding 10 kg	0.75 nP	
Not exceeding 500 g.	0.38 nP.	

6. MEASURING INSTRUMENTS(petrol Pumps)

Capacity	Fees per instrument
(a) Exceeding 100 litres	Rs. 10.00 for the first 100 litres & Rs. 5.00 for each additional 50 litres or part thereof subject to a maximum of Rs. 125.00 nP.
(b) Exceeding 50 litres but not exceeding 100 litres.	Rs. 10.00 nP
(c) Exceeding 25 litres but not exceeding 50 litres.	Rs. 7.50 nP
(d) Not exceeding 25 litres.	Rs. 5.00 nP.

SCHEDULE XI

(See Rule 25)

LICENSING FORMS:

FORM 'A'

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF WEIGHTS & MEASURES,

....

Licence to manufacture/repair weights, measures, weighing instruments or measuring instruments.

Licence No. ..... Year .....

(1) The Controller of Weights and Measures .....

hereby grants to .....

(Name and Address of party or Parties) .....

.....

A licence to manufacture/repair and following :

(Include details of the types of weights, measures, weighing instruments or measuring instruments that are licenced to be manufactured/repaired by the party) .....

.....

.....

.....

(2) The licence is valid for the party named above in respect of his workshop located at .....

.....

.....

(3) This licence is valid from ..... to .....

(4) The manufacturer/repairer shall comply with the conditions noted below. If he fails to comply with any one of these, his licence is liable to be cancelled.

(5) The .....

(5) The trade mark/monogram being used by the manufacturer is as under:

.....

.....

.....

SIGNATURES
CONTROLLER OF WEIGHTS & MEASURES,

Date .....

Place .....

.....

.....

(Seal)

Note :- In the case of firm, its name with the names of all its members should be given in paragraph 1.

CONDITIONS OF LICENCE

1. The person/s in whose favour this licence is issued shall-

(a) comply with all the relevant provisions of the Act and Rules for the time being in force;

(b) not encourage or countenance any infringement of the provisions of the Act, or the Rules for the time being in force and shall report without delay to the Inspector any infringement that may come to his notice;

(c) keep this licence exhibited in some conspicuous part of the premises to which it relates;

(d) comply with any general or special directions that may be given by the Controller of Weights & Measures of ....;

(e) surrender the licence if and when required to do so by the Controller or any other officer employed under the Act.

2. Every condition/s prescribed after the issue of this licence shall, if notified in the official gazette, be binding on the person/persons to whom the licence has been granted.

.....

FORM 'B'

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

.....

Licence to a dealer in weights, measures, weighing instruments or measuring instruments.

Licence No. ..... Year .....

(1) The Controller of Weights and Measures ..... hereby grants to .....

(Name and address of Party or Parties) .....

a licence to deal in the following :

(Indicate details of the types of weights, measures, weighing measurement or instrument that are licensed to be dealt with by the party). .....

(2) The licence is valid for the party named ✗ above in respect of his premises located at .....

.....

.....

(3) This licence is valid from ..... to .....

(4) The dealer shall comply with the conditions noted below. If he fails to comply with any one of these, his licence is liable to be cancelled.

SIGNATURE

Date .....

Controller of Weights & Measures

.....

Place .....

(Seal)

NOTE:
In the case of firm, its name with the names of all its members should be given in paragraph 1.

Contd.....

Conditions of Licence

1. The person in whose favour this licence is issued shall :-

(a) comply with all the relevant provisions of the Act and Rules for the time being in force;

(b) Not encourage or countenance any infringement of the provisions of the Act, or the Rules for the time being in force and shall report without delay to the Inspector any infringement that may come to his notice;

(c) keep this licence exhibited in some conspicuous part of the premises to which it relates;

(d) comply with any general or special directions that may be given by the Controller of Weights & Measures of .....;

(e) surrender the licence if and when required to do so by the Controller or any other officer employed under the Act.

2. Every condition prescribed after the issue of this licence shall, if notified in the official gazette, be binding on the person/persons to whom the licence has been granted.

SCHEDULE XII

(See Rule 25)

Licensing and renewal fees for manufacturers, repairers or dealers of weights, measures, weighing or measuring instruments.

Manufacturers	.....	Rs. 25.00 per year
Repairers	.....	Rs. 5.00 per year
Dealer	.....	Rs. 10.00 per year.

*****

SCHEDULE XIII

(See Rule 25)

Register of Licensed manufacturers/repairers/dealers in weights/measures/weighing instruments/measuring instruments.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, ...

....

Licence No.	Date of issue	Name, parentage & residential address of the manufacturer/repairer/dealer.	Place where workshop is situated.	Articles to be manufactured/repaired/sold.	Trade mark monogram being used.	Orders regarding cancellation of licence	Result of appeal.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Note: 1 - In the case of a firm, its name with the name of all instruments shall be given in column 3.

2. Column (6) does not apply to repairers and dealers.

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Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

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MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, MANIPUR.

NOTIFICATION NO. 10.

Imphal, the 22nd May, 1959

Notice of sale of defaulting Government Fisheries in Manipur for 1959-60.

It is hereby notified for general information that leases of the Govt. fisheries details of which are enclosed herewith in Annexure I, have failed to pay the 1st instalment of the fishery revenue which was due on 15-5-59 and the fisheries will therefore be sold by Public auction at the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Manipur at Imphal at 10 A.M. on 18-6-59 for a period from 18-6-59 to 31-3-62. Intending purchasers are invited to be present on the day fixed and bid for the Mahals.

The terms and conditions of sale will be the same as those contained in my notification No. 1 of 27-1-59 published in Manipur Gazette

S. M. KRISHNAPPY,
Deputy Commissioner, Manipur.

ANNEXURE I

Sl No.	Fy. No.	Name and Location of the fishery	Earnest money to be deposited by the bidders.	Term & price for which it was last sold		Special condition to be observed by the lessees.
				Term	Price.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	Kongba Itup Kongba Maru	To be announced to the bidders immediately before the fisheries are put to auction.	1 year	130/-	To be announced to the bidders immediately before the fisheries are put to auction.
2.	3	Khundrakpam Itup.	do	do	150/-	do
3.	46	Merakhong Tarou Bamdhar.	do	do	240/-	do
4.	61	Mamangpat Lourembam.	do	do	550/-	do
5.	63	Makhapat Mamangpat Laima-pokpam.	do	do	780/-	do
6.	64	Samapat	do	do	8,300/-	do
7.	70	Awangpat.	do	do	70/-	do
8.	72	Uyapat.	do	do	1,610/-	do
9.	82	Kemon- Awangsoi with Fy. No. 86	do	do	5,000/-	do
10.	89	Ngakrapat.	do	do	300/-	do
11.	90	Birahari Kom with 91, 92, & 93	do	do	2,450/-	do
12.	94	Kachou Turel.	do	do	300/-	do
13.	96	Hentak Khong.	do	do	450/-	do
14.	97	Langambi Khong with Fy.No. 97A.	do	do	205/-	do

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	98	Sanathoibi Turel with Fy. No. 99 & 100.	To be announced to the bidders immediately before the fisheries are put to auction.	1 year.	580/-	To be announced to the bidders immediately before the fisheries are put to auction.
16.	101	Hambi Khong with 102 & 103.	do	do	2,230	do
17.	107	Takum Pat.	do	do	1,150/-	do
18.	108	Thonga Chingtak with 118.	do	do	1,030 -	do
19.	110	Khuga Turel Kumbi Kangsoibi.	do	do	90/-	do
20.	111	Kumbi Kangsoibi.	do	do	310/-	do
21.	112	Ungamlen.	do	do	2,050/-	do
22.	113	Haotakpat with 364.	do	do	3,600/-	do
23.	117	Laphupat.	do	do	2,970/-	do
24.	122	Leingangpat	do	do	40/-	do
25.	123	Khullakpat	do	do	400/-	do
26.	125	Sarongkhong.	do	do	340 -	do
27.	128	Leirang.	do	do	7,000/-	do
28.	132	Oinam pat.	do	do	55/-	do
29.	133	Laiphrakpam Itup.	do	do	140/-	do
30.	134	Moiza Company.	do	do	200/-	do
31.	135	Changtham Kona.	do	do	225/-	do
32.	136	Mutum Phibou Itup.	do	do	400/-	do
33.	137	Chasai Itup.	do	do	220/-	do
34.	138	Chaloungbam Company Itup.	do	do	115/-	do
35.	139	Mayang Imphal Itup.	do	do	155/	do
36.	142	Bengul.	do	do	50 -	do
37.	144	Uchiwa Itup.	do	do	70/-	do
38.	145	Hayel Itup.	do	do	55/-	do
39.	147	Phongakchao Itup.	do	do	16,600/-	do
40.	149	Arong Itup.	do	do	1,760/-	do
41.	150	Wangoo Itup.	do	do	1,260/-	do
42.	151	Nambul Itup.	do	do	105 -	do
43.	154	Ngangou Turel Ahanbi.	do	do	50/-	do
44.	155	Ningthibukhong.	do	do	43,000/-	do
45.	156	Sanapati soi with 158.	do	do	3,000/-	do
46.	157	Moirang Sangol Ikop.	do	do	1,100/-	do
47.	160	Ikop.	do	do	18,500/-	do
48.	162	Leisangthem Sangthabi.	do	do	700/-	do
49.	163	Hayel Tampaksoi.	do	do	425/-	do
50.	164	Kharungpat	do	do	24,750/-	do
51.	166	Pumlupat.	do	do	14,000/-	do
52.	167	Thongam Dholang pat with 383.	do	do	125/-	do
53.	169	Chairel Nongyaikhong.	do	do	2,055/-	do
54.	172	Nungoo Itup.	do	do	375/-	do
55.	173	Tangjang Itup.	do	do	160/-	do
56.	174	Sugnoo Itup	do	do	310/-	do
57.	175	Chonglangkom.	do	do	555/-	do
58.	176	Elangkhangpokpi Maningpat.	do	do	190/-	do
59.	177	Kakyaipat.	do	do	2,000/-	do
60.	182	Hiramani Turel.	do	do	110/-	do
61.	183	Sekmai Turel.	do	do	400/-	do
62.	185	Sekmai Turel Wairi.	do	do	200/-	do
63.	192	Thoibi pat.	do	do	10,600/-	do
64.	197	Hanubi khong.	do	do	1,040/-	do

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
65.	200	Landing Itup.	To be announced to the bidders immediately before the fisheries are put to auction.	1 year.	100/-	To be announced to the bidders immediately before the fisheries are put to auction.
66.	203	Phumtha Itup	do	do	255/-	do
67.	21[illegible]	Nongdambi Turel.	do	do	700/-	do
68.	212A	Lakhongpat.	do	do	1,961/-	do
69.	21[illegible]	Asong Turel Ahanbi.	do	do	1,660	do
70.	217	Lakhinagar Itup.	do	do	300/-	do
71.	221	Kiyam Itup	do	do	50/-	do
72.	222	Khekmai Itup.	do	do	50/-	do
73.	227	Waithou Phongkha.	do	do	15,000/-	do
74.	231	Uoipokpi.	do	do	6,110/-	do
75.	252	Taknakha.	do	do	18,300/-	do
76.	2[illegible]6	Poiroupat.	do	do	7,025/-	do
77.	243	Chingpung Itup.	do	do	300/-	do
78.	244	Bishnuena Itup.	do	do	200/-	do
79.	245	Thoubak Turel.	do	do	215/-	do
80.	246	Poiroukhongjiu Itup.	do	do	290/-	do
81.	247	Huidrom Itup.	do	do	70/-	do
82.	249	Kakmayai Tamengkhong.	do	do	100/-	do
83.	251	Tamengkhong Maril.	do	do	70/-	do
84.	253	Charangpat Itup.	do	do	50/-	do
85.	257	Phoudai Maril.	do	do	260/-	do
86.	259	Irung Maril.	do	do	830/-	do
87.	260	Lattanbikhong.	do	do	1050/-	do
88.	262	Leimakhong.	do	do	230/-	do
89.	265	Khamellok.	do	do	70/-	do
90.	267	Pukhao Lousemba Konjin.	do	do	19[illegible]/-	do
91.	272	Keibi Itup.	do	do	80/-	do
92.	276	Awang Sa[illegible]ubung.	do	do	50/-	lo
93.	281	Kshetri Kampu	do	do	50/-	do
94.	282	Naharup Itup.	do	do	50/-	do
95.	284	Keirao Itup.	do	do	63/-	do
96.	285	Urup Itup.	do	do	[illegible]0/-	do
97.	286	Sankardar Itup	do	do	135/-	do
98.	288	Khabasoi Maril.	do	do	145/-	do
99.	290	Irung Nala.	do	do	50/-	do
100.	294	Makha Kongba.	do	do	950/-	do
101.	296	Laisolpat	do	do	100/-	do
102.	305	Chajing Itup	do	do	50/-	do
103.	306	Karam Itup.	do	do	85/-	do
104.	329	Ngarapat.	do	do	100/-	do
105	337	Khabakhong.	do	do	150/-	do
106.	342	Sanamangpat.	do	do	50/-	do
107.	350	Tolengsoi.	do	do	6,080/-	do
108.	358	Mamangpat.	do	do	790/-	do
109.	357	Sagangba.	do	do	1,100/-	do
110.	363	Wangoo Thumgong.	do	do	840/-	do
111.	367	Langban Hiram,	do	do	300/-	do
112.	384	Kawa Lankhong.	do	do	1,330/-	do
113.	387	Nongmai Turel.	do	do	75/-	do
114.	388	Champrakhong.	do	do	80/-	do
115.	395A	Samurou Hiyangthang Nala.	do	do	180/-	do
116.	396	Khamlangpat	do	do	150/-	do
117.	398	Wangoo Hirampat.	do	do	50/-	do
118.	405	Wabgai Kong Ahanbi.	do	do	5,400/-	do

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MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—WORKS & FOREST BRANCH

ADDENDUM.

Imphal, the 11th June, 1959.

The Draft Rules mentioned in the first sentence of Notification No. HMD-126/154 dated 19-5-1959 of the Manipur Gazette extraordinary No. 24 E-17 of the 21st May, 1959 have been left unpublished. They are hereby published with a view to enabling any person to make any objection or suggestion on or before the 22nd June, 1959.

G. H. SINGH,
Secretary (W) Manipur Administration.

RULES U/S 24(1) & (2) OF THE PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION ACT, 1954 (37 of 1954).

1. These rules may be called the Manipur Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1958. :—

2. In these rules—

(a) "the act" means the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954) ;

(b) "Section" means a section of the Act .

(c) "form" means a form appended to these rules.

3. In case of the local areas declared under Clause (VII) of Section 2; by Notification No. HMD-126/154 dated 19-5-59 the authority as mentioned against each such local area shall be the local authority for that local area

(a) The area comprise in the Imphal Municipality - The Municipal Board.

(b) The area included within the local limits of the Notified area—the respective Town Committee.

4. The Food (Health) Authority shall have power to prohibit the sale or manufacture for sale of any article of food with a view to preventing the out-break or break of infectious disease.

5. The fee to be charged by a public Analyst for analysing articles of food under the Act shall be Rs. 4/ per sample if sent by local authority and Rs 8/- per sample if sent by any other person.

6. All fines realised under the Act in any local area shall be paid to the local authority for such local area except where the local authority is a Government servant.

7. The Health Officer having jurisdiction over the local area concerned or such other officer or Officers as may be appointed by the Chief Commissioner or the local authority, as the case may be, for granting licence under these rules shall be called the licensing authority.

8. (1) An application for grant, renewal or amendment of any licence for the manufacture for sale, for storage, for sale or for distribution of any articles of food or any specified articles of food or class articles of food in respect of which a licence is necessary under rule 50 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, shall be made to the licensing authority in form No 1 accompanied by the necessary fee.

(2) If any application is rejected the fee paid shall be refunded to the applicant.

(3) Save as otherwise provided in these rules, the fees payable for the licence shall be paid to the licensing authority in accordance with the provisions in the Schedule to these rules and the licensing authority shall credit the same to the funds of the local authority.

Provided that where the licensing authority is not appointed by the Chief Commissioner having jurisdiction over the area which is not included in a municipality or any other local body for the purposes of the Act, the fees shall be paid into the Consolidated Fund of the State under the head XXVIII—Public Health Miscellaneous with a treasury challan and the refund of fees relating to the rejected applications shall be adjusted against the minor head "Deduct-Refunds" under the said receipt head. An account of fees so deposited in the treasury shall be maintained by the licensing authority on receipt of the treasury challan from the applicant. An account of refund of the fees shall also be kept by the licensing authority.

9. If a Licensee any time during the period of the licence, desires to carry on the same trade or any operation in connection wherewith in any additional premises, godown or space, a separate application for licence shall be made and a separate licence, shall be obtained in respect of such additional premises, godown or space.

10. If a licence carries on trade in one or more articles of food as specified in rules 50 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 in the same premises, godown or space. (or in the same area in the case of an itinerant vendor), he may have one Licence only but the names of all such articles of food shall be specifically mentioned in the licence ;

11. A licence granted under these rules shall be in form No. 11.

12. No licence shall be granted unless the licensing authority is satisfied on having the premises, godown or space in respect of which the licence has been applied for inspected that the conditions as laid down in Part IX of Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 made under the Act by the Central Government or elsewhere, for the purpose, have been fulfilled :

Provided that in every case where the application for licence is rejected the grounds for rejection shall be recorded by the licensing authority.

Provided further that no application shall be rejected unless the applicant has been given an opportunity of showing cause against the proposal for the rejection of his application.

Provided further that (i) in the case of an application for a new licence, the licence applied for shall be deemed to have been granted with effect from the date next following the expiry of three months from the date of receipt of the application by the licensing authority, if no order either granting or rejecting an application or for compliance with any other direction is communicated by the licensing authority to the applicant, and (ii) in the case an application for renewal or amendment of a licence the licence shall continue to be in force until orders are passed on the application

13. In case of rejection of an application for grant renewal or amendment of a licence, an appeal shall lies to the local authority concerned, provided that where the licensing authority is a Government Servant the appeal shall lie to the Food (Health) Authority or an Officer authorised by it. The decision of the local authority or the Food (Health) Authority, as the case may be, on such appeal shall be final.

14. The holder of a licence may at any time before the expiry of the licence apply for permission to transfer his licence to another person. The licensing authority, if he approves of the transfer, shall enter upon the licence under his signature an endorsement to the effect that the licence has been transferred to the person named.

A fee of three rupees within a Municipal area and one rupee in other areas shall be charged for each such transfer.

15. If a licensee dies or becomes insolvent, or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty under the Act for exercising the powers granted to the licensee by the licence during such time not exceeding 3 months as may be necessary in the opinion of the licensing authority for such person to make an application for obtaining the licence in his own name for the unexpired portion of the original licence. A fee of Rs. 3/- (three) shall be charged for such transfer of the original licence for its unexpired period.

16. Where a licence granted under these rules is lost or accidently destroyed, a duplicate licence may be granted on payment of a fee of rupee one provided that in the case of itinerant vendors in areas other than the Municipal areas the fee shall be four annas for a duplicate licence.

17. A licence when issued under these rules shall be subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(i) the licence shall be valid only for the premises, godown or space (or in the case of itinerant vendor, the area) specified in the licence ;

(ii) the duration of the licence shall be one year from the date of issue or renewal of the licence, as the case may be ;

(iii) if the licence holder vacates or given up possession of the premises, godown or space for which the licence has been granted during the period of the licence, he shall forthwith inform the licensing authority ;

(iv) the licensee shall cause the licence to be affixed in some conspicuous part of the premises, godown or space for which the licence has been granted, properly framed ;

(v) the licensee shall, at all times, during the continuance of the licence, be responsible for the due fulfilment and observance of all the conditions of the licence ; and in case of any infringement of, or neglect or failure on the part of the licensee or of any other person employed by him in the premises, to fulfil or observe any of the said conditions, the licence shall be liable to be suspended or revoked ;

(vi) the licence shall fulfil all other requirements given in writing by the licensing authority as may be considered necessary from time to time to ensure sanitation and wholesomeness of food ;

(vii) the licensee shall also conform to all the conditions as specified in the Act and the rules framed thereunder as well as to those which the Chief Commissioner may specify from time to time by notification.

NOTE :—Where there is no fixed rent for the place of business—

(i) the annual rent thereof shall be calculated in urban areas on the principles laid down in the Assam Municipal Act, 1923 (Assam Act I of 1923) as applied to Manipur, and

(ii) in rural areas the fee payable for the licence shall be charged at the flat rate of Rs 2/- per annum.

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (XXXVII of 1954)
Sections 24 (1) and (2)

(NAME OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY)

FORM I

(See Rule 8 (1)

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR LICENCE.

Under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954).

For the period.....

I/We ... son/sons of ... resident of ... partners/proprietors of Messrs ... of ... hereby apply for a licence/renewal of licence/amendment of licence for the manufacture for sale/for storage/for sale for the distribution of articles of food, specified below in the premises situated at ... in the area of

(2) The sale of the article of food will be under the personal supervision of ...

(a) Name ... son of ... resident of ...

(b) Name ... son of ... resident of ...

(c) Name of ... son of ... resident of ...

(3) Classes of articles of food for which a licence is prayed for

(a) ...

(b) ...

(4) The premises are ready for inspection/will be ready for inspection ...

(5 The old licence No. if any ...

(6) I/We undertake to comply with the conditions applicable to the licence.

Signature

Dated.....

[ANNEXURE ...

Sections 24(1) and (2)]

[NAME OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY]

FORM II.

(See Rule 11)

FORM OF LICENCE.

Under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954).

Licence for manufacture for sale of food
sale
storage
distribution
exhibition for sale.

This licence is issued to ... ...
son of ... ... Partners/Proprietors,
resident of ... ... for manufacture for sale
sale
storage
distribution
exhibition for sale
of food ... ...
... ... on the premises situated at ... ...
in the area of
... ...

This licence shall be in force for one year from ... ... to ... .
to ... ...

TO BE ENDORSED WITH FORM II.

[The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1054 (XXXVII of 1954)
Sections 24(1) and (2).]

It is granted subject to the following conditions :—

(i) the licence shall be valid only for the premises, godowns or space (or in the case of itinerant vendor, the area) specified in the licence ,

(ii) the duration of the licence shall be one year from the date of issue or renewal of the licence, as the case may be ;

(iii) If the licence holder vacates or gives up possession of the premises, godown or space for which the licence has been granted during the period of the licence, he shall forthwith inform the licensing authority ;

(iv) the licensee shall cause the licence to be affixed in some conspicuous part of the premises, godown or space for which the licence has been granted, properly framed ;

(v) the licensee shall, at all times, during the continuance of the licence, be responsible for the due fulfilment and observance of all the conditions of the licence ; and in case of any infringement of, or neglect or failure on the part of the licensee or of any other person employed by him in the premises to fulfil or observe any of the said conditions, the licence shall be liable to be suspended or revoked ;

(vi) the licensee shall fulfil all other requirements given in writing by the licensing authority as may be considered necessary from time to time to ensure sanitation and wholesomeness of food ;

(vii) every manufacturer including Ghani Operator) or wholesale dealer of butter, ghee, edible oils and other animals or vegetable fats shall maintain a register in Form III and the particulars entered therein shall be complete and true.

(viii) Inspection of the registers maintained shall be allowed to the Food Inspector, to the licensing authority and to every person authorised by the licensing authority or by the State Government in this behalf.

(ix) the licensee shall also conform to all the conditions as specified in the Act and the rules framed thereunder as well to those which the State Govt. may specify from time to time by notification.

[The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (XXXVII of 1954) Sections 24 (1) and (2)]

FORM III.

(SEE RULE 17 (vii)

FORM OF REGISTER TO BE MAINTAINED BY A LICENSEE WHO IS A MANUFACTURER (INCLUDING GHANI OPERATOR) OR WHOLESALE DEALER

Name of the licensee .....

Name of the article of food .....

Sl. No.	Date.	Quantity manufactured.	Quantity received.		Quantity sold.		Destination.	Balance in hand.	Signature of the proprietor or his agent	Remarks of the checking authority
		Md. sr. ch. Cwt. Lb. oz.	Names & addresses of the person or persons or firms from whom it is received.	Md. sr. ch. Cwt. Lb. oz.	Names & Addresses of the person or persons or firms to whom it is sold.	Md. Sr. Ch. Cwt. Lb. oz.				

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (XXXVII of 1954)

Sections 24 (1) and (2).

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See rule* 8 (3).

Rates of fees payable for licence.

(i) Rs. 5/-per annum where the monthly rent of the place of the business does not exceed Rs. 50/-

(ii) Rs. 10 per annum where the monthly rent of the place of business is above Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100/-.

(iii) Rs. 20 per annum where the monthly rent of the place of business exceeds Rs. 100/-.

(iv) for itinerant vendors – Rs. 2 per annum

(b) For all areas other than Calcutta or the Howrah Municipality

(i) Re. 1/- per annum where the monthly rent of the place of business does not exceed Rs. 10/-.

(ii) Rs. 2/- per annum where the monthly rent of the place of business exceeds Rs. 10 but does not exceed Rs. 25/-.

(iii) Rs. 5/- per annum where the monthly rent of the place of business exceeds Rs. 25 but does not exceed Rs. 50/-.

(iv) Rs. 10 per annum where the monthly rent of the place of business exceeds Rs. 50/- but does not exceed Rs. 100/-

(v) Rs. 20 per annum where the monthly rent of the place of business exceeds Rs. 100/-.

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MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT STATIONARY & PRINTING BRANCH

Imphal, the 18th June, 1959.

The following order is issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) is republished for general information.

S. P. S. Sodhi
Secretary (Finance),
Manipur Administration.

No. F.2(31) C & C/59

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS)

New Delhi-2, the 15th June 1959

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6A of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (3 of 1906), the Central Government hereby :-

(i) Calls in with effect from the 1st January 1960 all nickel brass one anna coins and all nickel brass half anna coins both having a metal composition of seventy-nine per cent copper twenty per cent zinc and one per cent nickel, and

(ii) Directs that as and from the said date the said coins shall cease to be legal tender save to the extent hereafter specified –

(a) the said coins shall continue to be legal tender upto the 30th June 1960 only at all offices of the Reserve Bank of India, all agency banks of the Reserve Bank of India conducting the account business and at all Government treasuries and sub-treasuries and shall during the period they will also be accepted at all Post Offices and all Railway offices in payment of dues, and

(b) the said coins shall continue to be legal tender at any office of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India, the Reserve Bank (Agency) Madras, Kanpur, New Delhi, Bhopal and Nagpur until further notice.

Sd/- A. Bakshi,
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—MEDICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Imphal, the 20th May, 1959.

No HMD-33/58.—The following draft of certain Rules, which the Chief Commissioner, Manipur proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2, sub-section (1) of Section 8 and sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Poisons Act, 1919 (XII of 1919) read with the Government of India, Late Ministry of States' Notification No. 104-J dated the 24th August, 1950, is hereby published for information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after 23rd June, 1959.

2 Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before that date so specified will be considered by the Chief Commissioner.

By order etc,
G. H. Sryon,
Secretary, Manipur Administration.

DRAFT OF RULES UNDER THE POISONS ACT, 1919.

1. In these rules "the Act" means the Poisons Act, 1919.

2. (i) The following Poisons shall be deemed to be Poisons for the purposes of these rules :—

(a) Aconite.
(b) Nux-Vomica.
(c) Percloride of Mercury—corrosive sub-limate Darchikna.
(d) Marcurous Cloride—Calomel (Rash-Kapur).
(e) Cynide of Potash.
(f) Mercurous Cloride (Dhatura).
(g) White arsenic (Sankhya, Sankhya Safaid);
Yellow, red or brown arsenic (Sankhya Surkh or Hartal).
(h) Black arsenic—(Kala-Sankhya or Sankhya Sopal).
(i) Paraphenjenediamin
(j) Perra ethyblead (Ethyl fluid) except as provided in Rule (xxi).
(k) Rough an rats.
(l) Sodium Cyanide.

(ii) Except in the case of white, yellow, red, brown and black arsenic, these rules shall apply only to the possession for sale, and to sale of specified poisons within the limits of municipalities and cantonments.

3. Unless exempted under the provisions of the Act, no person shall sell or possess for sale any poison specified in rule 2 except under a licence granted by the District Magistrate, or the Sub Divisional Magistrate or any Magistrate specially empowered by the District Magistrate within their respective jurisdictions.

4. The grant, withdrawal, cancellation or revocation of a licence to any applicant shall be at the discretion of the issuing authority subject to appeal to the District Magistrate or the Chief Commissioner as the case may be, if issued, withdrawn, cancelled or revoked by an officer immediately subordinate.

5. Subject to the provisions of Rules 6 and 7—a licence granted under Rule 3 shall remain in force for one year from the 1st January, or the date of issue, if later than the 1st January, to the 31st December following. Every application for the grant or renewal of a licence shall be a written application to the issuing authority.

6. A licence shall terminate on the death of the licence-holder, or if granted to a Firm or Company, on the winding up or transfer of the business of such Firm or Company. Provided that if the Firm or Company is treated as a going concern by any heir, party, or transferee applies for a fresh licence within fourteen days of the date of transfer the existing licence shall continue in force until a new licence has been granted or refused by the issuing authority, or until the date of expiry under Rule 5 whichever is earlier.

7. The licence issued to a Firm or Company shall always be in the name of the proprietor or proprietors of the Firm or Company or of a responsible person to be nominated by them for the purpose, or in the case of a public company in the name of the Manager. The name (or names) so given may be altered or amended on a written application from the Firm or the Company and on payment of a fee of Re. 1.

In the case of a licence issued to Firm or Company for sale by dispensing of prescriptions there shall be entered in the licence the names of all the persons, who are authorised by the Firm or the Company to dispense prescriptions containing poisons. Amendment of the names so entered may be made on a written application from the Firm or Company and on payment of a fee of Re. 1.

8. Every sale of poison shall so far as possible be conducted by the licence-holder in person, or where the licence-holder is a Firm or a Company, through or under the supervision of an accredited representative of such Firm or Company.

9. A licence-holder shall not sell any poison to any person unless the latter is personally known to him, or identified to his satisfaction. He shall not sell any poison to any person who appears to him to be under the age of 18 or any person who does not appear to him to be in full possession of his faculties, or to any wandering mendicant.

10. (i) Every licence-holder shall maintain a register in which he shall enter all sales of poison other than those used by a chemist druggist or compounder dispending or compounding in compliance with the prescription of a medical or veterinary practitioner. The following particulars shall be entered in such register in respect of each sale namely :—

(a) Name of poison,
(b) Quantity sold.
(c) Date of sale.
(d) Name and address of purchaser.
(e) Purpose for which the poison was stated by the purchaser to be required.
(f) Signature of purchaser or thumb impression if illiterate) or in case of purchase by post, date of letter or written order and reference to the original in the file in which it is preserved,
(g) Signature of vendor.

(ii) In a separate portion of the registration shall be entered, in separate columns for each poison, the quantity of each sold daily, and these entries shall be filled up from day to day.

(iii) The signature under item (g) of the register shall be that of the licence-holder himself, or when the licence-holder is a Firm or Company, that of an accredited representative of such Firm or Company, and shall be entered at the time of sale or despatched to the purchaser. Such signature shall be held to imply that the writer has satisfied himself that the requirements of Rule 9 have been fulfilled.

(vi) All letters or written orders referred to in head (f) of the register shall be preserved in original by the licence holder for a period of not less than two years from the date of sale.

11. (i) A licence-holder shall maintain in respect of each poison specified in Rule 2—a stock register which shall contain the following particulars :

(a) Serial Number.
(b) Date.
(c) Amount received.

(d) Name and address of person to whom received.

(e) Amount sold.

(f) Balance in stock.

(g) Remarks.

(ii) The Stock Register shall be retained and balanced daily and the licensee shall be himself responsible for its correctness.

12. Any Magistrate or Police Officer of or above the rank of Sub Inspector, any Excise Inspector or Sub Inspector or any Medical Officer of or above the rank of the Hospital Assistant may at any time visit and inspect the premises of a licence holder where poisons are kept for sale and may inspect all poisons kept therein and the registers maintained under Rules 10 and 11.

13. All poisons kept for sale by any licence-holder under these rules except those kept by a chemist, druggist or compounder for the purpose of dispensing or compounding in compliance with the prescription of a medical or veterinary practitioner shall be kept in a box, almirah, room or building (according to the quantity maintained) which shall be secured by lock and key and in which no substance shall be placed other than poisons possessed in accordance with a licence granted under the Act, and each poison shall be kept, within such box, almirah room or building in a separate closed receptacle of glass metal or earthenware. Every such box almirah, room or building and every such receptacle shall be marked with the word 'Poison' in red characters both English and Vernacular, and in the case of receptacles containing separate poisons with the name of such poison.

14 When any poison is sold, it shall be securely packed in a closed receptacle or packet (according to the quantity) and every such receptacle or packet shall be labelled by the vendor with a red label, bearing the name of the person in English and the Vernacular and the number and date of the entry, in the register of sales specified in Rule 10.

15. A licence-holder shall not sell powdered white arsenic to any person unless the same is, before the sale thereof, mixed with soot, indigo or Prussian blue, in the proportion of half an ounce of soot, indigo or Prussian blue at least to one pound of the white arsenic and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity.

Provided that where the Licensing Authority is satisfied that such arsenic is required for some purpose for which such admixture would according to the representation of the purchaser, render it unfit, the said Licensing Authority may authorise the vendor in writing to sell without such admixture, such quantity of white arsenic as the Licensing Authority may think proper.

16. Petrol containing ethyl fluid (an admixture of tetra ethyl lead) is exempted from the provisions of the Act and these rules provided--

(i) the cans and pumps containing the duel are labelled to indicate the presence of tetra ethyl lead in the duel and to warn the user to avoid spillage and not to use the duel for purposes other than as motor duel,

(ii) the duel is dyed as an additional check against its use otherwise than as a motor duel: and

(iii) the amount of lead tetra ethyl in the duel does the duel is dyed as an additional check against its use otherwise than as a motor duel, and

(iv) the amount of lead tetra ethyl in the duel does not exceed 1 part in 1,300 parts by volume or 1 in 650 by weight.

17. (i) No dealer shall send by post any poison in compliance with an order received by post or telegraph or any other means unless he is satisfied that the order comes from or in accordance with a prescription of a registered medical practitioner, or that it comes from a dealer, or the head of a Government Department or a recognized school or College, or a research or medical institution or hospital or a charitable dispensary in charge of qualified medical practitioner, or a recognised public body or undertrial firm. The sender of the order shall give such clear and necessary particulars about himself, his address and his business as will enable the dealer to verify the bonafides of the sender.

(ii) Any poison intended for despatch by post shall be securedly packeed, distinctly marked "Poison" in red letters on the outer cover and duly registered.

18. (i) The fee for each licence shall be Rs. 2/-.

(ii) The fee for duplicate licence when the original is accidentally lost or destroyed and the fee for charge of the place of business shall be Re. 1/- in either case.

(iii) All fees under these rules shall be paid in non-judicial stamp.

19. All applications for renewal of licences shall be made one month prior to the date of their expiry. The fee shall be as prescribed in rule 17 (1). If applications for renewal are not made before one month of the date of expiry, an additional fee of one rupee shall be charged.

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Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 39-E-27 IMPHAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1959 (ASHADHA 5, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—LAW & HOME BRANCH.

Imphal, the 11th June, 1959
21st Jyaistha, 1881

NOTIFICATION.

No. 18/26/59-L/S(H).—The undermentioned Act published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II Section 1 dated the 2nd May, 1959 is republished for general information.

Name of Act.	No. of Act.
The Indian Railways (Amendment) Act, 1959.	13 of 1959.

By order etc.

S. C. BARDHAN,
Secretary, Law & Home, Manipur Administration

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1959.

(13 of 1959)

AN

Act

further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Tenth Year of the Republic of India follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Railways (Amendment) Act, 1959.

Amendment of section 40.

9 of 1890.

2. In section 40 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), for the word "President", the word "Chairman" shall be substituted.

provided that before the application is rejected the applicant shall be given an opportunity of being heard in the matter and as the case may be, to correct and complete the said particulars or complying with the requirements of sub-rule (2) of rule 3

for rule 9 and the heading thereto the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

"Amendment or cancellation of certificate of registration

(1) A notified authority shall before amending or cancelling, as the case may be the certificate of registration of a dealer under sub-section (2) of section 7, give him an opportunity of being heard in the matter.

Amendment of section 68.

3. In section 68 of the Principal Act,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), after the words "railway servant", the words "empowered in this behalf by the railway administration" shall be inserted;

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), the words, "if empowered in this behalf by the railway administration" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 108.

4. In section 108 of the principal Act, for the words "with fine which may extend to fifty rupees", the words "with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees, or with both" shall be subsituted.

Amendment of section 109.

5. In sub section (*1*) of section 109 of the principal Act, for the words "refuses to leave it when required to do so by any railway servant, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees", the following words shall be substituted, namely :—

"or having unauthorisedly occupied a berth or seat reserved by a railway administration for the use of another passenger, refuses to leave it when required to do so by any railway servant, he may be removed from the compartment or the berth or seat, as the case may be, by any railway servant authorised by the railway administration in this behalf or by any other person whom such railway servant may call to his aid and he shall also be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees".

Amendment of section 112.

6. In section 112 of the principal Act,—

(*1*) in sub section (*1*), for the words "in addition to the amount of the single fare for any distance which he may have travelled", the following words shall be substituted, namely :—

"and shall also be liable to pay the excess charge hereinafter in this section mentioned in addition to the ordinary single fare for the distance which he has travelled, or where there is any doubt as to the station from which he started, the ordinary single fare from the station from which the train originally started, or if the tickets of passengers travelling in the train have been examined since the original starting of the train, the ordinary single fare from the place where the tickets were examined or, in case of their having been examined more than once, were last examined";

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(2) after sub-section (*1*), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*1A*) The excess charge referred to in sub-section (*1*), shall be a sum equivalent to the ordinary single fare referred to in that sub-section or fifty *naya paise* whichever is greater ".

Insertion of new section 113B.

7. After section 113A of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Security for good behaviour in certain cases

"113B. (*1*) When a court convicting a person of an offence under section 112 or section 113 finds that he has been habitually committing or attempting to commit that offence and the court is of opinion that it is necessary or desirable to require that person to execute a bond for good behaviour, such court may at the time of passing the sentence on the person order him to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for such amount and for such period not exceeding three years as it thinks fit.

(*2*) An order under this section may also be made by an appellate court or by the High Court when exercising its powers of revision."

Amendment of section 114.

8. In section 114 of the principal Act, for the words "with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees", the words "with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees, or with both" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 116.

9. In section 116 of the principal Act, for the words "with fine which may extend to fifty rupees", the words "with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees, or with both" shall be substituted.

Insertion of new section 120A.

10. After section 120 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Canvassing or hawking on a railway.

"120A (*1*) If a person canvasses for any custom or hawks or exposes for sale any article whatsoever, in any railway carriage or upon any part of a railway, except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence granted by the railway administration in this behalf, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred, and fifty rupees

Provided that before the application is rejected the applicant shall be given an opportunity of being heard in the matter and, as the case may [illegible] correcting and completing the said particulars or complying [illegible] requirements of rule (*1*) of rule 4

for rule 9 and [illegible] be substituted namely :—

"Amendment or [illegible]

(*1*) A notified [illegible] cancelling, as the case may be the certificate [illegible] section (*1*) of section [illegible] case may be, from

(2) Any such person as is referred to in sub-section (*1*) may be removed from the carriage or part of the railway by any railway servant authorised by the railway administration in this behalf or by any other person whom such railway servant may call to this aid.".

Amendment of section 121.

11. In section 121 of the principal Act, for the words "with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees", the words "with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 131.

12. In section 131 of the principal Act, after the figures "105", the figures "108, 112," shall be inserted.

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Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 40-E-28 Imphal, Saturday, June 27, 1959 (Ashadha 6, 1881)

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT- REVENUE BRANCH.

Imphal, the 20th June, 1959.

No. 11/53/59/R/S.D-AS(R).— As a further measure to protect the interests of the classes of people specified in this Administration orders Nos. R/53/58(2) dated the 31st October, 1958, 10th November, 1958 and 27th January, 1959 and in pursuance of Section 160 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886 (Regulation 1 of 1886) the Chief Commissioner, Manipur is pleased to direct that from the date of the publication of this order in the Manipur Gazette no transfer of any land in areas constituted as Tribal Blocks under this Administration orders Nos. R/53/58(3) dated the 21st October, 1958, 10th November, 1958 and the 27th January, 1959 shall be made by one person to another living in a different village without the prior approval in writing of the Deputy Commissioner.

T. KIPGEN,
Secretary, Manipur Administration.

Imphal - Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—C. 730/27-6-59.

end of a specified period.

scheme will be operated through the Post Office Savings Bank and will be ed by the Post Office Savings Bank Rules, 1961 on matters not provided for the

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Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 41-E-29 IMPHAL, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1959 (ASHADHA 8, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—FINANCE BRANCH.

No. NSS/2/55-56(II)—The following Notification No. F.3(40)-NS/58 dated the 19th December, 1958 issued by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) New Delhi is published for general information.

T. KIPGEN,
for Secretary (F), Manipur Administration.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(Department of Economic Affairs)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 19th December, 1958

No. F.3(40)-NS/58.—The President hereby makes the following rules, namely :—

Post Office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposits) Rules, 1959

1. Title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Post Office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposits) Rules, 1959.

(2) They shall come into force on the second day of January, 1959.

2. Object.—The object of the scheme is to enable depositors, to provide for specific purposes by means of periodical deposits repayable in a lump-sum inclusive of interest at the end of a specified period.

The scheme will be operated through the Post Office Savings Bank and will be governed by the Post Office Savings Bank Rules, 1881 on matters not provided for under these rules.

3. Persons who can open account.—(1) An account may be opened by —

(a) a single adult ; or

(b) two adults jointly, payable to both jointly, or either of them ; or

(c) a guardian on behalf of a minor or a lunatic.

(2) A depositor can have more than one account in his name or jointly with another subject to the monetary limits prescribed in Rule 7.

4. Period of deposits.—There shall be two types of account, viz., 5-year account and 10-year account. The period of the account shall count from the date of the first deposit.

provided that before [illegible] application is rejected the applicant shall be given an opportunity of being heard in the said particulars of [illegible] ing and completing the for rule 9 and the [illegible] rule 4

"Amendment of [illegible] ord namely :—

(1) A notified [illegible] the case may be the certificate [illegible] section [illegible] ve him an opportu[illegible]

5. **Amount of deposit.**—Deposits can be made of Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 20, Rs. 50, Rs. 100 or Rs. 200, subject to the limits specified in rule 4, provided that the amount of deposit made at the time of opening the account shall not be varied during the currency of the account.

6. **Manner of deposit.**- The deposits shall be made once in every calendar month. In case of default, the date of maturity of the account shall be extended by the number of months for which default has occurred, provided the number of defaults does not exceed 5 in the case of a 5-year account and 10 in the case of a 10-year account. If the aggregate period of defaults exceeds these limits, the account shall be treated as discontinued.

7. **Limits of deposits.**—Subject to the provisions of rule 5, a person may deposit up to Rs. 100 per month in a 10-year account or Rs. 200 per month in a 5-year account, provided that the total of the deposits made during the entire period of his account or accounts, where he has more than one account, shall not, except in cases specified in rule 10, exceed Rs. 12,000, exclusive of amounts withdrawn under rule 11.

Provided further that where two persons desire to open a joint account, the limits specified above shall be doubled.

Explanations.

(1) For the purposes of this rule, where a person has an account jointly with another, one-half of the amount of deposit in such joint account, shall be taken to be the share of such persons.

(2) For the purpose of arriving at the amount of deposit which a person who has already an account or accounts under these rules can make a deposit of any amount in a 5-year account shall be taken to be equivalent to a deposit of one-half that amount in a 10-year account and conversely, a deposit of any amount in a 10 year account shall be taken to be equivalent to a deposit of twice that amount in a 5-year account.

8. **Amounts repayable.**—The amounts payable inclusive of interest at the end of the term in a 5-year and a 10-year account for each denomination of deposit are as given in Table I annexed to these rules. In the event of the accounts being discontinued before the expiry of the full period, proportionate amounts will be payable at the end of that period, as given in Table II annexed.

9. **Pass book.**—In respect of each account, the depositor will be issued a pass book which shall be presented at the time of each deposit or withdrawal and on the maturity or closure of the account.

10. **Procedure on the death of the depositor.**—(1) On the death of a depositor in a single account or of the survivor in a joint account, the legal heir to the depositor or the survivor may—

(a) continue the account till maturity even if, by so doing, the limit prescribed in rule 7 will be exceeded ; or

(b) discontinue the account and claim the proportionate amount under rule 8 on maturity, as given in Table II annexed.

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10. On the death of one of the joint depositors, the survivor shall be treated as the sole holder of the account. He may continue the account even if, by so doing, the limit prescribed in rule 7 is exceeded

11. **Withdrawal.**—(a) Withdrawals in multiples of Rs. 10 totalling not more than fifty per cent. of the deposits made into the account may be allowed once in the case of 5-year account and twice in the case of a 10-year account after the account has been in operation at least for one year

(b) The amounts withdrawn, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum shall be deducted from the amounts payable under the account

12. **Power to close account.**—If an account is found to have been opened in contravention of the provisions of these rules, the Deputy Accountant General may at any time cause the account to be closed and the amounts deposited refunded without interest.

TABLE I

(See rule 8)

Maturity values of the denominations of Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 20, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, and Rs. 200.

Denomination	Maturity value	
	5-year Account	10-year Account
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5	325	725
10	650	1,450
20	1,300	2,900
50	3,250	7,250
100	6,500	14,500
200	13,000	

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Superintendent, Government Press, Mantraur—230/22-6-59

TABLE II

(See rule 8)

Proportionate amount payable at the end of the term on the discontinuance of an account.

Number of months after which the account is discontinued	Rs. 5		Rs. 10		Rs. 20		Rs. 50		Rs. 100		Rs. 200
	5-Year	10-Year	5-Year	10-Year	5-Year	10-Year	5-Year	10-Year	5-Year	10-Year	5-Year
1	5·42	6·04	10·83	12·08	21·67	24·17	54·17	60·42	108·33	120·83	216·67
2	10·83	12·08	21·67	24·17	43·33	48·33	108·33	120·83	216·67	241·67	433 33
3	16·25	18·12	32·50	36·25	65·00	72·50	162·50	181·25	325·00	362·50	650·00
4	21·67	24·17	43 33	48·33	86.67	96·67	216·67	241 67	433·33	483·33	866.67
5	27·08	30 21	54·17	60·42	108 33	120·83	270·83	302·08	541·67	604·17	1083·33
6	32·50	36·25	65·00	72·50	130·00	145·00	325·00	362·50	650·00	725·00	1300·00
7	37·92	42·29	75·83	84·58	151·67	169·17	379·17	422 92	758·33	845·83	1516·67
8	43·33	48·33	86·67	96·67	173·33	193·33	433·33	483·33	866·67	966·67	1733·33
9	48·75	54·37	97·50	108·75	195·00	217·50	487·50	543·75	975·00	1087·50	1950·00
10	54·17	60·42	108·33	120·83	216·67	241·67	541·67	604 17	1083·33	1208·33	2166·67
11	59·58	66·46	119·17	132·92	238·33	265·83	595·83	664·58	1191·67	1329·17	2383·33
12	65·00	72·50	130·00	145·00	260·00	290·00	650·00	725·00	1300·00	1450·00	2600·00
13	70 42	78 54	140·83	157·08	281 67	314·17	704·17	785·42	1408·33	1570·83	2816·67
14	75·83	84·58	151·67	169·17	303·33	338·33	758·33	845·83	1516·67	1691·67	3033·33
15	81·25	90·62	162·50	181·25	325·00	362 50	812·50	906·25	1625·00	1812·50	3250·00
16	86 67	96 67	173 33	193 33	346·67	386·67	866 67	966·67	1733·33	1933·33	3466·67
17	92 08	102 71	184 17	205·42	368·33	410 83	920 83	1027·08	1841·67	2054·17	3683 33

	6·50	168·75	195·00	217·50	**390·00**	438·00	975·00	1087·50	1950·00		2925·00	4116·67
19	102·92	114·79	205·83	229·58	**411·67**	459·17	1029·17	1147·92	2058·33		2296·83	4116·67
	108·33	120·83	216·67	241·67	**433·33**	483·33	1083·33	1208·33	2166·67		2416·67	**4333·33**
20												
	113·75	126·87	227·50	253·75	**455·00**	507·50	1137·50	1268·75	2275·00		2537·50	4550·00
21	119·17	132·92	238·33	265·83	**476·67**	531·67	1191·67	1329·17	2383·33		2658·33	**4766·67**
22	124·58	138·96	249·17	277·92	**498·33**	555·83	1245·83	1389·58	2491·67		2779·17	**4983·33**
23	130·00	145·00	260·00	290·00	**520·00**	580·00	1300·00	1450·00	2600·00		2900·00	**5200·00**
24	135·42	151·04	270·83	302·08	**541·67**	604·17	1354·17	1510·42	2708·33		3020·83	**5416·67**
25	140·83	157·09	281·67	314·17	**563·33**	628·33	1408·33	1570·83	2816·67		3141·67	**5633·33**
26	14[illegible]	163·12	292·50	326·25	**585·00**	652·50	1462·50	1631·25	2925·00		3262·50	**5850·00**
27	151·67	169·17	303·33	338·33	**606·67**	676·67	1516·67	1691·67	3033·33		3383·33	**6066·67**
28	157·08	175·21	314·17	350·42	**628·33**	700·83	1570·83	1752·08	3141·67		3504·17	**6283·33**
29	162·50	181·25	325·00	362·50	**650·00**	725·00	1625·00	1812·50	3250·00		3625·00	**6500·00**
30	167·92	187·29	335·83	374·58	**671·67**	749·17	1679·17	1872·92	3358·33		3745·83	**6716·67**
31	173·33	193·33	346·67	386·67	**693·33**	773·33	1733·33	1933·33	3466·67		3866·67	**6933·33**
32	178·75	199·37	357·50	398·75	**715·00**	797·50	1787·50	1993·75	3575·00		3987·50	**7150·00**
33	184·17	205·42	368·33	410·83	**736·67**	821·67	1841·67	2054·17	3683·33		4108·33	**7366·67**
34	189·58	211·46	379·17	422·92	**758·33**	845·83	1895·83	2114·58	3791·67		4229·17	**7583·33**
35	195·00	217·50	390·00	435·00	**780·00**	870·00	1950·00	2175·00	3900·00		4350·00	**7800·00**
36	200·42	223·54	400·83	447·08	**801·67**	894·17	2004·17	2235·42	4008·33		4470·83	**8016·67**
37	205·83	229·58	411·67	459·17	**823·33**	918·33	2058·33	2296·83	4116·67		4591·67	**8233·33**
38	211·25	235·62	422·50	471·25	**845·00**	942·50	2112·50	2356·25	4225·00		4712·50	**8450·00**
39	216·67	241·67	433·33	483·33	**866·67**	966·67	2166·67	2416·67	4333·33		4833·33	**8666·67**
40	222·08	247·71	444·17	495·42	**888·33**	990·83	2220·83	2477·08	4441·67		4954·17	**8883·33**
41	227·50	253·75	455·00	507·50	**910·00**	1015·00	2275·00	2537·50	4550·00		5075·00	**9100·00**
42												

provided that before the appl[illegal] rejected the applicant shall be given an opportunity
of being heard the case [illegible] correcting and completing the
said particulars o[illegible] [illegible] of rule 4

for rule 9 [illegible] subscriber of namely :—

"Amendment

(1) A n[illegible] as the case may be, the
certi[illegible] (1) of section [illegible] give him
an [illegible]

TABLE II

(See rule 8)

Proportionate amount payable at the end of the term on the discontinuance of an account.

Number of months after which the account is discontinued.	Rs. 5		Rs. 10		Rs. 20		Rs. 50		Rs. 100		Rs. 200
	5-Year	10-Year	5-Year	10-Year	5-Year	10-Year	5-Year	10-Year	5-Year	10-Year	5-Year
43	232·92	259·79	465·83	519·58	931·67	1039·17	2329·17	2597·92	4658·33	5195·83	9316·67
44	238·33	265·83	476·67	531·67	953·33	1063·33	2383·33	2658·33	4766·67	5316·67	9533·33
45	243·75	271·87	487·50	543·75	975·00	1087·50	2437·50	2718·75	4875·00	5437·50	9750·00
46	249·17	277·92	498·33	555·83	996·67	1111·67	2491·67	2779·17	4983·33	5558·33	9966·67
47	254·58	283·96	509·17	567·92	1018·33	1135·83	2545·83	2839·58	5091·67	5679·17	10183·33
48	260·00	290·00	520·00	580·00	1040·00	1160·00	2600·00	2900·00	5200·00	5800·00	10400·00
49	265·42	296·04	530·83	592·08	1061·67	1184·17	2654·17	2960·42	5308·33	5920·83	10616·67
50	270·83	302·08	541·67	604·17	1083·33	1208·33	2708·33	3020·83	5416·67	6041·67	10833·33
51	276·25	308·12	552·50	616·25	1105·00	1232·50	2762·50	3081·25	5525·00	6162·50	11050·00
52	281·67	314·17	563·33	628·33	1126·67	1256·67	2816·67	3141·67	5633·33	6283·33	11266·67
53	287·08	320·21	574·17	640·42	1148·33	1280·83	2870·83	3202·08	5741·67	6404·17	11483·33
54	292·50	326·25	585·00	652·50	1170·00	1305·00	2925·00	3262·50	5850·00	6525·00	11700·00
55	297·92	332·29	595·83	664·58	1191·67	1329·17	2979·17	3322·92	5958·33	6645·83	11916·67
56	303·33	338·33	606·67	676·67	1213·33	1353·33	3033·33	3383·33	6066·67	6765·67	12133·33
57	308·75	344·37	617·50	688·75	1235·00	1377·50	3087·50	3443·75	6175·00	6887·50	12350·00
58	314·17	350·42	628·33	700·83	1256·67	1401·67	3141·67	3504·17	6283·33	7008·33	12566·67

Superintendent Government Press, Mauritius—230/22-6-59

TABLE II—*contd.*

(See rule 5)

Proportionate amount payable at the end of the term on the discontinuance of an account.

Number of months after which the account is discontinued.	Rs. 5		Rs. 10		Rs. 20		Rs. 50		Rs. 100		Rs. 200
	5-year	10-year	5-year	10-year	5-year	10-year	5-year	10 year	5-year	10-year	5-year
59	319·58	356·46	639 17	712·92	1278 33	1425·83	3195·83	3564·58	6391·67	7129·17	12783·33
60		362·50		725·00		1450 00		3625 00		7250·00	
61		368·54		737·08		1474 17		3685·42		7370·83	
62		374·58		749 17		1498·33		3745·83		7491·67	
63		380·62		761·25		1522·50		3806·25		7612·50	
64		386·67		773·33		1546·67		3866·67		7733·33	
65		392·71		785·42		1570·83		3927·08		7854·17	
66		398·75		797·50		1595 00		3987·50		7975 00	
67		404·79		809 58		1619·17		4047·92		8095·83	
68		410·83		821·67		1643·33		4108·33		8216·67	
69		416·87		833·75		1667 50		4168·75		8337·50	
70		422 92		845·83		1691·67		4229 17		8358 33	
71		428·96		857·92		1715·83		4289 58		8579·17	
72		435·00		870 00		1740·00		4350·00		8700·00	
73		441·04		882·08		1764·17		4410·42		8820·83	
74		447·08		894·17		1788·33		4470·83		8941·67	
75		453 12		906·25		1812·50		4531·25		9062·50	
76		459·17		918·33		1836·67		4591·67		9183·33	
77		465·21		930·42		1860·83		4652·08		9304·17	

TABLE II—*contd.*

(See rule 8)

Proportionate amount payable at the end of the term on the discontinuance of an account.

Number of months after which the account is discontinued	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 50	Rs. 100
	10-Year	10-Year	10-Year	10-Year	10-Year
78	471 25	942 50	1885·00	4712·50	9425·00
79	477 29	954 58	1909 17	4772 92	9545·83
80	483·33	966·67	1933 33	4833·33	9666·67
81	489 37	978·75	1957 50	4893.75	9787·50
82	495·42	990 83	1981·67	4954·17	9908·33
83	501 46	1002 92	2005 83	5014 58	10029·17
84	507 50	1015·00	2030 00	5075 00	10150·00
85	513 54	1027·08	2054 17	5135·42	10270·83
86	519 58	1039·17	2078 33	5195 83	10391·67
87	525 62	1 51 25	2102 50	5256 25	10512·50
88	531 67	1063·33	2126·67	5316·67	10633·33
89	537·71	1075 42	2150·83	5377·08	10754·17
90	543 75	1087 50	2175·00	5437·50	10875·00
91	549 79	1099 58	2199 17	5497·92	10995·83
92	555 83	1111 67	2223·33	5558·33	11116·67
93	561·87	1123 75	2247·50	5618 75	11237·50
94	567 92	1135 83	2271·67	5679 17	11358·33
95	573 96	1147 92	2295·83	5739·58	11479·17
96	580·00	1160·00	2320·00	5800 00	11600·00

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98	586·04	1172·08	2344·17	5860·42	11720·83	
99	592·08	1184·17	2368·33	5920·83	11841·67	
100	598·12	1196·25	2392·50	5981·25	11962·50	
101	604·17	1208·33	2416·67	6041·67	12083·33	
102	610·21	1220·42	2440·83	6102·08	12204·17	
103	616·25	1232·50	2465·00	6162·50	12325·00	
104	622·29	1244·58	2489·17	6222·92	12445·83	
105	628·33	1256·67	2513·33	6283·33	12566·67	
106	634·37	1268·75	2537·50	6343·75	12687·50	
107	640·42	1280·83	2561·67	6404·17	12808·33	
108	646·46	1292·92	2585·83	6464·58	12929·17	
109	652·50	1305·00	2610·00	6525·00	13050·00	
110	658·54	1317·08	2634·17	6585·42	13170·83	
111	664·58	1329·17	2658·33	6645·83	13291·67	
112	670·62	1341·25	2682·50	6706·25	13412·50	
113	676·67	1353·33	2706·67	6766·67	13533·33	
114	682·71	1365·42	2730·83	6827·08	13654·17	
115	688·75	1377·50	2755·00	6887·50	13775·00	
116	694·79	1389·58	2779·17	6947·92	13895·83	
117	700·83	1401·67	2803·33	7008·33	14016·67	
118	706·87	1413·75	2827·50	7068·75	14137·50	
119	712·92	1425·83	2851·67	7129·17	14258·33	
	718·96	1437·92	2875·83	7189·58	14379·17	

Imphal—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—C. 231/29-6-59.

Provided that ...
of being heard in ...
said particulars of ...

... for rule 9 and ...

"Amendment of ...

(1) A notified ...
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Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 42-E-30(A) IMPHAL, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1959 (ASHADHA 8, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Imphal, the 3rd June. 1959.

No. FK/31/58.—The following Central Act of the Reserve Bank of India is re-published for general information.

S. P. S. Sodhi,
Secretary, Finance, Manipur Administration.

THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1959.

AN

ACT

further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Tenth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

Short title

1. This Act may be called the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1959.

Insertion of new section 28A in Act 2 of 1934.

2. After section 28 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Issue of special bank notes and special rupee coins in certain cases.

'28A. (1) For the purpose of controlling the circulation of bank notes without India, the Bank may, notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, issue bank notes of such design, form and material as may be approved under sub-section (2) (hereinafter in this section referred to as special bank notes) of the denominational values of five rupees, ten rupees and one hundred rupees.

(2) For the purpose of controlling the circulation of Government of India one rupee notes without India, the Central Government may, notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act or in the Currency Ordinance, 1940, issue Govern-

4 of 1940

Provided that before of being heard in and particular of co for rule 9 and th "Amendment of

(1) A notified co tificato an oppor

on an opportunity and completing the ule 1

el namely :—

case may be the tion 7 give him

ment of India notes of the denominational value of one rupee of such design, form and material as may be adopted under sub-section (3) (hereinafter in this section referred to as special one rupee notes).

(3) The design, form and material of the special bank notes shall be such as may be approved by the Central Government after consideration of the recommendations made by the Governor and of the special one rupee notes shall be such as the Central Government may think fit to adopt.

(4) Neither the special bank notes nor the special one rupee notes shall be legal tender in India.

(5) The special one rupee note shall be deemed to be included in the expression "rupee coin" for all the purposes of this Act except section 39, but shall be deemed not to be a currency note for any of the purposes of this Act.

(6) Where a special bank note is on its face expressed to be payable at a specified office or branch of the Bank, the obligation imposed by section 39 shall be only on the specified office or branch and, further shall be subject to such regulations as may be made under this section.

(7) The Bank may, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, make regulations to provide for all matters for which provision is necessary or convenient for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this section, and in particular, the manner in which and the conditions or limitations subject to which—

(i) bank notes and one rupee notes in circulation in any country outside India may be replaced by special notes issued under this section ;

(ii) any such special notes may be exchanged for any other bank notes or one rupee notes ;

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ss Manipur—230/22-6-59

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43-E-31 Imphal, Tuesday, June 30, 1959 (Ashadha 9, 1881)

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Imphal, the 12th June 1959

No 1005/Misc/FOR 55/57-IV The following notification issued by the Ministry of Finance (D... rtment of Economic Affairs) is published for general information.

R. C. BHATTACHARJEE
Asstt. Secy. to the Manipur Administration.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Department of Economic Affairs

NOTIFICATIONS.

G S R 896 In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Central des Tax Act, 1956 (73 of 1956), the Central Government hereby makes the following amend... and the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Rules, 1957, namely:

1. In the said Rules

(a) in rule 2, after clause (a), the following clause shall respectively be inserted, namely:

'(aa) authorised officer' means an officer authorised by the Central Government under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7;

(ee) 'Prescribed authority' means the officer or authority empowered by the Central Government order under sub-section (1) of section 9 or the officer or authority prescribed by a State Government under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 9, as the case may be;

(iii) transferee means a dealer to whom a sale of goods referred to in clause (g) of section 3...

(b) in rule 4, after sub-rule (...) ... the following sub-rule, namely:

'(...) A dealer ... application for registration ... rule (1) ... court fee stamps ... application.'

(c) in rule 5 ...

(a) ... the words ... application ... and the words ... shall be deemed to be ...

(b) for sub-rule (2), the following ... shall be substituted, namely:

'(2) When the said authority ... that the said particulars contained in the application are correct ... in respect of which the dealer is required to pay tax under rule 4 or sub-rule (1) of rule 5 has not been paid, the said authority shall reject the application for reasons to be recorded in writing:

Provided that before the application is rejected the applicant shall be given an opportunity of being heard in the matter and, as the case may be, to make good the default and complete the said particulars or complying with the requirement of ... clause (a) of sub-rule (1) ...

(c) for rules 9 and the heading ... the following rules shall be substituted, namely:—

"Amendment or cancellation of certificate of registration.

(1) A notified authority shall, before amending or cancelling, as the case may be, the certificate of registration of a dealer under sub-section (1) of section 9, give him an opportunity of being heard in the matter.

(2) If the certificate of registration is proposed to be amended, the dealer shall forthwith produce to the notified authority the certificate of registration and the copies thereof if any, granted to him for having them amended.

(3) If the certificate of registration is cancelled, the dealer shall forthwith surrender to the notified authority the certificate of registration and the copies thereof if any granted to him".

(v) in rule 11, for sub-rule (2) the following sub-rule shall be substituted namely :—

"(2) In determining the turnover of a dealer for the purposes of section 8, there shall be deducted the sale price of all goods returned to the dealer by the purchaser of such goods within a period of three months from the date of delivery of the goods.

Provided that satisfactory evidence of such return of goods and such repayment of the amount by way of refund in cash or adjustment in accounts, is produced before the prescribed authority.

(vi) for rule 12 the following rule shall be substituted namely :—

"12 (1) The declaration and the certificate referred to in sub-section (4) of section 8 shall be in Forms 'C' and 'D' respectively.

Provided that the declaration in Form 'C' as in force immediately before the 1st October 1958 may also be used up to the 30th September, 1959 with suitable modifications.

(2) The certificate referred to in sub-section (2) of section 6 shall be in Form 'E I' or Form 'E II', as the case may be".

(vii) after rule 12 the following heading and rule shall be inserted, namely :—

"Prescription of goods for certain purposes —

13 The goods referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 8 which a registered dealer may purchase shall be goods intended for use by him as raw materials, processing materials, machinery, plant, equipment, tools, stores, spare parts, accessories, fuel, lubricants, in the manufacture or processing of goods for sale or in mining or the generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power."

(vii) in Form 'A'—

(a) for items 16 and 17, the following items shall be substituted, namely :—

"16. The following goods or classes of goods are purchased by dealer in the course of inter-state trade or commerce for :—

(a) Resale

(b) use in the manufacture or processing of goods for sale .....

(c) use in mining .....

(d) use in the generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power

(e) use in the packing of goods for sale/resale .....

17. We manufacture, process, or extract in mining the following classes goods or generate or distribute the following form of power namely :—

(b) the following foot-note to item 16 shall be inserted namely :—

"* Here name the goods or classes of goods against each category"

(ix) in Form 'B' for the words brackets, letters and figures commencing from "The class (es) of goods" and ending with "(c) For use in the execution of contracts", the following shall be substituted namely :—

"The class (es) of goods specified for the purposes of sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 8 of the said Act is are as follows and the sales of these goods in the course of inter-State trade to the dealer shall be taxable at the rate specified in that sub-section subject to the provisions of sub-section (4) of the said section :—

(a) for resale .....

(b) for use in the manufacture or processing of goods for sale .....

(c) for use in mining.....

(d) for use in the generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power...

(e) for use in the packing of goods for sale/resale.....

The dealer manufactures, processes, or extracts in mining, the following classes of goods or generates or distributes the following form of power namely :—

(x) For Form 'C' the following Form shall be substituted namely :—

COUNTERFOIL	DUPLICATE	ORIGINAL
THE CENTRAL SALES TAX (Registration & Turnover) RULES, 1957	THE CENTRAL SALES TAX (Registration & Turnover) RULES, 1957.	THE CENTRAL SALES TAX (Registration & Turnover) RULES 1957
FORM 'C'	FORM 'C'	FORM 'C'
Form of Declaration [See Rule 12(1)]	Form of Declaration [See Rule 12(1)]	Form of Declaration [See Rule 12(1)]
Name of issuing State	Name of issuing State .	Name of issuing State .. ...
Office of issue .	Office of issue . .	Office of issue . ..
Date of issue	Date of issue .	Date of issue .. ..
Name of the purchasing dealer to whom issued along with his Registration Certificate No .	Name of the purchasing dealer to whom issued along with his Registration Certificate No ..	Name of the purchasing dealer to whom issued along with his Registration Certificate No.
Date from which registration is valid . .. Serial No.	Date from which registration is valid .. Serial No ...	Date from which registration is valid .. Serial No .
Seal of issuing authority.	Seal of issuing Authority	Seal of issuing Authority.
To ... ... (Seller	To .. .. .. (Seller) .	To ... ... (Seller ... .
Certified that the goods ordered for in our purchase order No dt ... purchased from you as per bill cash memo stated below . -	Certified that the goods ordered for in our purchase order No dt . purchased from you as per bill cash memo stated below	Certified that the goods ordered for in our purchase order No dt ... purchased from you as per bill cash memo stated below -
Supplied under your chalan No ... dt. ... are for resale	Supplied under your chalan No. ... dt are for resale	Supplied under your chalan No. dt. are for resale
Use in manufacture processing of goods for sale Use in mining Use in generation distribution of packing of goods for sale resale	Use in manufacture processing of goods for sale Use in mining Use in generation/ distribution of packing of goods for sale resale	Use in manufacture processing of goods for sale Use in mining Use in generation/ distribution of packing of goods for sale resale
and are covered by my our registration certificate No .. dt . issued under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.	and are covered by my our registration certificate No dt issued under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	and are covered by my our registration certificate No dt ... issued under the Central Sales Tax Act, 19.9
Name and address of the purchasing dealer in full.	Name and address of the purchasing dealer in full .	Name and address of the purchasing dealer in full -
Date.	Date	Date ...
(Signature and status of the person signing the declaration)	(Signature and status of the person signing the declaration)	(Signature and status of the person signing the declaration).
*Particulars of Bill Cash Memo. Date. ... No. ... Amount.	* Particulars of Bill/Cash memo. Date. ... No. Amount	Particulars of Bill/Cash Memo. Date . No. ... Amount .
†Name and address of the seller with name of the State	† Name and address of the seller with name of the State	†Name and address of the seller with name of the State.
**Strike out whichever is not applicable.	* Strike out whichever is not applicable	(Note :—To be furnished to the prescribed authority in accordance with the rules framed under Section 13(4) (c) by the appropriate State Government).
(Note :—To be retained by purchasing dealer).	(Note :—To be retained by the selling dealer).	

(xi) After Form 'C' as so revised the following Forms shall be inserted namely :—

COUNTERFOIL

THE CENTRAL SALES TAX.

(Registration and Turnvoer)

RULES, 1957.

Form 'D'

Form of Certificate for making Govt. purchases (See Rule 12 1)

(To be used when making purchases by Govt not being a registered dealer)

Central Govt Name of the State Government. ... ...

Name of Issuing Ministry, Deptt. ... ...

Name & address of Office of Issue ... ...

To

— ... . % (Seller)

... ...

Certified that the goods ** ordered for in our purchase order No. · dt ·

Purchased from you as per bill/cash memo

Stated below'

supplied under your chalan No .. ... dt ... ... are purchased by or on behalf of the Govt of ... .

Date ... ... Signature ... ...

Designation of the authorised Officer of the Government ... .

SEAL OF THE DULY AUTHORISED OFFICER OF THE GOVERNMENT

*Particulars of Bill/Cash Memo Date..... No .. . Amount ...

%Name and address of the seller with name of the State.

* Strike out whichever is not applicable.

(Note :—To be retained by the authorised officer).

DUPLICATE

THE CENTRAL SALES TAX.

(Registration and Turnover)

RULES, 1957

Form 'D'

Form of Certificate for making Govt. purchases (See Rule 12(1)

(To be used when making purchases by Govt. n t being a registered dealer).

Central Govt Name of the State Government ... ...

Name of issuing Ministry Deptt . .. .

Name & address of Office of Issue ... ...

To

... ... %, (Seller)

. .. .

Certified that the goods * ordered for in our purchase order No. ... ... dt. ... ...

Purchased from you as per bill cash memo

Stated below

supplied under your chalan No ... ... dt. ... .. are purchased by or on behalf of the Govt of .. ..

Date .. .. Signature .. .. .

Designation of the authorised Officer of the Government

SEAL OF THE DULY AUTHORISED OFFICER OF THE GOVERNMENT

'Particulars of Bill/Cash Memo Date..... No..... Amount.....

Name & address of the seller with name of the State

Strike out whichever is not applicable.

(Note .—To be retained by the selling dealer).

ORIGINAL

THE CENTRAL SALES TAX

(Registration and Turnover)

RULES, 1957.

Form 'D'

Form of Certificate for making Govt. purchases (See rule 12(1)

(To be used when making purchases by Govt. not being a registered dealer).

Central Govt Name of the State Government . ...

Name of Issuing Ministry Deptt. ... .

Name & address of Office of Issue ..

To

. ... %, (Seller)

...

Certified that the goods * ordered for in our purchase order No · dt. · ·

purchased from you as per bill cash memo

Stated below'

supplied under your chalan No. ... ... dt ... ... are purchased by or on behalf of the Govt. of .. ..

Date · · Signature ... · ·

Designation of the authorised Officer of the Government ... .. ·

SEAL OF THE DULY AUTHORISED OFFICER OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Particulars of Bill/Cash Memo. Date ...No. Amount · ·

%Name & address of the seller with name of the State.

* Strike out whichever is not applicable.

(Note :— To be furnished to the prescribed authority in accordance with the rules framed under section 13(3) by the appropriate State Government).

COUNTERFOIL

HE CENTRAL SALES TAX
(Registration & Turnover)
RULES, 1957.
Form E I

AME OF STATE

erial No.

Certificate under sub-section 2) of section 6. [See rule 12(2)]

[To be issued (in duplicate)) by the selling dealer the first oved the goods in the case f a sale falling under section (a) or (ii) by the dealer who akes the first inter state sale uring the movement of the oods from one State to ano her in the case of a sale fal- ng under section 3(b)]

A. Name of the selling dealer . . . .

B (i) Name of the purchasing dealer . . . . . .

(ii) Address (with State) . . . .

C. (i) Name of place and State in which movement commenced . . . .

(ii) Name of place and State to which the goods have been consigned by the signatory. . . . . .

D (i) Invoice No. and date . . .

(ii) Description, quantity and value of goods . . . . . .

(iii) No. and date of the declaration form 'C' received from purchasing dealer with name of State of issue. . . . . .

(iv) No and date of the Railway Receipt Trip Sheet of lorry/or any other document of other means of transport . . . . . .

I we the selling dealer mentioned above do certify that I we am are registered under the Act and am are holding registration certificate No . . dated . . . . in the State of . . . . I we further certify that I we will pay have tax under the Act on the sale of the goods covered by documents whose particulars are given above, to the appropriate sales tax authority of the State of . . . . . .

Signature . . . . . .

Place . . . . Status or relation ship of the person (e g manager, partner, director, proprietor, Officer-in-Charge of the Govt. business) . . . . . .

. . . . . .

Dated. . . . Address (with name of the State). . . . . .

. . . . . .

N.B.—To be retained by the dealer issuing the certificate.

DUPLICATE

THE CENTRAL SALES TAX
(Registration & Turnover)
RULES, 1957.
Form E-I

NAME OF STATE

Serial No

Certificate under sub-section (2) of section 6 [See rule 12(2)]

[To be issued (in duplicate) by the selling dealer who first moved the goods in the case of a sale falling under section 3(a) or (ii) by the dealer who makes the first inter State sale during the movement of the goods from one State to another in the case of a sale falling under section 3(b)'.

A. Name of the selling dealer . . . . . .

B (i) Name of the purchasing dealer . . .

(ii) Address (with State) . . . . . .

C. (i) Name of place and State in which movement commenced . . .

(ii) Name of place and State to which the goods have been consigned by the signatory . . . . . .

D. (i) Invoice No. and date . . .

(ii) Description, quantity and value of goods . . . . . .

(iii) No and date of the declaration form 'C' recieved from purchasing dealer with name of State of issue . . . . . .

(iv) No. and date of the Railway Receipt Trip Sheet of lorry or any other document of other Transport . . . . . .

I/we the selling dealer mentioned above do certify that I we am are registered under the Act and am are holding registration certificate No. . dated . in the State of . . . I we further certify that I we will pay have tax under the Act on the sale of the goods covered by documents whose particulars are given above to the appropriate sales tax authority of the State of . . .

Signature . . .

Place. . . Status or relationship of the person (e.g. manager, partner, director, proprietor, Officer-in-Charge of the Govt. business) . . . . . .

. . . . . .

Dated . . . Address (with name of the State) . . . . . .

. . . . . .

N.B.—To be retained by the dealer issuing the certificate.

ORIGINAL

THE CENTRAL SALES TAX
(Registration & Turnover)
RULES, 1957.
Form E-I

NAME OF STATE

Serial No.

Certificate under sub-section (2) of section 6. [See rule 12(2)]

[Te be issued (in duplicate) (i) by the selling dealer who first moved the goods in the case of a sale falling under section 3(a) or (n) by the dealer who makes the first inter-State sale during the movement of the goods from one State to another in the case of a sale falling under section 3(b)]

A Name of the selling dealer . . . . . .

B. (i) Name of the purchasing dealer . . . . . .

(n) Address (with State). . . . . .

C (i) Name of place and State in which movement commenced . . . . . .

(n) Name of place and State to which the goods have been consigned by the signatory . . . . . .

D. (i) Invoice No. and date . . .

(ii) Description, quantity and value of goods. . . . . .

(iii) No and date of the declaration form 'C' received from purchasing dealer with name of State of issue. . . . . .

(iv) No and date of the Railway Receipt Trip Sheet of Lorry or any other document of other Transport . . . . . .

I we the selling dealer mentioned above do certify that I we am are registered under the Act and am/are holding registration certificate No. . dated . in the state of . . . I/we further certify that I we will pay have tax under the Act on the sale of the goods covered by documents whose particulars are given above, to the appropriate sales tax authority of the State of . . . . . .

Signature . . . .

Place. . . Status or relationship of the person (e g manager, partner, director, proprietor. Officer-in-Charge of the Govt. business) . . . . . .

. . . . . .

Dated . . . Address (with name of the State) . . . . . .

. . . . . .

[Note :—To be furnished to the prescribed authority in accordance with the rules framed under section 13(3) by the appropriate State Government].

COUNTERFOIL

THE CENTRAL SALES TAX

(Registration & Turnover Rules, 1957

NAME OF STATE

FORM E-II

Serial No — —

Certificate under sub-section (2) of section 6

[See rule 12(2)

[To be issued in duplicate) by the first or subsequent transferor in the series of sales referred to in section 6(2)(a) or second or subsequent transferer in the series of sales referred to in section 6(2) (b)]

A Name of the dealer effecting a sale by transfer of the documents of title to the goods — —

B. (i) Name of the purchasing dealer — —

(ii) Address (with name of State) — — —

C. (i) Name of place and State in which movement commenced — —

(ii) Name of place and State to which the goods have been consigned —

D (i) Invoice No. and Date —

(ii) Description, quantity and value of goods — —

(iii) No. and date of the declaration form 'C' received from purchasing dealer with name of State of issue — — —

(iv) No and date of the Railway Receipt/Trip sheet of lorry/or any other document of other means of transport — — —

I/we the selling dealer do certify that —

(a) I am/we are registered under the Act and am/are holding registration certificate No. — — dated — — in the State of — — —

DUPLICATE

THE CENTRAL SALES TAX

(Registration & Turnover) Rules 1957

NAME OF STATE

FORM E II

Serial No — —

Certificate under sub-section (2) of section 6.

[See Rule 12 2)]

[To be issued in duplicate) by the first or subsequent transferor in the series of sales referred to in section 6(2) (a) or second or subsequent transferor in the series of sales referred to in section 6 2)(b)]

A Name of the dealer effecting a sale by transfer of the documents of title to the goods —

B (i Name of the purchasing dealer

(ii) Address (with name of State)

C (i) Name of place and State in which movement commenced — —

(ii) Name of place and State to which the goods have been consigned

D. (i) Invoice No and date.

(ii) Description, quantity and value of goods —

(iii) No and date of the declaration form 'C' received from purchasing dealer with name of State of issue — — — —

(iv) No and date of the Rail way Receipt/Trip sheet of lorry/or any other document of other means of Transport — — —

I/we the selling dealer do certify that –

(a) I am/we are registered under the Act and am/are holding registration certificate No. — — dated — — in the State of — — —

ORIGINAL

THE CENTRAL SALES TA

(Registration & Turnover, Rules 1957

NAME OF STATE

FORM E-II

Serial No.

Certificate under sub-section of section 6.

[See rule 12(2)

[To be issued in the first or subsequent in the series of sale in section 6 2)(a) subsequent transferor ries of sale referred to tion 6(2)(b)]

A Name of the dealer a sale by transfer of comments of the goods

B (i) Name of the purchase dealer

(ii) Address with name State)

C. (i) Name of place and State in which movement commenced

(ii) Name of place and State to which the goods have been consigned.

D. (i) Invoice No and date

(ii) Description, quantity and value of goods. -

(iii) No and date of the declaration form 'C' received from purchasing dealer with name of State of issue. — — — —

(iv) No and date of the Rail way receipt/Trip sheet of lorry or any other document of other means of Transport. — — —

I/we the selling dealer do certify that —

(a) I am/we are registered unde the Act and am, are holding registration certificate No. — — dated — — in the State of — — — —

(b) I/we, having purchased the documents of title to the goods during their movement from one State to another referred to in item C above, against a certificate No in Form EI/EII, have now effected a subsequent sale during such movement by transferring the same in favour of the purchasing dealer whose address is given in this certificate.

(c) the dealer from whom I we purchased the documents of title to the goods during the movement referred to in (b) above, has certified (i) that he has paid will pay the tax or (ii) that the tax has been will be paid by any of the preceding transferors of documents of title to the goods

Signature

Place — Status or relationship of the person (e g , manager partner, proprietor, director, officer-in Charge of the Government business)

Dated — Address (with name of the State)

N.B —To be retained by the dealer issuing the certificate

(b) I we, having purchased the documents of title to the goods during their movement from one State to another referred to in item C above against a certificate No — in Form EI/EII, have now effected a subsequent sale during such movement by transferring the same in favour of the purchasing dealer whose address is given in this certificate.

(c) the dealer from whom I/we purchased the documents of title to the goods during the movement referred to in (b) above, has certified (i) that he has paid will pay the tax or (ii) that the tax has been will be paid by any of the preceding transferors of documents o title to the goods.

Signature —

Place — Status or relationship of the person (e g manager, partner, proprietor, director, officer-in-Charge of the Government business)

Dated — Address (with name of the State)

N.B.—To be retained by the dealer receiving the certificate

(b) I/we, having purchased the documents of title to the goods during their movement from one State to another referred to in item C above, against a certificate No. — in Form EI EII, have now effected a subsequent sale during such movement by transferring the same in favour of the purchasing dealer whose address is given in this certificate.

(c) the dealer from whom I we purchased the documents of title to the goods during the movement referred to in (b) above has certified (i) that he has paid will pay the tax or (ii) that the tax has been will be paid by any of the preceding transferors of documents of title to the goods.

Signature —

Place — Status or relationship of the person (e g , manager partner, proprietor director officer-in-Charge of the Government business)

Dated — Address (with name of the State)

Note —To be furnished to the prescribed authority in accordance with the rules framed under section 13(3) by the apropriate State Government

Imphal :—Printed andPublished by the Superintendent Government Press, Manipur—231/30-6-59.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 45-E-32 IMPHAL, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1959 (ASHADHA 11, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

ORDERS BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

SECRETARIAT—CIVIL SUPPLY BRANCH.

Imphal, the 25th June, 1959.
4 Asadha, 1881.

No. 25/1-VIII/59-Supp/S(H)-AS(L)/A.—In pursuance of proviso to sub-section (2) of Section 8 of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 (21 of 1958) read with the Government of India, Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Food) Notification No. G. S. R. dated the 22nd April, 1959, the Chief Commissioner (Administrator) Manipur, is pleased to fix the 31st of July, 1959 by which the owners of the existing rice mills may apply for and obtain a licence under section 6 of the said Act.

No. 25/2-VIII/59-Supp/S(H)/AS(L)-A (1).—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 4(a) (b) of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 (Act 21 of 1958) read with the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food) Notification No. G. S. R. dated the 22nd April, 1959, the Chief Commissioner (Administrator) Manipur, is pleased to appoint the Director of Industries, Manipur, as the Licensing Officer for the purposes of the said Act and directs that as such Licencing Officer, he will exercise the powers conferred by or under the said Act throughout the Territory of Manipur

By order etc.,

S. C. BARDHAN,
Secretary (H), Manipur Administration.

Imphal—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—C. 230/7-7-59.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 46-E-33 Imphal, Monday, July 6, 1959 (Asadha 15, 1881.)

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, MANIPUR

NOTIFICATION NO 12.

Imphal, the 1st July, 1959.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Government fisheries of Waithow Phoomnom (No. 225) and Waithow Soirel (No. 226) details of which are enclosed in Annexure "A" will be sold by public auction in pursuance of the order of the Administration of Manipur at the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Manipur, at Imphal at 10 A.M. on 7-7-59. Intending purchasers are invited to be present on the day fixed and bid for the Mahals.

The term and conditions of sale will be the same as those contained in my notification No. 1 of 27-1-59 published in the Manipur Gazette, except that the sale will be subject conditions.

(i) Waithow Soirel fishery (No 226) will be sold for the period from 7-7-59 to 31-3-62 and Waithow Phoomnom fishery for the period from 7-7-59 to 30-6-60

(ii) The boundary between Waithow Soirel and Waithow Phoomnom Fishery (fixed at the line joining Soijin Pallak Hill, Atouching, the eastern bund made by pattadars, 6 paris of land lying to the south of Atouching and its extension upto the pattalands lying to the north of Kiyam Siphai.

(iii) The lessees of Waithow Soirel and Waithow Phoomnom fisheries will have no claim whatsoever when the Administration takes up in this cold weather : (a) the construction of the earthern bund and sluice gate along the line indicated as clause (ii) above to join the earthern bund made by villagers of Thoubal Khunow and (b) the construction of a second earthern bund over the original boundary line of the Waithow Phoomnom fishery towards its south Western side.

(iv) For calculation of revenue of Waithow Soirel fishery the period from 7-7-59 to 31-3-60 will be taken as full one year and for that of Waithow Phoomnom fishery the period from 7-7-59 to 31-3-60 will be treated as one year. Successful bidders are to pay one year's revenue for the aforesaid periods.

S. M. KRISHNATRY,
Deputy Commissioner, Manipur.

ANNEXURE "A"

Sl. No.	Fy. No.	Name & Location of the Fishery.	Earnest money to be deposited by the bidders.	Term and Price for which it was last sold.		Special condition to be observed by the lessees.
				Term	Price	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	225	Waithow Phoomnom.	Rs. 5,313/-	1 Year.	Rs. 27,010/-	To be announced to the bidders before the fisheries are put to auction.
2.	226	Waithow Soirel.	Rs. 5,129/-	1 Year.	Rs. 30,500/-	do

Imphal :—Printed and Published by the Superintendent Government Press—C. 250/6-7-59.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 40 E-34 Imphal, Tuesday, July 7, 1959 (Ashadha 16, 1881.)

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT LAW & HOME BRANCH.

Imphal, the 26th June, 1959
Asadha 1881 Saka.

No 18/34/59-L/S/H).— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 91 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912) read with the Government of India, Late Ministry of State Notification No 1011-J, dated the 24th August, 1950 the Chief Commissioner Manipur, is pleased to make the following rules.

S. C. BARUHAN,
Secretary (Law & Home),
Manipur Administration.

RULES UNDER SECTION 91(1) OF THE INDIAN LUNACY ACT, 1912, (IV of 1912).

A.—Rules relating to Lunacy.

GENERAL.

In these rules —

(a) the 'Act' means the "Indian Lunacy Act 1912 (IV of 1912)"

(b) the 'Administration' means the "Manipur Administration"

1. Every order of detention of a lunatic (or an alleged Lunatic) under sections 8,16, and 23 of the Act shall be in form A annexed to these rules.

2 The place of detention of lunatics or alleged lunatics detained under sections 8,16 or 23 of the Act shall be —

(i) The Govt. Mental Hospital in places where there is such a Mental Hospital in Manipur.

(ii) The Jail or sub-jails where there is no such mental hospital.

3. The expenses incurred by way of maintenance, clothing and medicine and escort in respect of an alleged lunatic detained under section 8 shall be deemed to be costs of the inquiry within the meaning of section 10(1) of the Act.

4. Lunatics shall be sent from any part of the Territory of Manipur to the Tezpur Hospital.

N.B.—As no asylum or mental hospital (see section 2(1) of the Act) has yet been established in Manipur, an arrangement has been made with the Govt. of Assam to accommodate lunatics from Manipur in the Mental Hospital at Tezpur and seats are reserved when occasion arises, in that Hospital. Officer concerned, should, before sending any lunatic to Tezpur ascertain from the Supdt. of the Hospital about the availability of accommodation.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF MAGISTRATES.

5. If any relative of a patient who presents a petition for a reception order to a Magistrate under section 5 of the Act, so desires, the patient may be handed over to such relative pending the completion of the the enquiry or the removal of the patient to the Mental Hospital, if the Magistrate is of opinion that this course may be safely pursued.

6. The Magistrate shall make a searching enquiry into the previous history of a person alleged to be a lunatic, with a view to obtain every possible information regarding him, and shall furnish a full and correct history of each case, especially with reference to mode of life, state of health, and cause of insanity, all particulars being entered in the descriptive roll in form B annexed to these rules.

7. A Magistrate making a reception order under section 14 or 15 of the Act, shall, after ascertaining that accommodation is available, direct the reception of the lunatic into the Mental Hospital or asylum affording suitable accommodation. He shall in all cases, make strict enquiry as to the domicile of the lunatic and shall see that entry to that effect is made in the descriptive Roll or is communicated as soon as possible to the Superintendent of the Mental Hospital in which the lunatic is to be admitted.

8. A Magistrate cannot authorise the admission of a lunatic under sections 5 - 11 of the Act into an asylum or mental hospital in another state except under a general or special order of the Administration made in this behalf (section 85 of the Act). In all such cases, he should first satisfy himself that accommodation is available and that cost of maintenance will be paid (section 11). In order to secure the earliest possible treatment of the lunatic action will be taken as soon as possible, and the Magistrate shall furnish to the Administration in writing full details as to domicile, reasons for the admission, fees agreed to etc.

9. As soon as it is known that a lunatic who has been admitted to the mental hospital or asylum as domicile of Manipur is domiciled elsewhere than in that Territory, the fact (with details of the case) should be brought to the notice of the Administration so that action for the removal of the lunatic may, if available, be initiated early with the Government of the State of domicile under section 35 of the Act.

10. When a Magistrate has issued a detention order under section 8 or section 16 of the Act and finds the alleged lunatic to be sane, he shall immediately issue an order of discharge addressed to the officer in charge of the alleged lunatic.

11. When a reception order is made upon the application of a relative under section [illegible] of the Act, the said relative shall be required to make all necessary arrangements for the transfer of the patient to the mental hospital.

Provided that the Magistrate making the order may, in the case of a lunatic who is in the Magistrate's opinion dangerous to himself or others provide a police guard, and, if a lunatic is a female, a female attendant shall accompany her.

12. A certificate of fitness to travel must be furnished in Form C by the medical officer who certifies to the insanity of a patient.

13. The Magistrate who despatches a lunatic to be Mental Hospital shall make a proper arrangements to ensure that a lunatic is provided with suitable food for his consumption and clothing during the journey to the Mental Hospital.

14. (1) The Magistrate shall send the following documents with every lunatic sent to a Mental Hospital :

(i) Reception order ;
(ii) Certificate by Medical Officer in Form 3 in Schedule I to Act IV of 1912 ;
(iii) Descriptive Roll in Form B annexed to these rules ;
(iv) Certificate of fitness in Form C.

(2) If any document is not received, or if any defect or omission is discovered in any one of them, it shall at once be notified to the officer by whom the lunatic has been sent with a view to the prompt rectification of the error.

15. The Magistrate committing a lunatic to a mental hospital, shall at the time of committal, take such steps as may appear to him to be necessary, to procure from those legally bound to maintain the lunatic the cost of keeping him in the mental hospital. If necessary, the Magistrate may procure, as provided by section 35 of the Act, an order of civil court for payment of the cost of the lunatic's maintenance whenever such lunatic has an estate applicable to his maintenance or whenever any person is legally bound to maintain and has the means of maintaining such lunatic.

RULES RELATING TO CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

16. Criminal lunatics in Manipur shall be confined in the Tezpur Mental Hospital.

17. When a Magistrate or court has passed an order under section 466(2) or section 471 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the person in respect of whom such order is passed shall be kept in safe custody in such jail as such Magistrate or court may order pending his transfer to the Mental Hospital unless he can be immediately confined in a Mental Hospital.

18. The court shall, therefore, if the lunatic is confined in a jail or sub-jail, forward two copies of each of the following documents to the District Magistrate and one copy to the Superintendent of the jail—

(a) In the case of an order passed under section 466(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—

(1) a copy of the order of detention,

(2) a brief report in regard to the crime which the accused person is alleged to have committed,

(3) a copy of the deposition of the medical witness,

(b) a descriptive roll in form B annexed to these rules, or if the lunatic has already been in a Mental Hospital, his medical history sheet in form D annexed to these rules.

(a) In case of an order passed under section 471(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—

(1) a copy of the judgement of the court,

(2) a copy of the deposition of the medical witness,

(3) a descriptive roll in Form B annexed to those rules, or if the lunatic has been in a Mental Hospital, his medical history sheet in Form D annexed to these rules.

In cases where the lunatic is immediately confined in a Mental Hospital, a copy of each of these documents shall be sent to the Superintendent of the Mental Hospital instead of the Superintendent of the Jail.

19. The Descriptive Roll shall be prepared by the court in consultation, if necessary, with a medical officer and with the assistance of the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police.

20. (1) The Superintendent of the Jail shall arrange for the transfer of the lunatic to the Mental Hospital and shall at once give notice of the transfer to the Superintendent of the Mental Hospital, forwarding at the same time a copy of the documents specified in Rule 18 together with a copy of any remarks in the jail observation book relating to the lunatic. The District Magistrate shall forward to the Administration one copy of the documents received by him.

Provided that when the Mental Hospital has no accommodation, the lunatic prisoner may be detained in the Jail till such time as the accommodation is available.

21. If an application has been made under section 475 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the delivery of the Lunatic, and if the court or District Magistrate considers the case a suitable one to be so dealt with, the transfer shall be postponed until the order of the Administration has been obtained.

22. When a lunatic prisoner is transferred from a Jail to a Mental Hospital under sub-section (1) of section 30 of the Prisoners Act, 1900 (III of 1900), the following papers shall at the same time be forwarded—

(i) Descriptive Roll in form B annexed to these rules

(ii) Warrant for detention in prison.

(iii) Jail history ticket and medical observation.

(iv) Certificate of fitness to travel.

23. When a Magistrate or court has reason to believe that any person charged of any offence is of unsound mind he shall be empowered to jail for medical observation and shall from that stage be sent to a Mental Hospital

24. No lunatic shall be sent to a Mental Hospital from a jail or other place when he is in an unfit state to travel with safety.

25. Every lunatic who is unable to take care of himself as to aid to his personal wants shall be provided with the attendants, clothing and food necessary for his safety and protection and the persons in charge of such lunatics shall take all proper precautions so that they may not suffer from exposure to weather, want of food, neglect or personal cleanliness or any other cause whatsoever.

26. Every lunatic in transit to a Mental Hospital shall be provided with at least two complete suits of clothing and with an extra blanket so as to admit of these being changed and

washed in case of necessity. The person in charge of the lunatic shall cause all fouled clothes to be immediately changed and cleansed before they are fouled again.

27. Proper provisions for cooking and supply of food of lunatics in transit shall be made by the officer transmitting them.

28. Every female lunatic sent to or from a Mental Hospital shall be accompanied by a female attendant or relative in addition to the usual police escort.

29. When a criminal lunatic confined under the provisions of section 30 of the Prisoners Act, 1900, or of section 471 of the Code of criminal procedure 1898 appears to have recovered his sanity and is recommended for discharge or transfer to Jail his case shall be reported for orders of the Administration. The following papers shall at the same time be forwarded.

(1) Medical History in Form D annexed to these rules to be prepared by the Superintendent of the Mental Hospital.

(2) An abstract from the Mental Hospital case-book detailing the chief events of the lunatic's history and recorded opinion (with dates) regarding his mental state while under observation in the Mental Hospital

30. When a Criminal Lunatic admitted into the Mental Hospital under section 466 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, recovers his insanity, the Superintendent of the Mental Hospital shall intimate the fact to the Magistrate before whom or to the court before which he was charged, in order that such Magistrate or Court may take action under section 467 of the Code to secure the appearance of the recovered lunatic The Superintendent shall, at the same time forward to the Magistrate or court the papers mentioned in Rule 29.

31. When a recovered criminal lunatic is transferred from a Mental Hospital to a Jail the Superintendent of the Mental Hospital shall forward to the Superintendent of the Jail a copy of the lunatic's Medical history sheet, together with an extract from the Mental Hospital Case book and a statement showing the manner in which he has been employed in the Mental Hospital upto the time of the transfer

32. When a recovered criminal lunatic is transferred from the Mental Hospital to a Jail the Superintendent of the Mental Hospital shall forward to the Superintendent of the Jail a copy of the lunatic's Medical History sheet together with an extract from the Mental Hospital case book and a statement showing the manner in which he has been employed in the Mental Hospital upto the time of the transfer.

33. When a criminal lunatic transferred to a jail has a relapse of insanity, he shall be immediately retransferred to the Mental Hospital in anticipation of the orders of the Administration. With him shall be sent, in addition to the certificate in Form 3 in Schedule I to the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, an abstract of his Medical History ticket while in jail. The Superintendent of the jail shall, thereupon, immediately apply to the Inspector of Prisons for confirmation of his action by the Administration.

34. If any criminal lunatic released under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 475 of the Code of criminal Procedure has become un-manageable, the Magistrate shall on the application of the surety cancel the security bond and order the lunatic to be readmitted to the Mental Hospital He shall then send the lunatic to the Mental Hospital with a copy of his order.

35. If it is recommended that a recovered criminal lunatic should be remanded to a jail under section 30(2) of the Prisoners Act, 1900, the Superintendent of the Mental Hospital shall give specific reasons for thinking that this procedure is a safe one, having due regard to the medical history and length of unexpired sentence to run before final release from jail.

C—RULE RELATING TO LUNATICS SO FOUND BY INQUISITION.

36. Indian Lunatics in respect of whom an order for detention in a Mental Hospital has been made under section 67 of the Act shall be confined in the Mental Hospital mentioned in rule 4.

37. The provisions of rules 6, 12, 13 and 14 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the cases of lunatics in respect of whom an order of detention in a Mental Hospital has been made by a District court. The court shall obtain and forward with every lunatic a certificate by a medical officer as required by rule 42(ii) and it shall be responsible for all entries in the descriptive roll.

FORM A.

(See Sections 8, 16, 23 and Rule 3)

Order of detention of a lunatic (or an alleged lunatic).

I ... ... District Magistrate at ... ... (or a Magistrate specially empowered by the Chief Commissioner, Manipur, under Act IV of 1918) do hereby direct and authorise you, under section 23 (or section 8) or (section 16) of the Act, to take charge of or detain in your custody... ... ... (describing him or her) a lunatic (or an alleged lunatic) pending his/her removal to a Mental Hospital (or for a period of ten days from the date hereof pending the conclusion of the inquiry into his/her alleged lunacy).

Dated the.........June, 1959. Designation.

Seal.

To the Officer in charge of { ... Mental Hospital.
... Hospital.
... Dispensary.
... Jail, Sub-jail or Lock-up.

FORM B.

D *(See Rules 6, 14, 18, 17 and 20)*

Descriptive Roll of Lunatics.

N. B.—The ultimate responsibility for the preparation of this form rests with the committing Officer who must see that the requisite information is supplied by the police and the Medical Officer without undue delay.

(If any particulars in this statement are not known, the fact should be stated).

ENTRIES TO BE MADE BY THE POLICE ALONE.

Name of patient in full.	Father's name.	Race.	Caste.	Religion.	Sex.	Age.	Married or single.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

2. Marks whereby the patient may be indentified. 2.

3. Condition of life & previous occupation, if any. 3.

4. Place of birth, recent of place of abode or domicile and length of residence in each. 4.

Birth place	Residence

Village ... ...
Police Station ... ...
District ... ...
Length of residence ... ...

5. Whether homeless or living with relatives. * 5.

6. Duration of existing attack. 6.

7.	Whether the present attack is the first attacks if insanity, or not.	
8.	Mode of life, habits and insane acts (with dates), or other reasons for detention.†	8.
9.	In the case of a criminal lunatic the nature of crime (with dates) and detailed circumstances under which it was committed. The action under which the lunatic was charged and the result of the trial should also be stated in addition to any other particulars.	9.
10.	Supposed existing cause of present attack;	10
11.	Duration and nature of any previous attack.	11.
12.	Age (if known) at outset of first attack.	12
13.	Supposed cause of insanity.	13
14.	Whether suicidal.	14.
15.	Whether dangerous to others.*	15.
16	Whether any member of patients' family has been or is affected with insanity.	16

Signature and designation of police officer or other competing Officer.

Date..... .. ..

ENTRIES TO BE MADE BY MEDICAL OFFICER ALONE

1. Period under observation
2. State of bodily health ¶
3. Symptoms exhibited –
   (a) Observed by myself.
   (b) Observed by others.
   Giving names of informants.
4. Whether subject to epilipsy or any other kind of fits or any other disease.
5. Whether suicidal.
6. Whether dangerous to others.‖

Date.....

Signature & Designation of Medical Officer.

*This heading should show the names and addresses of the relatives or persons legally bound to maintain the lunatic (if any), and whether they are able and willing to take charge of him or to bear the cost of his maintenance in the Mental Hospital, and, if not, why not.

†A statement of any ascertainable facts which may throw light on his past or present condition is required.

‡Under this heading should be stated whether the lunatic suffered from loss of property, loss of relatives, domestic trouble, or ill health immediately before the attack.

§State here whether he is addicted to any sprits or drugs, and if so, for how long he has been so addicted and what is the quantity habitually taken; also whether he is a member of any particular religious or political society.

**Unless the answer is in the negative or "not known" a detailed statement of this shall invariably be furnished. Such answers as "possibly" "Said to be", "may be" or "yes" only are prohibited.

¶The general health of the patient, as well as any abnormality of feature or development should be entered. It is desireable that special mention be made whether the patient is or is not suffering from tubercular disease.

‖Unless the answer is in the negative or "not Known", a detailed statement of this shall invariably be furnished.

FORM -C

(See rules 12, 14 and 22)

Medical Officer's Certificate of Lunatic's health and fitness for removal to Mental Hospital.

I ....(name) ....(Designation)... .. .. do hereby certify that I have this day examined the ....named.... . .. . aged . ... and that the said . ..... is in a .... State of health and physically .. . .to be .... forwarded ....by to the Mental Hospital at ... ...

2. The .. .. this day weighs. ... .

Dated.
the.....

Signature of the medical officer.

FORM—D

[See Rules 18(4)]

Form of Medical History Sheet to be sent to the Administration regarding Criminal Lunatic, or to the Superintendent of Jail on the transfer of a Lunatic.

Items No. 1-13 to be filled in by the Superintendent of the Mental Hospital in which the lunatic has been confined; item No. 14 to be filled in by the Magistrate of the District to which the Lunatic belongs.

---

1. Name and sex.
2. Crime.
3. Present age.
4. Physical health.
5. Probable cause of unsanity.
6. Type of insanity.
7. Duration of insanity, and has it been continuous, giving dates.
8. Has he at any time shown aggression symptoms?
9. If so, when and of what kind ?
10. If reported same, how long since last manufestation of insanity.
11. Is he subject to relapses? If so, give dates.
12. Is he capable (a) of taking care himself; (b) of earning a livelihood.
13. How has he been employed while in Mental Hospital?
14. If security is obtainable, its nature and the social position and character of the securities.

Signature.

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Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 48-E-35 Imphal, Thursday, July 9, 1959 (Asadha 18, 1881)

MANIPUR SECRETARIAT

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, MANIPUR.

NOTIFICATION NO. 11.

Imphal, the 27th June, 1959.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Government Fisheries details of which are enclosed herewith in Annexure 'A' which have failed to pay the 1st instalment of the fishery revenue due on 15-5-59 and the fisheries in Annexure 'B' which had no bid in the last auction will therefore be sold by public auction in pursuance of the order of the Administration of Manipur at the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Manipur at Imphal at 10 A.M. on 10-7-59 for a period from 10-7-59 to 31-3-62. Intending purchasers are invited to be present on the day fixed and bid for the Mahal.

The term and conditions of sale will be the same as those contained in my notification No. 1 of 27-1-59 published in Manipur Gazette

S. M. KRISHNATRY,
Deputy Commissioner, Manipur.

ANNEXURE "A"

Sl. No.	Fy. No.	Name & Location of the Fishery.	Earnest money to be deposited by the bidders.	Term & Price for which it was last sold.		Special condition to be observed by the lessees.
				Term	Price	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	2	Merakhong Yarou Bamdiar, Ahallup.	To be announced to the bidders immediately before the fisheries are put to auction.	1 Year.	Rs. 240/-	To be announced to the bidders before the sale of fisheries immediately.
2.	64	Sanapat.	do	do	,, 8,300/-	do
3.	70	Awangpat Nambol.	do	do	,, 70/-	do
4.	72	Utrapat	do	do	,, 1,610/-	do
5.	82	Keinou Awangsoi with Fy. No. 86.	do	do	,, 5,000/-	do
6.	89	Ngakrapat.	do	do	,, 300/-	do
7.	90	Birahari Kom with Fy. 91, 92 & 93.	do	do	,, 2,450/-	do
8.	94	Nachou Turel.	do	do	,, 300/-	do
9.	97	Langambi Khong with 97 A.	do	do	,, 305/-	do
10.	110	Khuga Turel.	do	do	,, 90/-	do
11.	134	Moiza Company Itup.	do	do	,, 200/-	do
12.	135	Chongtham Kona Itup.	do	do	,, 225/-	do
13.	154	Ngangom Turel	do	do	No bid	do
14.	162	Leisangthem Sangthabi.	do	do	,, 700/-	do
15.	166	Pumlen Pat.	do	do	,, 14,000/-	do
16.	173	Tongjang Itup 7.	do	do	,, 160/-	do
17.	174	Sugnoo Itup.	do	do	,, 310/-	do
18.	176	Elangkhangpokpi Maring Pat.	do	do	,, 190/-	do
19.	177	Kakraipat.	do	do	,, 2,000/-	do
20.	215	Arong Turel	do	do	,, 1,810/-	do
21.	221	Kiyam Itup.	do	do	,, 50/-	do
22.	231	Ooeipokpi.	do	do	,, 6,110/-	do
23.	236	Peiron Pat.	do	do	,, 9,270/-	do
24.	243	Chingnung Itup	do	do	,, 300/-	do
25.	244	Bishnusana Itup.	do	do	,, 200/-	do
26	257	Phoudai Maril.	do	do	,, 260/-	do
27.	294	Makha Kongba.	do	do	,, 950/-	do
28.	305	Chajing Itup.	do	do	,, 56/-	do
29.	396	Kkamlang Pat.	do	do	,, 150/-	do

ANNEXURE "B"

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	95	Ningthoukhong Turel with Fy. No. 389.	To be announced to the bidders immediately before the sale.	—	No bid.	To be announced to the bidders before the sale of fishing.
2.	385	Terapur Itup.	do	—	do	do
3.	57	Waisel Itup with Hentak Khong.	do	—	do	do

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Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 48-E-35 Imphal, Thursday, July 9, 1959 (Asadha 18, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, MANIPUR.

NOTIFICATION NO. 11.

Imphal, the 27th June, 1959.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Government Fisheries details of which are enclosed herewith in Annexure 'A' which have failed to pay the 1st instalment of the fishery revenue due on 15-5-59 and the fisheries in Annexure 'B' which had no bid in the last auction will therefore be sold by public auction in pursuance of the order of the Administration of Manipur at the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Manipur at Imphal at 10 A.M. on 10-7-59 for a period from 10-7-59 to 31-3-62. Intending purchasers are invited to be present on the day fixed and bid for the Mahal.

The term and conditions of sale will be the same as those contained in my notification No. 1 of 27-1-59 published in Manipur Gazette.

S. M. KRISHNATRY,
Deputy Commissioner, Manipur.

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2.	64	Sanapat.	do	do	,, 8,300/-	do
3.	70	Awangpat Nambol.	do	do	,, 70/-	do
4.	72	Utrapat	do	do	,, 1,610/-	do
5.	82	Keinou Awangsoi with Fy. No. 86.	do	do	,, 5,000/-	do
6.	89	Ngakrapat.	do	do	,, 300/-	do
7.	90	Birahari Kom with Fy 91, 92 & 93.	do	do	,, 2,450/-	do
8.	94	Nachou Turel.	do	do	,, 300/-	do
9.	97	Langambi Khong with 97 A.	do	do	,, 305/-	do
10.	110	Khuga Turel.	do	do	,, 90/-	do
11.	134	Moiza Company Itup.	do	do	,, 200/-	do
12.	135	Chongtham Kona Itup.	do	do	,, 225/-	do
13.	154	Ngangou Turel	do	do	No bid	do
14.	162	Leisangthem Sangthabi.	do	do	,, 700/-	do
15.	166	Pumlen Pat.	do	do	,, 14,000/-	do
16.	173	Tongjang Itup 7.	do	do	,, 160/-	do
17.	174	Sugnoo Itup	do	do	,, 310/-	do
18.	176	Elangkhangpokpi Maring Pat.	do	do	,, 190/-	do
19.	177	Kakraipat.	do	do	,, 2,000/-	do
20.	215	Arong Turel.	do	do	,, 1,810/-	do
21.	221	Kiyam Itup.	do	do	,, 50/-	do
22.	231	Usoipokpi.	do	do	,, 6,110/-	do
23.	236	Peirou Pat.	do	do	,, 9,270/-	do
24.	243	Chingnung Itup	do	do	,, 300/-	do
25.	244	Bishnusana Itup.	do	do	,, 200/-	do
26.	257	Phoudai Maril.	do	do	,, 260/-	do
27.	294	Makha Kongba.	do	do	,, 950/-	do
28.	305	Chajing Itup.	do	do	,, 56/-	do
29.	396	Kkamlang Pat.	do	do	,, 150/-	do

ANNEXURE "B"

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	95	Ningthoukhong Turel with Fy. No. 389.	To be announced to the bidders immediately before the sale.	—	No bid.	To be announced to the bidders before the sale of fishing.
2.	385	Terapur Itup.	do	—	do	do
3.	57	Wansel Itup with Hentak Khong.	do	—	do	do

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Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 49-E-26 IMPHAL, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1959 (ASADHA 19, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

ORDERS BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

SECRETARIAT—ORGANISATION & METHOD BRANCH.

Imphal, the 9th July, 1959.
18 Asadha 1881.

No. 19/78/59-H'AS(O): - In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the Police Act, 1861 (5 of 1861) read with the Government of India, Late Ministry of States Notification No. 104-I dated the 24th August, 1950, the Chief Commissioner, Manipur, is pleased to declare that the areas comprised within the villages specified in the Schedule hereunder have been found to be in a disturbed state and that from the conduct of the inhabitants of the said areas, it is expedient to increase the number of police force in these areas.

2. The Chief Commissioner is, therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (2) of the said section pleased to authorise the Inspector General of Police, Manipur, to employ such additional police force as he may consider necessary to be quartered in the said areas in addition to the ordinary fixed complement.

3. In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub Sections (3) and (5) of the said Section, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct further that the cost of such additional police force shall be borne by the inhabitants of the said villages to the extent mentioned against the villages—

SCHEDULE

Name of Villages (situated in Tamenglong Sub-division)	Costs to be borne.
(a) Mongjrong Khullen	Rs. 500/-
(b) Oinamlong	Rs. 1,250/-
(c) Azuram	Rs. 600/-
(d) Naga Ching	Rs. 450/-

Provided that the Non Christian-Mongjrong Khullen village is exempted from the liability to bear any of such costs.

By order—
S. C. BARDHAN,
Secretary (Law & Home),
Manipur Administration.

Imphal—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—C. 235/10-7-59.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 50-E-37 Imphal, Monday, July 13, 1959 (Asadha 22, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

ORDERS BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

SECRETARIAT—PUBLICITY BRANCH.

Imphal, the 18th June 1959.

No. T. 96-Drama. Fyp/Pub-55-59.—The Chief Commissioner has been pleased to allow the following Cultural Associations to Stage Drama Plays produced under the Five Year Plan Publicity Schemes, throughout Manipur, under the terms and conditions embodied in the Circular No T. 96-Drama-Fyp/Pub/55 dated 10-12-58.

1. Society Theatre of Segolambi Imphal
2. Manipur Dance Academy, Wangjing, B. P. O. Wangjing.
3. Manipur National Touring Drama, Elangbam Leikai, Imphal.
4. Kabui Naga Dramatic Union, Keishamthong, Imphal.
5. Manipur Dramatic Union, Police Line, Imphal.
6. Aryan Theatre, Sagolband Road, Imphal.

2. The Chief Commissioner is further pleased to give a Subsidy ranging from Rs. 80.00 n. p. to Rs. 150.00 n. p. according to merits of play to Rural Drama Parties which were interested in arranging the Dramas approved by the Administration in their respective areas. Provided the show is free.

3 The expenditure will be made available from A 4(3)-Other charges under Demand No. 57 Manipur for the year 1959-60. Five Year Plan Publicity Schemes.

By Order Etc.,

G. H. Singh,
Secretary, (W), Manipur Administration.

SECRETARIAT—LOCAL SELF GOVT. BRANCH.

Imphal, the 27th June 1959.
6 Asadha 1881

No. 20/56/59-LSG/S(H)-AS(L)/B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and (2) of Section 329 of the Assam Municipal Act 1923 (Assam Act I of 1923) as extended to the territory of Manipur, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that for the purposes of Section 330, sub-section (1) (b) and (c) of the said Act, there shall be established a Town Committee to be called the Bishenpur Town Committee for the areas declared as Notified areas under this Administration Notification No. G-R/56-50-58 and to appoint the following persons to be members of the said Committee.

1. S.D.C./B.T. Ex-Officio Chairman
2. Medical Officer, Bishenpur Hospital.
3. Shri Khaidem Ratha Singh s/o late Radha Singh of Bishenpur Vice-Chairman.
4. Shri Mutum Bijoy Singh s/o late Babudhon Singh of Bishenpur Secretary.
5. Shri Tourangbam Chaoba Singh s/o late Tomba Singh of Bishenpur.
6. Shri Thiyam Udhob Singh s/o Gopal Singh of Bishenpur.
7. Shri Moirangthem Jatra Singh s/o late Chandra Singh of Bishenpur.
8. Shri Thoudam Kersni Singh s/o Gopal Singh of Toubal
9. Shri Yaikal Chothe s/o Boi Chothe of Chothe.
10. Shri Heikhom Haokip s/o late Hemjaneh of Laimaton.

By order, etc.,

M. C. Singh,
Assistant Secy. (L), Manipur Administration.

SECRETARIAT - REVENUE BRANCH.

Imphal, the 27th June, 1959.
6th Asadh, 1881.

No. R/68/51 58.— In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 124 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886 (Regulation I of 1886), as in force in the Territory of Manipur, the Chief Commissioner, Manipur, is pleased to appoint Shri J. M. Sukla, A. P. C. as a Revenue Officer for the purposes of the said Regulation.

2 In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of Section 125 of the said Regulation, the Chief Commissioner is further pleased to place him in charge of the Sub-Division of Ukhrul.

By orders etc.,

T. KIPGEN,
Secretary, Manipur Administration.

SECRETARIAT– LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT BRANCH.

Imphal, the 29th June, 1959.
8th Asadha, 1881.

No. 20/56/58-LSG/S(H)-AS(L)/A.— In exercise of the powers conferred by section 328 (4) of the Assam Municipal Act, 1923, (Assam Act I of 1923) as applied to the Territory of Manipur, the Chief Commissioner, Manipur, is pleased to declare the Nambol Bazar area specified in the schedule below to be a notified area under chapter XII of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Starting from the south-western corner of the patta land under Dag No. 114 of village No. 19 Nambol Awang, the boundary line of the proposed notified area crosses the Tiddim Road and reaches the South-western corner of the Nambol High School Compound under Dag No. 2 of village No. 20, Nambol Makha, covering on its way a part of Dag No. 112 (a village foot path) on the same village. From there it turns east and running along the northern boundary of Dag No. 2 and a portion of eastern side of Dag No. 2 meets the southern boundary line of Dag No. 24 Nambol Panchayet compound and then it turns east-ward along the eastern boundary line of Dag No. 24 covering on its way a part of a cattle path under Dag No. 23. Then it turns northwards and crosses the Tiddim Road and reaches the south-eastern corner of the path patta land under Dag No. 139. From there it turns west and runs along the southernmost boundary lines of the patta lands under Dag No. 78, 80 and 126 then crossing the foot path under Dag No. 40 the boundary line joins the starting point running along the southernmost boundary lines of the patta lands under Dag No. 112, 113 and 114. The proposed notified area exclude the Tiddim Road and the road side reserve made under the relevant rules.

By order etc.
M. G. SINGH,
Assistant Secretary (L), Manipur Administration.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER : MANIPUR.

ROUTINE ORDER No. 48

Imphal, the 30th June, 1959.

Subject to the admissibility of leave the Deputy Commissioner, Manipur is pleased to sanction grant of earned leave for a period of 60 days with effect from 1-7-59 to Shri Md. Mamruddin Chowdhury, Sub-Registrar, Bishenpur under the revised leave Rules 1933, as liberalised.

S. GOSWAMI,
A.D.M.
for Deputy Commissioner, Manipur.

ORDER.

Imphal, the 30th June, 1959.

Sub-Inspector Shri Y. Birendra Singh, O.C. Imphal Police Station is promoted temporarily to officiate as Inspector of Police in the C.I.D. Branch in the scale of Rs. 175-15-250-EB-15-340-EB-15-430-20-450/- vice Shri Ch. Nandakishore Singh promoted as per Administration's letter No. 6/21/59-V/AS(O) dated the 25th April, 1959. This order will take effect from the date of his assumption of duties.

L. GOPAL SINGH,
Inspector General of Police,
Manipur, Imphal.

SECRETARIAT SERVICE BRANCH.

Imphal the 2nd July, 1959.

No 3/11/59-Estt/CS/AS(S) - The earned leave for 8 days provisionally sanctioned to Shri P. D. Payal,, Chief Secretary, Manipur Administration from 23-6-59 to 30-6-59 (both days inclusive) under Revised leave Rules, 1933 is hereby confirmed.

R. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Assistant Secretary (S), Manipur Administration.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, MANIPUR.

ROUTINE ORDER No 52

Imphal the 2nd July, 1959.

Shri Salam Yumjao Singh, Head Clerk, Registration Office is appointed to officiate as Sub-Registrar, Bishenpur in the temporary leave vacancy caused by the sanction of leave to Shri Md. Manir uddin Chowdhury, Sub-Registrar, for the period 1st July, 1959 to 1st November, 1959.

This order will not entitle him to claim retention in this post for any longer term for which a separate selection will have to be made if it was deemed necessary later on.

S. M. KRISHNATRY,
Deputy Commissioner, Manipur.

SECRETARIAT—LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT BRANCH.

Imphal, the 6th July, 1959.
Asadha 1881

No. 20/15/59-LSG(TC)/S(H)-AS(L).—The Chief Commissioner Manipur, is pleased to accord approval to the transfer of the following 40 Hindi primary Schools to the Manipur Territorial Council along with the staff, buildings & equipment with immediate effect.

Sl. No.	Name of School.	Sub-Division.	Staff strength.
1.	Thingat Hindi Primary School	Churachandpur	2 teachers.
2.	Phailen	do	do
3.	Lamdan	do	do
4.	Thumgonglok	do	do
5.	Tenseng	do	do
6.	Chatong	do	do
7	Tollen	do	do
8.	Lamlong Khullon	do	do
9.	Phiran Khullen	do	do
10.	Saidangsenba	do	do
11.	Lamlong Khunou	do	do
12.	Lambakhul	do	do
13.	Theiyong	do	do
14.	Yaikongpao	do	do
15.	Parengba Nungang	do	do
16.	Ngatang	do	do
17.	Chingai	do	do
18.	Khangkhui	do	do
19.	Tusom	do	do
20.	Khamlong	do	do
21.	Pushing	do	do
22.	Paorei	do	do
23.	Saichang	do	do
24.	Nungshaud	do	do
25.	Kambiron	do	do
26.	Langkhong Khuneu	do	do
27.	Oktan	do	do
28.	Impa	do	do
29.	Nungadang	do	do
30.	Thangboi Punji	do	do
31.	Ngampabung	do	do
32.	Makeng Cheaba	do	do
33.	Makhelsajouba	do	do
34.	Taithu	do	do
35.	Lungthul Langin	do	do
36.	Thuyeng	do	do
37.	Longlong (South)	do	do
38.	Phokhong Khulen	do	do
39.	Hanship	do	do
40.	Luwanglong Khunou	do	do

By order etc.,

M. G. SINGH,
Assistant Secretary (L), Manipur Admn.

SECRETARIAT—EDUCATION BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION No. 13/29/59-Ed S(Ed)-AS(Ed).

Imphal, the 30th June, 1959

It has come to the notice of the Administration that in some cases in the past scholarships have been given to students for receiving training in institutions which are not recognised by either Government of India, State Governments, Universities or other Competent Authorities. The Departments concerned are requested to take particular care to satisfy themselves that in future such cases do not recur and scholarships or stipends are given to students only duly in institutions which are recognised.

By order etc.,

H. M. SHARMA,

Assistant Secretary (Edn) Manipur Administration

SECRETARIAT—TRANSPORT BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION

Imphal, the 2nd July, 1959.
11th Asadha, 1881.

No. 26/67/56-Tpt/S(H)-AS(L)-Vol. II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 36 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act No. 4 of 1939), the Chief Commissioner of Manipur is pleased to notify with the approval of the Central Government, that the maximum safe laden weight of transport vehicles, other than motor cabs and the maximum safe axle weight of each axle of such vehicles shall be as follows :—

Particulars of the vehicles.	Maximum safe laden weight	Maximum safe axle weight
(1) Vehicles of 1952 and earlier models of all makes.	112½% of the gross vehicle weight certified by the manufacturer.	112½% of the maximum axle weight certified by the manufacturer.
(2) Vehicles of 1953 and later models of all makes.	125% of the gross vehicles weight certified by the manufacturer.	125% of the maximum axle weight certified by the manufacturer

By order,

S. C. BARDHAN,

Secretary (H), Manipur Administration.

SECRETARIAT:—CIVIL SUPPLIES BRANCH.

Imphal, the 6th July, 1959.
15 Asadha 1881

No. 25/27/58-59-Supp.S(H)-AS(L)—The undermentioned Order published in Gazette of India part II Section 3-Sub-Section (1) dated July 4, 1959 is republished for general information.

(1) Amendment of Manipur Foodgrains (Movement) Control Order 1956,

M. G. SINGH,

Assistant Secretary (L), Manipur Admn

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICUTURE
(DEPARTMENT OF FOOD).

ORDER.

New Delhi, the 26th June, 1959,

G. S. R.—(No.204(MAN) (1)/334/59-PY.II).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the Manipur Foodgrains (Movement) Control Order, 1956, namely:—

AMENDMENTS.

In the said Order,—

(1) for the words "State" and "State Government" wherever they occur, the words "Union territory" and "Chief Commissioner" shall respectively be substituted ;

(b) in clause 2 for sub-clause (1) the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) "foodgrains" means,

(i) wheat and its products other than wheat bran and

(ii) rice, paddy and products thereof and includes Chura, Muri, Khoi broken-rice and every article which is the product of paddy except husk and Bhusi"

(3) clause 4 shall be re-numbered as sub-clause (1) of that clause, and after the clause as so re-numbered, the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(2) The provisions of sections 102 and 103 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 relating to search and seizure shall, so far as may be apply to searches and seizures under this clause."

Sd/- S N. Bhalla.
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES MANIPUR.

NOTICE

Imphal the 30th June, 1959.

The Government of India has discontinued the training of Medical Licentiates of Union Territories to Condensed M B B S Course from this year

N C. Bhawal,
Director of Medical & Health Services Manipur.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT REGISTRAR INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES MANIPUR

NOTIFICATION.

Imphal the 1st July, 1959

No 1/Indcos/59-60 —It is notified for general information that pursuant to Section 11 (2) of the Assam Co-operative Societies Act 1949 (Act 1 of 1959) as extended to the Union Territory of Manipur the Angtha Gur Khandsari Co operative Society Ltd. has been registered and numbered as No. 1 of 1959 60 dated the 1st of July of the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty nine Anno Domini

Th Itobi Singh
Assistant Registrar,
Industrial Co-operative Societies, Manipur

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

NOTIFICATION.

Imphal the 2nd July, 1959

No 1 CS/59-60 It is notified for general information that, pursuant to section 11(2) of the Assam Co-operative Societies Act, 1949 the Waithou Phumnom Women Fishing Co operative Society Ltd. has been registered and numbered as No 1 of 1959 60 dated the 2nd July of the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty nine Anno Domini

P C S Bompotor,
Registrar, Co operative Societies Manipur

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES.

NOTICE.

Imphal the 1st July, 1959.

Applications are invited from suitable candidates for one temporary post of U D. C. to be addressed to the undersigned stating (1) Full Name (2) Permanent address (3) Number of wives living, if married (4) Qualifications and 5) previous experiences etc with copies of testimonials. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 17th July 1959 The candidates should appear for an interview at my office on 21st July, 1959 at 10 A M at their own costs. Persons in Government employments should apply through proper channel.

N. C. Bhowal,
Director of Medical & Health Services, Manipur.

PRESS NOTE.

Imphal, the 2nd July, 1959

The Govt. of India in collaboration with U. P. State Govt. have provided training facilities for Examination No. I at the Lucknow Dental College. It is a course of six months. There are arrangements for admission of 20 candidates twice a year—in January and July. For the 4th batch, the training will commence in July, 1959. It appears that Part B dentists are not keen in this training and that they are quite content with the registration in Part B.

2. In certain States, where the registration took place in 1948-50 and the period of ten years as specified in the 2nd proviso to Section 34(1) of the Act is due to expire in 1960. No candidates will be eligible for this training after July, 1959 Session.

B. I. SHARMA,
Asstt. Secretary (W), Manipur Administration

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL, D. M. COLLEGE, IMPHAL.

SESSION 1959—60.

The College reopens for the session 1959-60 on 23rd July, 1959

Applications for admission into the College should be made on printed forms available in the College Office, and must reach the Principal on the date given below :—

(a) For admission to III Yr. (Arts, Sc., Com.) classes between 14th July, 1959 and 21st July, 1959.

(b) For admission to I Yr. (Arts, Science, Com.) classes, and evening class for Diploma in Secretarial Practice Examination of The Gauhati University between 7th Aug., 1959 and 14th Aug., 1959.

As the number of seats available at the College is limited, no application will be considered after the dates prescribed above. Applications must be accompanied by Provisional and Character certificates, in the case of those seeking admission to I Year Classes. Candidates from Colleges other than D. M. College must also produce a Provisional & character Certificate from the Institution last attended.

Students having passed Matriculation/Intermediate Examination in III Division will have to take Admission Test as per programme below :—

(a) For Inter-Science :—Test in General Science on 22-8-59 at 12 Noon
(b) For Inter-Arts :— Test in General English on 22-8-59 at 12 Noon.
(c) For Degree Sc. :— Test in Inter-Chemistry on 16-8-59 at 12 Noon.
(d) For Degree Arts :—Test in General English on 16-8-59 at 12 Noon.

Place of Examination : College Hall.

Admission to Science classes will be strictly according to merits. Female candidates need not take the test for admission to Arts classes.

Dates of interview and payment of college dues will be put up on the College notice board from time to time. All concerned are advised to look at them carefully and regularly.

Provisional number of seats available are :—

I Year :—Arts—200 ; Science—90 , Commerce—160 ; Diploma in S.P.—20.
III Year :—Arts—80 ; Science—30 ; Commerce—30.

The following combinations of subjects are allowed in Arts and Science Faculties :—

III Year :—Arts :—English, Manipuri/Hindi/Alt. English and any two of the following :—
Economics, Philosophy, Mathematics or History, Education and Economics with Statistics, provided the candidate has passed I.A./I.Sc. with Mathematics.

Science : Any one of the following groups :—

(a) Maths., Statistics, Physics.

(b) Maths, Chemistry, Physics

(c) Physics, Chemistry, Botany or Zoology.

(d) Physics or Chemistry, Botany, Zoology.

(e) Maths., Botany, Zoology.

Honours is allowed in the following subjects :—

English, Economics, Philosophy, History, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics.

I Year :—Arts :—English, Manipuri/Hindi/Alt. English and any three of the following :—

Hindi, Logic, Maths., or History, Civics, Com. Geography, Com. Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

Science :—English, Manipuri/Hindi/Alt. English, Chemistry and any one of the following group :—

(a) Physics, Maths (b) Physics, Botany, (c) Physics, Zoology. (d) Physics, Biology.

Meritorious students only may offer an additional subject as their fourth subject A student, who has passed the University Examination in III division may be provisionally allowed to do so, provided he shall have to give up the fourth subject if he fails to secure pass marks in the I Terminal Examination.

Weak students are advised to note that (a) in Inter-Arts, Civics and Logic forms a difficult combination ; they should therefore try to avoid taking it ; (b) in Degree Arts, it will be safer to offer the newly introduced subject of Education in place of Economics, which is a difficult subject

No student should offer Physics or Chemistry in B.Sc. if he has not passed in Physics in the I.Sc. Examination ; like-wise no student should offer Botany or Zoology if he has not passed his I.Sc Examination in Botany/Zoology/Biology.

Rate of fees or games etc as printed on the application forms are under revision.

A certificate course in the N. C. C. may be offered as a fourth subject in the Inter Class irrespective of division.

Failed or detained students cannot claim re-admission as a matter of right.

Admission to College Hostel will be made in accordance with merit, proficiency in games and admission to the college N. C. C

S. N. KAUL,
Principal D. M. College Imphal.

SECRETARIAT—WORKS AND FOREST BRANCH

CORRIGENDUM

Imphal, the 30th June, 1959.

No. CS/PWD-REO/58-59.—Kindly read the number of post of peon as 3 (three) instead of 1 (one) created under this Administration order No. CS/PWD-REO/58-59 dated the 13th June, 1959 for the "Water Supply and Irrigation Division"

By order etc.
G. H. SINGH,
Secretary (W), Manipur Administration.

Imphal—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—235/13-7-59.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 51 [illegible]38 IMPHAL, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1959 (ASADHA 29, 1881)

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT, U T A MANIPUR

Dated the 3rd July 1959

NOTICE

No G 2 59/367 —The following applications for [illegible] in respect of Stage Carriages & Bazar Buses have been received upto 20th June 1959 in response to Notice No 2811 M V dated 27 5 59 published in the Manipur Gazette dt 3 [illegible]

Representations & objections if any in connection with any of these applications will be received within thirty days from the date of publication of this Notice in the Manipur Gazette When any such representation or objection is made in connection with any application, a copy thereof should be furnished simultaneously to the applicant against whom representation is made or objection is raised Applications together with [illegible] will be available for inspection at the office of the State Transport Authority, Manipur

Applications for Permit will be considered at a meeting of the State Transport Authority Manipur to be notified later on

I S TYAGI
[illegible] State Transport Authority
Manipur Imphal

LIST OF APPLICANTS ON PERMIT FOR [illegible] AND BAZAR BUSES

1 IMPHAL [illegible] Stage Carriage

Sl No	Name of applicant	[illegible]	No of vehicle	Station applied for
1	2		3	
1	Khomdram Chandram [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	Longjam Apabi Singh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Hijam Mangi Singh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	Manipur Drivers' Union C. S. Ltd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Ganesh Singh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.	Khumukcham Ibobi [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	Thangsaham Maibator Singh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	Nongmaithem Binachandra Singh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	Lontongbam Sangai Singh	Kwakeithe, Imphal	do [illegible]	[illegible]
10	Birendra Kumar Das	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	R K Sanahal Singh ([illegible])	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	Kh Madhu Singh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	Khomdram Tomba Singh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14.	Nameirakpam Tomba Singh	Khagempalli Imphal	do 1139	[illegible]

2. IMPHAL—NEW CHURACHANDPUR ROUTE (2 (two) Stage Carriages)

Sl. No.	Name of applicants.	Address.	No. of Vehicles.	Seating Capacity
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Iram Bijoy Singh	Kwakeithel Iroisemba Pukhri Mapal	MNS 70	25 to 28 seats
2.	Bhatwar Singh	Maharana Gandhi Avenue	Nil (3 to 4no.)	35 to 4
3.	Friends Motor Works & Supply	Porompat	MNS (3 no.), 1 (1) and 720 (P).	28 to 32
4	Thokchom Nama Singh	Kwakeithel	MNS 50	25 to 28
5.	Kahan Singh	Maxwell Bazar	ASH 5[illegible]	25 to
6.	Om Prakash Singh	Maharana Gandhi Avenue	MNS 375	25 to 28
7.	Mairembam Nilachandra Singh	Mantripukhri	MNS 973	28 to 30
8.	Moirangthem Sajahi Singh	Sagolband	MNS 2169	28 to 32
9.	Sakjalam Vaiphei	Sapam village	MNS 450	25 to 28
10.	Sagolpam Angou Singh	Nongthongkhong	MNS 2615	28 to 30
11.	Chungkham Thanin Singh	Kwakeithel	MNS 2405	25 to 28
12.	Maisnam Babu Singh	Nambol Bari Bazar	MNS 2319	31 to 35
13.	Irom Nilachandra Singh	Kwakeithel Mairang Purel	MNS 476	25 to 2
14.	Manipuri Drivers' Union Co.Op. Assn. Ltd	Police Line, Imphal	MNS 167	29 to 32
15.	do do	do	ASH 291	29 to 32
16.	Soraisam Rabindra Singh	Ningthoukhong	MNS 2719	28 to 30
17.	Laisram Kamini Singh	Kwakeithel, Laisram Leikai	MNS 570	2[illegible] "
18.	Chingsubam Pishak Singh	Segalamba Takhellambam Leikai	Nil.	28 to 34
19.	Thangsabam Machaton Singh	Kongba Bazar	MNS 352	28 to 30
20.	Haomom Ibomcha Singh	Segalambi Thoudabhabok Leikai	MNS 709	29 to 38 "
21.	Akoijam Mani Singh	Kwakeithel, Imphal	MNS 564	20 to 28 "
22.	R.K. Birendra Singh	Sagolband Sayanglambi	MNS 363	28 to 30 "
23.	Ganeshlal Maheswari	Paona Bazar	MNS 2581	28 to 30 "
24.	Douklal Gangte	New Churachandpur	MNS 2753	15 to 20 "
25.	Koijam Ibohal Singh	Thangmeiband	MNS 488	28 to 30 "
26.	Koijam Tombi Singh	Thangmeiband College Gate	MNS 1526	28 to 30 "
27.	R.K. Gopalsana Singh	Sagolband Moirangmayum Leirak	MNS 2536	28 to 31 "
28.	Thangkham Paite	New Churachandpur	MNS 2638	25 to 28 "
29	Lungkhosei Gangte		MNS 686	28 to 31 "
30.	Laifrakpam Ibobi Singh	Langthaban Phuranakhong	MNS 2448	25 to 28 "
31.	Loitongbam Sangai Singh	Kwakeithel	MNS 723	25 to 28 "
32.	Secretary Tidim Road Motor Owners C.S. Ltd	Nipa Keithel	MNS 369	28 to 32 "
33.	Birendra Kumar Das	Thangal Bazar Road	MNS 2066	25 to 28 "
34.	Oinam Tikendrajit Singh	Takhel Leikai, Imphal	Nil	25 to 28 "
35.	Yangkhosei Kuki	Saitu village	MNS 2446	25 to 28 "

3. IMPHAL KANGCHUP ROUTE (Stage Carriages).

1.	Yumnam Kanhai Singh	Uripok Takhel Leikai	ASD 1216	28 to 30 seats
2.	Birendra Kumar Das	Thangal Bazar	MNS 2066	25 to 28 do

4. IMPHAL—YAIRIPOK ROUTE (Stage Carriages)

1.	Birendra Kumar Das	Thangal Bazar	MNS 2066	25 to 28 seats
2.	Kamaluddin Mia	Yairipok Changamdabi	MNS 2759	28 to 30 do
3.	Mathuramayum Rashmohon Sarma	Yairipok Bishnunaha	do 279	18 to 20 do
4.	Leimapokpam Yaima Singh	Yairipok Khoirom	do 299	28 to 31 do
5.	Thokchom Gulamjat Singh	Kongba Bazar	do 2752	31 to 36 do

5. IMPHAL—NINGTHOUKHONG ROUTE (One Bazar Bus).

No.	Name of applicant.	Address.	No. of Vehicle	Seating Capacity.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Loitongbam Ahanjao Singh	Kwakeithel Heirangkhongjombi	MNS 2562	20 seats
2.	Loitongbam Sangai Singh	Kwakeithel	do 723	25 to 28 seats
3.	Ngasepam Tomba Singh	Sagolband Moirangmayum Leirak	do 2645	15 seats
4.	Chongtabam Bhisma Singh	Sagolband Nongmeikapa Mentor Leikai	do 621	26 to 25 do
5.	Thangjabam Machaton Singh	Kongba Bazar	do 352	28 to 30 do
6.	R. K. Mondon Singh	Ningthoukhong	do 2675	18 to 20 do
7.	Mausam Babu Singh	Nambol Buri Bazar.	do 437	15 do
8.	Akoijam Mani Singh	Kwakeithel Kangempalli	do 561	15 do
9.	Sagolpam Angou Singh	Ningthoukhong	do 2615	20 do

6. IMPHAL—MAO ROUTE (Two Stage Carriages)

1.	General Manager, Manipur State Transport	Imphal	MNS 1850	15 to 28 Seats.
2.	General Manager, Manipur State Transport	Imphal	do 2312	15 to 28 do
3.	Ganesh Singh	Awang Sekmai	do 1946	25 to 28 do
4.	Birendra Kumar Das		do 2066	25 to 28 do
5.	Aribam Gourahari Sarma	Sekmai	do 443	28 to 31 do
6.	Khwairakpam Gobardhan Singh	Sekmai	do 366	28 to 30 do
7.	Chingsubam Tombi Singh	Segalambi Takhel Leikai	do Nil	28 to 31 do
8	Ganeshlal Mahashori	Paona Bazar	do 2581	28 to 30 do
9.	Loitongbam Sangai Singh	Kwakeithel Thounaojam Leikai	do 723	25 to 28 do
10.	Om Prakash Singh	Mahatma Gandhi Avenue	ASH 864	31 to 36 do
11.	Koijam Ibohal Singh	Thangmeiband College Gate	MNS 488	25 to 28 do
12.	Kaban Singh	Maxwell Bazar	ASH 535	25 to 28 do
13.	Prem Singh Sehgal	Maxwell Bazar	MNS 2633	25 to 28 do

7. KAKCHING—PALLEL ROUTE (Stage Carriage).

1.	Thangsabam Machaton Singh.	Kongba Bazar	MNS 352	28 to 30 Seats

8. SEKMAIJIN—IMPHAL *via* THOUBAL (One Bazar Bus).

1.	Waikhom Janaki Singh.	Hiyanglam Wabgai	MNS 2831	18 to 20 Seats
2.	Waikhom Janaki Singh.	,,	do ,,	do do
3.	Khumukcham Ibobi Singh	Kakching	do 2173	20 do
4.	R. K. Gopalsana Singh.	Sagolband Moirang Leirakpa	2536	15 to 20 do

Imphal—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—233/20 7 . .

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 52-E-39 Imphal, Tuesday, July 28, 1959 (Sravana 6, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—LAW & HOME BRANCH.

ORDERS BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

Imphal, the 27th July, 1959.
5th Sravana, 1881.

No. 18/19/59-L/S(H)Judl.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (V of 1898) read with the Notification No. F. 2/1/57-Judl. II Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, dated the 3rd June, 1959, the Chief Commissioner, Manipur, is pleased to direct that each of the areas at present comprising within the Bishenpur, Thoubal, Imphal West and Imphal East Tahsil shall constitute a sub-division to be called Bishenpur, Thoubal, Imphal West and Imphal East Sub-division respectively for the purposes of the said Code.

By Order—
S. C. BARDHAN,
Secretary (Law & Home),
Manipur Administration.

Imphal—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—230/28-7-59.

cherry, the Central Government hereby ma[illegible] following Order, namely :—

1. Short title, [illegible] is Order may be called the Sugar (Movement Control) Order, 19

(2) It extends to the State of Pondiche

(3) It shall c

2. Definitions.

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Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 55-E-40 IMPHAL, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1959 (SRAVANA 8, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT- LAW & HOME BRANCH

ORDERS BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

No. 2/7/59/S/AS(S)/8)

Imphal, the 28th July, 1959.
6 Sravana 1881.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (V of 1898) read with the Government of India Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. F. 2/1/57-Judl. II dated the 3rd June, 1957, the Chief Commissioner, Manipur, is pleased to appoint Shri M. Radha Mohan Singh to officiate as the Sessions Judge of the Sessions Court of Manipur until Shri Chandra Prakash-I, Civil and Sessions Judge, U P takes over charge from him.

By order—
S. C. BARDHAN.
Secretary (Law & Home),
Manipur Administration.

Imphal—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—232 3-7-59

cherry, the Central Government hereby makes the following Order, namely :—

1. **Short title. extent and comm** Order may be called the Sugar (Movement Control) Order, 1

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2. **Definitions.**

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Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 56-E 11 Imphal, Thursday, July 30, 1959 (Sravana 8, 1881)

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT - LAW & HOME BRANCH

ORDER BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

No. 2/7/59-LAS(S)

Imphal, the 28th July 1959.
6th Srava. 1881.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Sub-Section (2) of Section 17 of the Manipur Courts Act, 1955 (Act 56 of 1955), the Chief Commissioner, is pleased to appoint Shri M. Radha-Mohan Singh to officiate as the District Judge of Manipur until Shri Chandra Prakash-I, Civil and Sessions Judge, U.P. takes over charge from him.

By order etc.

S. C. BARDHAN,
Secretary (Law & Home),
Manipur Administration.

Imphal—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—232 30-7-59.

Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), and in supersession of the following Order, namely :—

cherry, the Central Government hereby ma[illegible] the following Order may be called the Sugar (Movement

1. Short title, extent and comm

Control) Order, 19[illegible] the

(2) It extends

State of Pondicher

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Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 57-E-42 Imphal, Tuesday, August 4, 1959 (Sravana 13, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT CIVIL SUPPLY BRANCH

SUGAR (MOVEMENT CONTROL) ORDER, 1959

Imphal, the 3rd August, 1959.

No. 25 1-1/59-Supp S(H)-AS(L).—The following Sugar (Movement Control) Order, 1959 published by the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food) in the **Gazette of India** Extraordinary Part II Section 3 sub-section (i) dated July, 27, 1959 Sravana 5, 1881 is re-published.

M. G. SINGH,
Assistant Secretary (L), Manipur Administration.

MINISTRY OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE
(DEPARTMENT OF FOOD)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 27th July, 1959.
5th Sravana, 1881.

G.S.R. 877/Ess. Com.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby makes the following Order, namely :—

1. Short title, extent and commencement.—(1) This Order may be called the Sugar (Movement Control) Order, 1959.

(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir and to the State of Pondicherry.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. Definitions.—In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "export" means to take or cause to be taken from any place—

(i) within the region comprising the State of Pondicherry and the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala to any place outside that region, or

(ii) within any other State to any place outside that other State;

(b) "import" means to take or cause to be taken into—

(i) any place within the region comprising the State of Pondicherry and the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala from any place outside that region; or

(ii) any place within any other State from any place outside that other State;

(c) "State Government", in the case of a Union Territory, means the Administrator of the Union Territory;

(d) "sugar" means any form of sugar containing more than 90 per cent of sucrose including Khandsari sugar, sugar-candy and Bura sugar and any sugar of crystalline structure.

3. Restrictions on export of sugar.—No person shall export or attempt to export or abet the export of sugar except—

(i) under and in accordance with a permit issued by Chief Director, or a Director or a Deputy Director in the Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, or by any other officer of the Central or the State Government empowered by the Central Government in this behalf ; or

(ii) under the authority of a direction issued under clause 6A of the Sugar (Control) Order, 1955, directing a producer to supply sugar to a person or organisation carrying on business, or an officer of the Government with headquarters at a place outside the State in which the factory is situated.

4. Restrictions on import of sugar.—No person shall import or attempt to import or allow the import of sugar except –

(i) under and in accordance with a permit issued by the Chief Director, or a Director or a Deputy Director, in the Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, or by any other officer of the Central or the State Government empowered by the Central Government in this behalf ; or

(ii) under the authority of a direction issued under clause 6A of the Sugar (Control) Order, 1955 directing a producer to supply sugar to a person or organisation carrying on business or an officer of Government with headquarters at a place outside the State in which the factory is situated.

5. Saving.—Nothing in clause 3 or clause 4 shall apply to the export or, as the case may be, the import of sugar—

(i) not exceeding one seer in weight in the aggregate by a **bona fide** traveller as part of his luggage ; or

(ii) on Central Government account ; or

(iii) under and in accordance with Military Credit Notes.

6. Powers of entry, search, seizure, etc.—(1) Any person authorized in this behalf by the Central or the State Government may, with a view to securing compliance with this Order or to satisfying himself that this Order has been complied with —

(a) stop and search, or authorize any person to stop and search any person, boat, motor or any vehicle or receptacle used or capable of being used for the export or the import of sugar ;

(b) enter and search and authorize any person to enter and search any place ;

(c) seize or authorize the seizure of any sugar in respect of which he suspects that any provision of this Order has been, is being or is about to be contravened, along with the packages, coverings or receptacles in which such sugar is found or the animals, vehicles, vessels, boats or conveyances used in carrying such sugar and thereafter take or authorize the taking of all measures necessary for securing the production of the packages coverings, receptacles, animals, vehicles, vessels, boats or conveyances so seized, in a court and for their safe custody pending such production.

(2) The provisions of sections 102 and 103 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, relating to search and seizure shall so far as may be, apply to searches and seizures under this clause.

7. Repeal.—The Delhi Sugar (Export Control) Order, 1959, is hereby rescinded.

(No. I-14/59-S. Py)

Sd/— Ameen Raza, **Joint Secretary.**

Imphal:—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—230/4-8-59.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 59-I-43 Imphal, Thursday, August 6, 1959 (Sravana 15, 1881)

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

[illegible] BRANCH

NOTIFICATION

[illegible]

[illegible] 12 Sravana 1881

No. 18/19/59-L.S (I)-Judl. [illegible] Manipur [illegible]

[illegible]

Law & Home, Manipur [illegible]

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[illegible]

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Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 60-E-44 Imphal, Saturday, August 8, 1959 (Sravana 17, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT CIVIL SUPPLIES BRANCH

NOTIFICATION

Imphal, the 7th August, 1959
16 Sravana 1881.

No. 25/27/58-Supp.S(H)-AS(L).—In supersession of all previous orders on this respect and with effect from 8th August 1959 all permits for the export of rice, paddy, and any products there from any place in Manipur (a) to any place outside Manipur and (b) to any place in Manipur lying to the north of the village Kangpokpi shall be issued only under the signature of the Chief Commissioner, Manipur.

2. This order will not apply to State Trading Organisation's stocks.

By order of the Chief Commissioner

M. G. Singh.
Assistant Secretary (L) Manipur Administration

Imphal :—Printed and Published by the Superintendent, Government Press, Manipur—2-8-59.

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Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 61-E-45 Imphal, Saturday, August 8, 1959 (Sravana 17, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—PUBLICITY BRANCH.

PRESS NOTE

No. T.7.p/p/55-58/Vol.IV

Imphal, the 8th August, 1959.

It is notified for general information that owing to land subsidence at the 5th mile fr Ko'hima there will be transhipment. There is a loop road which is being made motorable this is likely to take a few days. The Manipur State Transport will be sending e ual numl of buses from Imphal and Manipur road (Dimapur) so that transhipment can be effected. Priv vehicles therefore unless they are Jeeps and carrying their own escort will not be taken in t convoy since obviously they would not be able to tranship. Escorted Jeeps can, of course, p over the loop

GOPENDRA SHARMA,
Publicity Officer, Manipur Administrati

Imphal :—Printed and Published by the Superintendent, Government Press, Manipur—230, 8-8-59.

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(vii) ... g settlement of fisheries, ney and security deposit ve no claim until it Society is prepared to ent should be made with will not be given.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 62-E-46 Imphal, Monday, August 10, 1959 (Sravana 19, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, MANIPUR

NOTIFICATION No. 14

Imphal, the 3rd July, 1959.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Govt. fisheries details of which are enclosed herewith in Annexure A which have failed to pay the 1st instalment of the fishery revenue due on 15-5-59 will therefore be sold by public auction at the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Manipur on 12.8.59 at 10 A.M. for a period from 12-8-59 to 31-3-62. Intending purchasers are invited to be present on the day fixed and bid for the Mahals.

The sale will be subject to the following conditions :--

(i). Intending bidders should furnish proof of financial solvency to the Officer conducting the sale before they are allowed to bid. They should also deposit as earnest money ¼ of the average of the accepted bids in respect of the fishery concerned for the preceding 3 years as shown in column No. 4 of the Annexure A before they are allowed to bid In the case of successful bidders the earnest money will be converted into security deposit which will be finally adjusted towards the payment of the last instalment.

(ii). The successful bidder is required to pay the difference between the earnest money deposited by him and ¼th of the revenue for the full term of the settlement within 24 hours of the acceptance of the bid. Failure to do so will entail forfeiture of the earnest money and settlement of the fishery with the next highest bidder. He should also recoup any loss caused to the Government due to the settlement of the fishery with the next highest bidder.

(iii). If the purchaser fails to execute a counter part in Form III, not later than 2 weeks after intimation or confirmation of sale, the fishery shall be resold at his risk and he shall be bound to make good the difference between his bid for one year of the settlement and the amount realised by the subsequent sale.

(iv). Every lessee should pay half of one year's revenue on or before the 15th May and half of one year revenue on or before the 31st August. For the current year, the lessee is to pay full one year's revenue by 31st August as 15th May is over. If the accepted bid is Rs. 100/- or less, the entire bid is to be paid by the auction purchaser immediately after acceptance of the bid.

(v). Should the lessee relinquish his lease during its term or infringes any of the conditions of payment or the terms of the lease or other rules laid down in the fishery rules of Manipur, the Deputy Commissioner, Manipur will have the power to cancel the lease from his own authority and he will put the fishery to resale which shall be at risk of and on account of the lease concerned.

(vi). The settlement will be subject to the approval of the sanctioning authority, who is the Chief Commissioner Manipur The sanctioning authority, is not bound to accept the highest bid offered at the auction sale or to give reasons for rejecting the highest bid or any other bid offered at the auction sale.

(vii). Co-operative Societies of genuine fishermen if desirous of obtaining settlement of fisheries, should bid in the auction in the usual manner and pay earnest money and security deposit etc. in accordance with rules. A Co-Operative Society shall have no claim until it has bid at the auction sale. In cases where the Co-Operative Society is prepared to take the earnest money at 75% of the highest bid, the settlement should be made with the Society. If the Society is the highest bidder this rebate will not be given.

(viii). The co-operative society before they join the bidding in the auction sale, must produce to the auctioning office 2 resolutions of the society in writing (1) the bid offered by the representative of the society is accepted by the same society and (2) the name of the person with whom the agreement should be executed with the Administration in case the bid is knocked down in favour of the society.

(ix) Catching of the following fishes below the total length shown against them, during the period from June to September is forebidden.

1.	Sareng	12"
2.	Porom	8"
3	Pengba	6"
4	Ngachou ...	12"
5.	Ngatin	12"
6.	Ngara	12"
7.	Ngathi	12"

(x). The Chief Fishery Officer or any Officer deputed by the Administration will have the right to enter at any time into the fishery for purposes of inspection.

C. H. NAIRA,
Deputy Commissioner, Manipur.

ANNEXURE A

Sl. No.	Fy. No.	Name & location of the fishery.	Earnest money to be deposited by the bidders.	Term & price for which it was last sold.		Special condition to be observed by the lessee.
				Term.	Price.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	46	Merakhong	To be announced to the bidders immediately before the fisheries are put to auction.	1 year	240/-	To be announced to the bidders before the fisheries are put to auctions.
2.	70	Awangpat Nambol	do	do	70/-	do
3.	72	Utrapat	do	do	1610/-	do
4.	82	Keinou Awangsoi with Fy. 86	do	do	5008/-	do
5.	94	Nachou Turel	do	do	400/-	do
6.	110	Khuga Turel	do	do	90/-	do
7.	134	Moiza Company	do	do	200/-	do
8.	154	Ngangou Turel	do	do	50/-	do
9.	174	Sugunoo Itup	do	do	310/-	do
10.	176	Elang Khangpokpi Maning pat	do	do	190/-	do
11.	177	Kakyaipat	do	do	2000/-	do
12.	221	Kayam Itup	do	do	50/-	do
13.	231	Usoipokpi	do	do	6110/-	do
14.	243	Chingnung Itup	do	do	300/-	do
15.	244	Bishnusena Itup	do	do		
16.	257	Phondai Maril	do	do	260/-	do
17.	398	Wangoo Hirampat	do	do	50/-	do

Imphal :—Printed and Published by the Superintendent Government Press, Manipur—230/10-8-59.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 63-E-47 IMPHAL, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1959 (SRAVANA 20, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—WORKS & FOREST BRANCH

No. 37 A/PW-CMN/27 56

Imphal, the 6th August, 1959.

In pursuance of Section 28 of the Territorial Council Act, 1956 (103 of 1956), read with the Govt of India, Ministry of Home Affairs Order No. 26 5/57-SR(R) dated 10th August, 1957 and also in continuation of this Administration Order No. LH/1(F) 56 dated 28th December, 1957, the Chief Commissioner, Manipur is pleased to direct that with immediate effect —

(i) All the River Bunds in the Territory of Manipur borne on the books of the P.W.D., Manipur, with the exception of the portion of the Imphal River Bund which shall be retained by the Manipur Administration, as shown in the Schedule (A), shall stand transferred to and be under the control and administration of the Manipur Territorial Council

(ii) The distribution of funds between the Administration and Territorial Council relating to improvement, repairs and maintenance works etc. in connection with the above bunds for the current financial year 1959-60 shall be as shown in the Schedule (B).

SCHEDULE—A.

Name of the River Bunds.

To be transferred to the T.C.	Exception. To be retained by the Manipur Administraiton.
1. (i) Iril River —	**1.** Imphal River —
(a) Right Bank—18 miles.	(a) Right Bank—36 miles.
(b) Left Bank—17 miles.	(b) Left Bank—10 miles.
(ii) Nambul River —	Total :—46 miles.
(a) Right Bank—9 miles.	
(b) Left Bank —8 miles.	
Total :—52 miles.	

SCHEDULE—B.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS UNDER MAJOR HEAD "18 B"

(1) Improvement of River Bunds.

Expenditure by T.C.		Expenditure by P.W.D	
(i) Iril River—35 Miles. Works to be taken up—Rs	51,000 0	(i) Imphal River 46 miles. Works in progress	Rs. 71,407.00
(ii) Nambul River—17 miles. Works to be taken up—Rs	51,079 00	(ii) Works to be taken up - Rs	26,514 00
Total : Rs	1,02,079 00	Total : Rs	97,921 00

Grand total : Rs. **2,00,000.00**

(2) Repairs and maintenance works.

(i) Iril River. Maintenance of bund— Rs	40,000.00	Imphal River. (a) Maintenance of bund	Rs 40,886 00
(ii) Nambul River. Maintenance of bund - Rs.	20,318.00	(b) Gauge & discharge observation -	Rs 23,796 00
Total : Rs.	60,318 00	Total : Rs	64,682 00

Grand total . Rs. **1,25,000.00**

Sum total of all—Rs. 3,25,000.00

By order etc ,

G. H SINGH,
Secretary (W), Manipur Administration.

Imphal:—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—235/11 8 59.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No 64-E-48 Imphal, Tuesday, August 11, 1959 (Sravana 20, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

Orders by the Chief Commissioner.

SECRETARIAT--CIVIL SUPPLIES BRANCH.

No. 25/3-VI/59-Supp/S(H)-AS(L).

Imphal, the 11th August, 1959.
20 Sravana 1881

In pursuance of para 9 of the Manipur Foodgrains Dealers Licensing Order, 1958, the Chief Commissioner, Manipur is pleased to authorise the following officers to exercise functions exercisable under clauses (a and (b) of the said para

1. All Police Officers not below the rank of Sub-Inspectors
2. All Revenue Officers not below the rank of Sub-Deputy Collectors.

By order
M. G. SINGH,
Assistant Secretary (L), Manipur Administration.

Imphal:—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—430/11-8-59.

Publicity Officer, Manipur.

মনিপুর ফুদ
কনা কনাগুম্বনা
লৈরে। মখোয়
২। থবক
খানা মুমিং ত
লাইসেন্স অমা
৩।

ইন্না লাইসেন্স লৌবা তৌদনা
মসি সরকারনা থাজনিংডাই মরম

া মীনা ঙসিদগী
খোক্তবনি অনস্থং

stock) লৈরম্লবা
৭ কী মতুং ইন্না
মতুংইন্না কোর্টনা
মন্থ মৎপা ঙম্মী

শ্রীগোপেন্দ্র শর্ম্মা
পব্লিসিটি অফিসার,
মণিপুর এডমিনিষ্ট্রেসন।

ment Press—830/11-8-59.



etc.,

G. H SINGH,

Manipur Administration.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 65-E-49 IMPHAL, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1959 (SRAVANA 20, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

NOTIFICATION

No. T.7 P/P/55-58 Vol. IV

Imphal, the 11th August, 1959.

Administration has good reasons to believe that substantial stocks of paddy and rice are kept by persons in excess of a quantity of one hundred maunds without obtaining a license under clause 3 of the Manipur Foodgrains Dealers Licensing Order 1958. They have also not declared such stocks.

2. Before taking action Administration would give this warning that any person who is in possession of such stocks should declare their stocks to the Deputy Commissioner, Manipur and obtain a license from him within 7 days from today.

3. After the expiry of 7 days any one found in possession of stocks which have not been declared and for which a license has not been obtained will be prosecuted under Section 7 of the Essential-Commodities Act, 1955. Special attention is invited to Clause (b) of Section 7 of the said Act whereby the Court can also forfeit to the Government such stocks in respect of which an offence has been committed in addition to such sentence of fine or imprisonment or both which the court may award.

GOPENDRA SHARMA,
Publicity Officer, Manipur.

মনিপুর সরকার।

নোটিশ নং T 7 P P 55-58/Vol. IV.

ইম্ফাল, তাং ১১।৮।৫৯ ইং।

মনিপুর ফুড গ্রেনস ডিলরস লাইসেন্সিং অর্ডর ১৯৫৮ গী ক্লোজ ৩গী মতুইন্না লাইসেন্স লৌবা তৌদনা কনা কনাগুম্বনা মন ১০০ দগী হেন্না ফৌ অমসুং চে য়ান্না থম্লে হায়বা অংস সরকারনা থাজনিংডাই মরম লৈরে। মখোয়না অরৈবা ষ্টোক (stock) অদুসু হায়দোক্তে।

২। থবক পায়খৎক্রিডগী মমাংদা সরকারনা খংহল্লিই মাদুদি অমুম্না ফৌ-চে হেন্না লৈবা মীনা ঙসিদগী থানা মুমিং তরেংনিগী মনুংদা মনিপুরগী ডিপুটি কমিশনারদা মখোয়গী অরৈবা ফৌ-চে অদু তাকথোক্তবনি অমসুং লাইসেন্স অমা লৌগদবনি।

৩। মুমিং তরেংনি অসিগী মনুংদা কনাগুম্বা অমনা মাগী অরৈবা অদু তাকথোক্তবা ষ্টোক stock) লৈরম্লবা অমসুং মতুগীদমক লাইসেন্স লৌরমদ্রবদি মহাকপু এসেন্সিয়েল কমোডিটিজ এক্ট ১৯৫৫ গী সেক্সন ৭ কী মতুইন্না দণ্ডা পিননবা থবক পায়খৎকনি। মথক্তা হায়রিবা আইনগী সেক্সন ৭ কী ক্লোজ "বি" গী নতুইন্না কোর্টনা জরিমানা নত্রগা জেল নত্রগা অনিমক্কী মথক্তা মখোয়গী আইন কাইনা থগা ষ্টোক (stock) অদু মৎপা ঙম্মী হায়বা অংস মরু ওইনা প্রজাশিংদা খংহল্লি।

শ্রীগোপেন্দ্র শর্ম্মা
পব্লিসিটি অফিসার,
মণিপুর এডমিনিষ্ট্রেসন।

Imphal:—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—830/11-8-59.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 67-E-50 Imphal, Monday, August 17, 1959 (Sravana 26, 1881).

No. 11/7/52-58/RS(D)-AS(R).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—REVENUE BRANCH

NOTIFICATION

Imphal the 17th August, 1959.
26th Sravana, 1881.

Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner, Manipur, that land is likely to be acquired and to be taken by the Government at the public expense for a public purpose namely for the purpose of constructing open air theatre it is hereby notified that for the above purpose land described below is likely to be required.

2. This Notification is made under the provision of Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Act I of 1894) as applied to the Territory of Manipur to all to whom it may concern.

3. In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid Section, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the said undertaking with their servants and workmen to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

4. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 17(4) of the said Act, the Chief Commissioner has decided that in view of the urgency of the project, provision of Section 5(A) of the said Act shall not apply.

The site plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Manipur.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND

Dag No.	Area involved.	Name of the owner as recorded in the Revenue Record	Boundary
1	2	3	4
3 of village No. 39 (Palace Compound).	Bigha — Katha — Lessa. 9 — 1 — 3 = (3.05 acres)	Rajban.	

North—Palace Compound Wall & Drain.

East—Yairipok Road.

South—Remaining portion of the land.

West—Palace Road leading to the Palace.

(Excluding the temple compound of the Pond)

By order etc.,

S. C. BARDHAN,
Secretary (I/II), Manipur Administration.

Imphal:—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—230, 17-8-59.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 69-C-51 IMPHAL, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1959 (SRAVANA 29, 1881)

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—SERVICES BRANCH

ADDENDUM

Imphal, the 18th August, 1959

No. 2/7/59-S'AS(S)-8—Please insert the following sentence at the end of this Administration order of even No. dated 20/7/59 regarding appointment of Shri M. Radhamohan Singh as District Judge, Manipur in officiating capacity that

"The appointment has been made in consultation with the Judicial Commissioner, Manipur".

S. C. BARUAH
Secretary (H), Manipur Administration

Imphal—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—222 20.8.59

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 70-E-52 Imphal, Thursday, August 20, 1959 (Sravana 29, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—REVENUE BRANCH

NOTIFICATION

Imphal the 17th August, 1959.
26th Sravana, 1881

No. 5/35/59-R/AS(R).—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 1-(1) of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation (Regulation 1 of 1886) as extended to the Territory of Manipur and in continuation of Gazette Notification No. 5/35/59-R/AS(O) dated the 5th June, 1959 the Chief Commissioner, Manipur is pleased to direct further that the preparation of Record of Rights will be include the preparation of Tenants' Record of Rights.

By order etc.,

H. R. SINGH,
Assistant Secretary (Revenue),
Manipur Administration.

Imphal.—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—230 20.8.59.

13. Shri Gaitabon Kabui of Chingpandongon [illegible] ... do
[illegible] ... do
... do
... do

F. [illegible]
Manipur Administration.

[illegible] of
[illegible]

[illegible]
Manipur.

[illegible]

(Sr. dated 26. [illegible] the case of Class III, Non-

Chairman.

Member.

Member Secretary.

S. N. KAUL,
D. M. College, Imphal.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 71-E-53 Imphal, Friday, August 28, 1959 (Bhadra 6, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

Orders by the Chief Commissioner

SECRETARIAT—DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING & TRIBAL WELFARE

Imphal, the 24th August 1959.

No. 10/9/58-GTW/S(D). The Chief Commissioner is pleased to order the formation of a Sadar Hills Tribal Welfare Board consisting of the following :—

1.	S.D.O., Sadar Hills and Mao (or his absence D.C. or any A.D.C.)	Chairman.
2.	S.D.C. Sadar Hills	Secretary.
3.	B.D.O., N.E.S. Block Saweinung	Member.
4.	Medical Officer, Kangpokpi	do
5.	Shri R. Suisa, M.P.	do
6.	Shrimati Akom Angnal, T.C.M.	do
7.	Shri Paolen Haokip, T.C.M.	do
8.	Shri Tiyangko Thiek Kipgen	do
9.	Shri Shakup Waiphei of Khaiwa, Thaijon	do
10.	Shri Shekut Chorei Koireng, Khaichakna	do
11.	Shri Chongkhupao Haokip of Nokokching	do
12.	Shri Denkhoben Haokip of Saiachan	do
13.	Shri Gaiabou Kabui of Chiru-pandongba	do
14.	Shri Khelakpa of Major Tangkhul	do
15.	Shri Lungthor Gouse Shaik of Tousem	do
16.	Shri M. Soongkholpao of Lup Phung	do
17.	Shri S. L. Lunnieh	do

T. KIPGEN,
Secretary, Manipur Administration.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MANIPUR

ORDER BY THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE

Imphal, the 13th August 1959.

No. Jud. 1/58-59/BL(ST). In exercise of the powers delegated under Section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, the District Magistrate, Manipur is pleased to put Sri W. S. Rynjah, I.F.A.S., Magistrate 1st Class in charge of Sub Division Tamenglong as S.D.M. with immediate effect.

S. GOSWAMI,
Additional District Magistrate, Manipur.

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL, D. M. COLLEGE, IMPHAL

ORDER No. 13 of 1959-60

Imphal, the 17th February, 1960.

In pursuance of Chief Secretary's letter No. M. Apptt. 28/58/CS/AS(S) dated 26.2.59 the following Departmental Committee for recruitment/promotion etc. set up in case of Class III (Non-Gazetted) and Class IV posts in the D. M. College, Imphal :—

1. Shri S. N. Kaul, Principal, D. M. College — Chairman.
2. Shri P. L. Bhatia, Asstt. Engineer (Class II), Manipur P. W. D., Imphal — Member.
3. Shri Nanda Babu Sinha, Vice-Principal, D. M. College, Imphal. — Member Secretary.

S. N. KAUL,
Principal, D. M. College, Imphal.

SECRETARIAT–SERVICES BRANCH

Imphal, the 17th August, 1959.

No. 2/7 59 S/AS(S)-21.– On his serv being placed at the disposal of Manipur Admn vide Government of India, Ministry of Irrigation and Power letter No. EI I 106/21/59 dated 7/7/ Chief Commissioner has been pleased to appoint Shri S. S. Sachar, Extra Assistant Director Central Water and Power Commissioner (Power Wing) as Asstt. Engineer (Electrical), Ele city Division, Public Works Department, Manipur in the scale of Rs. 220-20-420-EB-20-600 the post sanctioned under this Administration order No. A/PW/APPTS/21/56/9A dated 3/2/ with effect from 5-8-59 until further orders. His terms of deputation will be governed in accordance with the Ministry of Home Affairs letter No. F. 4/18/55-Ests. (C) dated 28-10-1955 as amended by their letter of even No. dated 30-11-1955.

By orders etc.

K. R. DUTTA,
Assistant Secretary (S), Manipur Administration.

OFFICE OF THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER, MANIPUR

Routine Order No. 11

Imphal, the 18th August, 1959

I grant Shri A. K. Biswas, Settlement Charge Officer earned leave for 30 days from 5-10-59 to 7-11-59 with permission to prefix and affix Sunday on 4-10-59 & 11-10-59 Revised leave rules, 1953 subject to admissibility of leave.

M. BHATTACHARYYA,
Settlement Officer, Manipur.

SECRETARIAT–WORKS AND FOREST BRANCH

Imphal, the 18th August, 1959

No. A/PW Apptts/2/58. Shri C. B. Jain, Executive Engineer, Water Supply & Imphal Buildings Division, P. W. D., Manipur reports this Administration to have applied to be posted Department of C. P. W. D. The Administration of Manipur has agreed to his request Chief Engineer C. P. W. D. has been moved for his posting and transfer P. W. D. and the Chief Engineer has agreed to send one successor.

In the meantime Shri C. B. Jain approaches this Administration further for earned leave of one month. Accordingly he has been granted earned leave for one month with effect from 30th July, 1959.

Shri C. B. Jain has thus been allowed to go on leave from 30th July, 1959 and then to report to the Chief Engineer C. P. W. D. on expiry of the leave or on his resumption of duties under the posting orders of the Chief Engineer C. P. W. D. whichever is earlier.

By order etc.

G. H. SINGH,
Secretary (W) Manipur Administration.

SECRETARIAT–SERVICES BRANCH

Imphal, the 19th August, 1959.

No. 2/95/59 S/AS (S).—Chief Commissioner hereby appoints Shri Nandababu Sinha, Vice Principal, D. M. College, Manipur as Deputy Director of Education, Manipur in the scale of Rs. 400-25-500-30-800/- in a temporary capacity from the date he takes overcharge, until further orders.

Imphal, the 19th August, 1959

No. 2/95/59/S/AS(S).—Chief Commissioner is pleased to fix the pay of Shri Nanda Babu Sinha Deputy Director of Education, Manipur at Rs. 500/- per month in the scale of Rs. 400-25-500-30-800/- with effect from the date he takes overcharge under F. R. 27.

By order,

K. R. DUTTA,
Assistant Secretary (S), Manipur Administration.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

Imphal, the 19th August, 1959

No. EC/14/91.—Half pay leave for 60 days on Private affairs from 3-8-1959 to 1-10-1959 (both days inclusive) with permission to suffix the holiday for Tarpon Loiba on 2-10-1959 and Puja Vacation from 3-10-1959 to 31-10-1959 on full pay and to prefix Sunday, the 2nd August, 1959 is sanctioned to Shri Dwija Sekhar Sarma, Lecturer in Economics, D. M. College, Imphal, under the

2. Further, he to permitted to leave the station during the leave period.

3. He would have continued to officiate in the post but for his proceeding on leave.

4. This order cancels the previous order No. EC/14/73 of 30-7-1959 and Order No. ED/14/77 dated 1-8-1959

Imphal, the 20th August, 1959.

No. 43/3-8/59-ED/S(ED). AS(ED) The following person are appointed temporarily as lecturer in the D M College, Imphal in the scale of pay Rs. 225-15/360-EB-20/500 p m with D A as admissible under Rules with effect from the date shown against them

Sl No	Name of Officer.	Date of appointment.	Remarks
1.	Shri Ch Samarendra Singh, lecturer in Economics	1-8-1959	Vide C C's order No. 43/3-8/59-E c/S(ED)-AS(ED), dated 29-7-59.
2	do Y Rashmani Singh, lecturer in English	do	
3	do Kisan Chandra Deka lecturer in Statistics	do	Vide C C's order No. 43/3-8/59-I D/S(ED)-AS(ED), dated 7-4-59
4.	do A K Bodai Singh lecturer in Education	do	
5.	do H N Parmoo, lecturer in Education	do	
6.	do B G Phalte, lecturer in Chemistry	5-8-1959	Vice Shri B. K. Sinha resigned.
7.	do Tapanjit Gupta lecturer in Commerce	11-8-1959	Vide order No. 6 HDE/31/1-5/58 dated 4-3-59
8	do Radha Krishna Rai lecturer in Hindi		Vide C C's order No. 43/3-8/59-ED/S(ED)-AS(ED), dated 7-4-59.

S D. Bahuguna,
Director of Education, Manipur Administration.

SECRETARIAT, REVENUE BRANCH

Imphal, the 23rd June, 1959

No. 13/Co-op/23/55-59-S(D)-AS(R). Shri T. K. Mahabir Singh, B. A is appointed to the temporary post of the Principal Co-operative Training Institute Imphal which was extended till 29th February, 1960 under the date he takes over charge

The expenditure is debitable to J 1(1) Pay of Officers in the Cooperative Budget for 1959-60.

T. Kipgen
Secretary, Development,
as
Head of Department of Co-operative Manipur.

SECRETARIAT- DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

Imphal the 14th August, 1959

No. 15/4/52-59-II/CD/SD-ASD The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the following 4 members of the Territorial Council as members of the Imphal East Block Development Committee reconstituted under Manipur Administration order of even Number dated August 3 1959.

1. Shri Borthakur Sarma, T. C Member
2. ,, Kunda Singh, T. C. Member.
3. ,, Th. Angou Singh, T. C Member.
4. ,, Thabi Singh, T. C. Member.

T. Kipgen.
Secretary Manipur Administration.

OFFICE OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER FOR MANIPUR

Imphal, the 20th August, 1959
29th Sravana, 1881

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Article 227 of the Constitution of India and all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Judicial Commissioner, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendments in the General Rules (Criminal), 1955.

K. B. Singh,
Registrar,
Judicial Commissioner's Court.
Manipur, Imphal.

Replace the following for Rule 5, Chapter XVIII at page 29 and the attached form for form No. 53 at page 78.

"Together with the quarterly statement in form No. 53 the District Magistrate shall submit explanation showing the reasons for the delay for each case entered in columns 15 and 16 of the statement. The reasons for adjournments shall be stated briefly and distinctly. In column 20, the District Magistrate shall record his observations on the out-turn of work in respect of each of the [illegible] under his control."

FORM No. 53 (CHAPTER XVIII, RULE 5).

QUARTERLY STATEMENT SHOWING THE PENDENCY, INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL, DELAYS ETC. OF CRIMINAL CASES IN THE VARIOUS CRIMINAL COURTS IN MANIPUR DURING THE FIRST SECOND OR THIRD QUARTER.

No. of Court	Pendency balance of last quarter	Institution of this quarter	Total No. of cases for disposal	Convictions	Acquittal	Committed to Sessions	Discharged or withdrawn	Compromised	Transferred to other Courts	Total	3 months or less	Over 3 months but not exceeding 6 months	6 months or 1 year	Above one year	Total pendency	How many witnesses examined	No. of working days	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hill Area :																			
Here give separately the names of all the Courts working in the Hill Area.																			
Valley Area :																			
Here give separately the names of all the Courts working in the Valley Area																			
District Magistrate.																			
Total Magistrate No.																			
Grand Total.																			

SECRETARIAT—LABOUR BRANCH

Imphal, the 19th August, 1958.

NOTIFICATION

No. 24/2/58-Lab.S(R)-AS(L).—The following draft of certain rules, which the Chief Commissioner, Manipur proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948) read with the Government of India, Late Ministry of Labour Notification No. 104-I dated the 24th August, 1950, is hereby published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 20th August, 1958.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Chief Commissioner.

By Order—

S. C. BARDHAN,
Secretary (Law & Home),
Manipur Administration.

CHAPTER—I

1. Short title and extent.—(1) These rules may be called the Manipur Minimum Wages Rules, 1958.

(2) They extend to the whole of the Territory of Manipur.

2. Interpretation.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) 'Act' means the Minimum Wages Act, 1948;

(b) 'Administration' means the Manipur Administration.

(c) 'Advisory Committee' means the Advisory Committee appointed under Section 6 and includes an Advisory Sub-Committee appointed under that Section;

(d) 'Authority' means the authority appointed under Sub-section (1) of Section 20;

(e) 'Board' means the Advisory Board appointed under Section 7;

(f) 'Chairman' means the Chairman of the Advisory Board, the Committee or the Advisory Committee, as the case may be, appointed under Section 9;

(g) 'Committee' means a Committee appointed under Clause (a) of Sub-section (2) of Section 5 and includes a Sub-Committee appointed under that Section;

(h) 'Registered Trade Union' means a trade Union registered under the Indian Trade Union Act.

(i) 'Form' means a form appended to these rules;

(j) 'Section' means a section of the Act;

(k) 'Chief Commissioner' means the Chief Commissioner of Manipur; and

(l) all other words and expressions used herein and not defined shall have the meaning respectively assigned to them under the Act.

CHAPTER—II

MEETINGS AND STAFF, AND MEETINGS OF THE BOARD, COMMITTEE AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE

3. Terms of Office of the members of the Committee and the Advisory Committee.—The term of office of the members of the Committee or an Advisory Committee shall be such as in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner is necessary for completing the enquiry into the scheduled employment concerned and the Chief Commissioner may, at the time of the constitution of the Committee or the Advisory Committee as the case may be, fix such terms and may, from time to time, extend it as circumstances may require.

4. **Term of Office members of the Board.**—(1) Save as otherwise expressly provided in these rules, the term of office of a non-official member of the Board shall be two years commencing from the date of his nomination :

Provided that such member shall, notwithstanding the expiry of the said period of two years, continue to hold office until his successor is nominated.

(2) A non-official member of the Board nominated to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office for the remaining period of the term of office of the member in whose place he is nominated.

(3) The official members of the Board shall hold office during the pleasure of the Chief Commissioner.

5. **Travelling allowance.**—A non-official member of the Committee, an Advisory Committee or the Board shall be entitled to draw travelling and halting allowance for any journey performed by him in connection with his duties as such member at the rates and subject to the conditions applicable to a Government servant of the first class under the rules of the Manipur Administration.

6. **Staff.** (1) The Chief Commissioner may appoint a Secretary to the Committee, an Advisory Committee or the Board and such other staff as it may think necessary, and may fix the salaries and allowances payable to them and specify their conditions of service.

(2) (i) The Secretary shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Committee, the Advisory Committee or the Board, as the case may be. He may attend the meetings of such Committee, Advisory Committee or Board but shall not be entitled to vote at such meetings.

(ii) The Secretary shall assist the Chairman in convening meetings and shall keep a record of the minutes of such meetings and shall take necessary measures to carry out the decisions of the Committee the Advisory Committee or the Board, as the case may be.

7. **Eligibility for re-nomination of the members of the Committee, Advisory Committee and the Board.**—An outgoing member shall be eligible for renomination for the membership of the Committee, Advisory Committee or the Board, of which he was a member.

8. **Resignation of the Chairman and members of the Committee, Advisory Committee and the Board and filling of casual vacancies.**—(1) A member of the Committee, Advisory Committee or the Board other than the Chairman may, by a letter addressed in writing to the Chairman, resign his membership.

(2) The Chairman may resign by letter addressed to the Chief Commissioner.

(3) When a vacancy occurs or is likely to occur in the membership of the Committee, Advisory Committee, or the Board, the Chairman shall submit a report to the Administration immediately. The Chief Commissioner shall then take steps to fill the vacancy.

9. **Cessation and restoration of membership.**—(1) If a member of the Committee, Advisory Committee or the Board fails to attend three consecutive meetings, he shall, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2), cease to be a member thereof.

(2) A person who ceases to be a member under sub-rule (1), shall be given intimation of such cessation by a letter sent to him by registered post within fifteen days from the date of such cessation. The letter shall indicate that if he desires restoration of his membership, he may apply therefor within forty days from the receipt of such letter. The application for restoration of membership if received within the said period, shall be placed before the Committee, the Advisory Committee, or the Board, as the case may be, and if a majority of members present at the next meeting is satisfied that the reasons for failure to attend three consecutive meetings are adequate, the member shall be restored to membership immediately after a resolution to that effect is adopted.

10. **Disqualification.**—(1) A person shall be disqualified for being nominated as, and for being a member of, the Committee, Advisory Committee or the Board, as the case may be,

(i) if he is declared to be unsound mind by a competent court ; or

(ii) if he is an undischarged insolvent ; or

(iii) if, before or after the commencement of the Act he has been convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude.

(2) If any question arises whether a disqualification has been incurred under sub-rule (1) the decision of the Chief Commissioner thereon shall be final.

11. **Meetings.**—The Chairman may, subject to the provisions of rule 12, call a meeting of the Committee, Advisory Committee or the Board, as the case may be, at any time he thinks fit:

Provided that, on a requisition in writing from not less than one-half of the members, the Chairman shall call a meeting within fifteen days from the date of the receipt of such requisition.

12. **Notice of meetings.**—(1) The Chairman shall fix the date time and place of every meeting and a notice in writing containing the aforesaid particulars along with a list of business to be conducted at the meeting shall be sent to each member by registered Post at least fifteen days before the date fixed for such meeting.

Provided that in the case of an emergent meeting, notice of seven days only may be given to every member.

13. **Chairman.**—(1) The Chairman shall preside at the meetings of the Committee, Advisory Committee or the Board as the case may be.

(2) In the absence of the Chairman at any meeting the members shall elect from amongst themselves one member by a majority of votes, who shall preside at such meeting.

14. **Quorum.**—No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless at least one third of the members are present.

Provided that if at any meeting less than one third of the members are present, the Chairman may adjourn the meeting to a date not later than seven days from the date of the original meeting and it shall thereupon be lawful to dispose of the business at such an adjourned meeting irrespective of the number of members present.

15. **Disposal of business.**—All business shall be considered at a meeting of the Committee, Advisory Committee or the Board, as the case may be, and shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting. In the event of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

Provided that the Chairman may, if he thinks fit, direct that any matter shall be decided by the circulation of necessary papers and securing written opinion of the members.

Provided further that no decision on any question which is referred under the first proviso shall be taken, unless supported by not less than a two-third majority of the members.

16. **Method of voting.**—Voting shall ordinarily be by show of hands, but if any member asks for voting by ballot or if the Committee so decides, the voting shall be by secret ballot and shall be held in such manner as the Chairman may decide.

17. **Proceedings of the meetings.**—(1) The proceedings of each meeting showing inter alia the names of the members present there at shall be recorded in a book maintained for the purpose and the Manipur Administration copies thereof to the members as soon as possible and in any case not later than seven days before the next meeting.

(2) The proceedings of each meeting shall be confirmed with such modifications, if any, as may be considered necessary at the next meeting.

CHAPTER III

SUMMONING OF WITNESSES BY THE COMMITTEE, ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND THE BOARD AND PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

18. **Summoning of witnesses and production of documents.**—(1) A Committee, Advisory Committee or the Board may summon any person to appear as a witness in the course of an enquiry. Such summons may require a witness to present himself on a date specified therein and to produce any books, papers or other documents and things in his possession or under his control relating in any manner to the enquiry.

(2) A summon under sub-rule (1) may be addressed to an individual or to an organisation of employers or a registered Trade Union of workers.

(3) A summons under this rule may be served —

(i) in the case of an individual, by being delivered or sent to him by registered post ;

(ii) in the case of an employers' organisation or a registered Trade Union Workers, by being delivered or sent by registered post to the Secretary or other principal office of the organisation or union, as the case may be.

(4) The provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, relating to the summoning and enforcement of the appearance of witness and the production of documents shall, so far as may be, apply to proceedings before a Committee, Advisory Committee or the Board.

19. Expenses of witnesses.—Every person who is summoned and appears as a witness before the Committee, the Advisory Committee or the Board shall be entitled to an allowance for expenses incurred by him in accordance with the scale for the time being in force for payment of such allowances to witness appearing in Civil Courts in this Territory.

CHAPTER - IV

COMPUTATION AND PAYMENT OF WAGES, HOURS OF WORK AND HOLIDAYS

20. Mode of computation of the cash-value of wages.—The retail prices at the nearest market shall be taken into account in computing the cash-value of wages paid in kind and of essential commodities supplied at concession rates. This computation shall be made in accordance with such directions as may be issued by the Administration from time to time.

21. Time and conditions of payment of wages and the deductions permissible from wages.—(1) The wages-period with respect to any scheduled employment for which wages have been fixed shall not exceed one month and the wages of a worker in such employment shall be paid on a working day before the expiry of seventh day after the last day of the wage-period.

(a) in the case of establishments in which less than one thousand persons are employed, before the expiry of the seventh day, and

(b) in the case of other establishments, before the expiry of the tenth day after the last day of wage period in respect of which the wages are payable.

(ii) Where the employment of any person is terminated by or on behalf of the employer, the wages earned by him shall be paid before the expiry of the second working day after the day on which his employment is terminated.

(iii) The wages of an employed person shall be paid to him without deduction of any kind except those authorised by or under these rules.

Explanation.—Every payment made by the employed person to the employer or his agent shall, for the purposes of these rules, be deemed to be a deduction from wages.

(2) Deductions from the wages of a person employed in a scheduled employment shall be of one or more of the following kinds, namely.

(i) fines ;

(ii) deductions for absence from duty ;

(iii) deductions for damage to, or loss of goods expressly entrusted to the employed person for custody, or for loss of money for which he is required to account, where such damage or loss is directly attributable to his neglect or default ;

(iv) deductions for house accommodation supplied by the employer ;

(v) deductions for such amenities and services supplied by the employer as the Administration may, by general or special order, authorise ;

Explanation.—The words "amenities and services" in this clause do not include the supply of tools and protectives required for the purposes of employment.

(vi) deductions for recovery of advances or for adjustment of over-payment of wages : Provided that such advances do not exceed an amount equal to wages for two calendar months of the employed person and, in no case, shall the monthly instalment of deduction exceed one fourth of the wages earned in that month ;

(vii) deductions of income tax payable by the employed person ;

(viii) deductions required to be made by order of a court or other competent authority ;

(ix) deductions for subscriptions to, and for repayment of advance from, any provident fund to which the Provident Funds Act, 1925, applies or any recognized provident fund as defined in Section 58A of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922, or any provident fund approved in this behalf by the Government during the continuance of such approval;

(x) deductions for payment to co-operative societies or to a scheme of insurance approved by the Administration.

(3) Any person desiring to impose a fine on an employed person or to make a deduction for damage or loss caused by him shall explain to him personally and also in writing the act or omission or the damage or loss, in respect of which the fine or deduction is proposed to be imposed or made and give him an opportunity to offer any explanation in the presence of another person. The amount of the said fine or deduction shall also be intimated to him.

(4) The amount of fine or deduction mentioned in sub-rule (3) shall be such as may be specified by the Administration or any officer authorised by them in this behalf. All such deductions and all realisations thereof shall be recorded in a register maintained in Form I, II and III as the case may be. A return in form III shall be submitted annually by the employer.

(5) The amount of fine imposed under sub-rule (3) shall be utilised in accordance with the directions of the Administration.

(6) Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to affect the provisions of the payment of wages Act, 1936.

22. Publicity to the minimum wage fixed under the Act.—Notices in Form X containing the minimum rates of wages fixed together with extracts from the Act, the rules made thereunder and the name and address of the Inspector shall be displayed in English and in a language understood by the majority of the workers in the employment at such place as may be selected by the Inspector and shall be maintained in a clean and legible condition. Such notices shall also be displayed on the notice boards of all Sub-Divisional and District Offices.

23. Weekly holidays. (1) Unless otherwise permitted by the Administration no worker shall be required or allowed to work in a scheduled employment, on the first day of the week (hereinafter referred to as the said day) except when he has or will have a holiday for the whole day on one of the five days immediately before or after the said day for which he shall receive payment equal to his average daily wages during the preceding week.

Provided that the weekly holiday may be substituted by another day;

Provided further that no substitution shall be made which will result in any worker working for more than ten days consecutively without a holiday for a whole day.

(2) Where in accordance with the provision of sub-rule (1) any worker works on the said day and has had a holiday on one of the five days immediately preceding it, the said day shall, for the purpose of calculating his weekly hours of work, be treated as on the preceding week.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule "Week" shall mean a period of seven days beginning midnight on Saturday night.

24. Number of hours of work which shall constitute a normal working day. (1) The number of hours which shall constitute a normal working day shall be

(a) in the case of an adult 9 hours, subject to maximum of 48 hours in a week

(b) in the case of a child 4½ hours

(2) The period of work of an adult worker each day shall be so fixed that no period shall exceed five hours and that no worker shall work for more than five hours before he has had an interval for rest of at least half an hour.

(3) The periods of work of an adult worker shall be so arranged that inclusive of his intervals for rest under sub-rule (2), they shall not spread over more than ten and a half hours any day;

Provided that the Inspector may, for reasons to be specified in writing, increase the spread over to twelve hours.

(4) No child shall be employed or permitted to work for more than four and a half hours on any day.

Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to affect the provision of Factories Act, 1948.

(5) The number of hours of work in the case of an adolescent shall be the same as that of an adult or a child according as he is certified to work as an adult or a child by a competent medical practitioner approved by the Chief Commissioner.

Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to affect the provisions of Factories Act, 1948, in so far as it is applicable to the workers of any of the scheduled employments.

(6) The provisions of sub-rules (1) to (5) shall, in the case of workers in agricultural employment, be subject to such modifications as may, from time to time, be notified by the Administration

25. Extra wages for overtime.—(1) When a worker works in an employment for more than nine hours on any day or for more than forty-eight hours in any week, he shall in respect of overtime work be entitled to wage –

(a) in the case of employment in Agriculture, at one and a half times the ordinary rate of wages.

(b) in the case of any other scheduled employment, at double the ordinary rate of wages.

Explanation.—The expression "Ordinary rate of Wages" means the basic wage plus such allowances including the cash equivalent of the advantages accruing through the concessions sold to the person employed of food grains and other articles as the person employed is for the time being entitled to but does not include a bonus.

(2) A register showing overtime payments shall be kept in Form IV.

(3) Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to affect the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948.

26. Form of registers and records.—(1) A register of wages shall be maintained by every employer and kept in form XI and shall include the following particulars :

(a) the gross wages of each person employed for each wage period ;

(b) all deductions made from these wages, with an indication, in each case of the kinds of deductions mentioned in sub-rule (2) of rule 21 ,

(c) the wages actually paid to each person employed for each wage period and the date of payment.

(2) Wage-Slips containing the aforesaid particulars and such other particulars in Form XII shall be issued by every employer to every person employed by him at least a day prior to the disbursement of wages.

(3) Entries in the wage-books and wage-slips shall be authenticated by the employer or any person authorised by him in this behalf.

(4) Every employer shall get the signature or the thumb impression of every person employed on the wage-book and wage slip.

(5) A Muster Roll shall be maintained by every employer and kept in Form V.

Chapter V.

CLAIMS UNDER THE ACT.

27. Application.—An application under sub-section (2) of Section 20 or sub-section (1) of Section 21, by or on behalf of an employed person or group of employed persons, shall be made in duplicate in Forms VI and VII as the case may be.

28. Authorisation.—The authorisation to act on behalf of an employed person or persons under sub-section (2) of Section 20 or of sub-section (1) of Section 21, shall be given in Form VIII by an instrument which shall be presented to the Authority hearing the application and shall form part of the record.

29. Appearance of parties.—(1) If an application under sub-section (2) of Section 20 or Section 21 is entertained, the Authority shall serve upon the employer by registered post a Notice in Form IX to appear before him on a specified date with all relevant documents and witnesses, if any, and shall inform the applicant of the date so specified.

(2) If the employer or his representative fails to appear on the specified date, the Authority may hear and determine the application ex parte.

(3) If the applicant or his representative fails to appear on the specified date, the Authority may dismiss the application.

(4) An order passed under sub-rule (2) or sub-rule (3) may be set aside on sufficient cause being shown by the defaulting party within one month of the date of the said order, and the application shall then be re-heard after service of notice on the opposite party of the date fixed for re-hearing, in the manner specified in sub-rule (1).

CHAPTER VI

SCALE OF COSTS IN PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT.

30. **Costs.**—(1) The Authority, for reasons to be recorded in writing, may direct that the costs of any proceeding pending before it shall not follow the event.

(2) The costs which may be awarded shall include

(i) expenses incurred on account of court-fees,

(ii) expenses incurred on subsistence money to witnesses, and

(iii) pleader's fees to the extent of ten rupees, provided that the Authority, in any proceeding, may reduce the fees to a sum not less than five rupees or for reasons to be recorded in writing increase it to a sum not exceeding twenty-five rupees.

(3) Where there are more than one pleader or more than one applicant or opponent the Authority may, subject as aforesaid, award to the successful party or parties such costs as it may deem proper.

31. **Court fees.**—The court fee payable in respect of proceeding under section 20 shall be—

(i) for every application to summon a witness—One rupee in respect of each witness;

(ii) for every application made by or on behalf of an individual—One rupee:

Provided that the Authority may, if in its opinion the applicant is a pauper exempt him wholly or partly from the payment of such fees

Provided further that no fee shall be chargeable—

(a) from persons employed in Agriculture, or

(b) in respect of an application made by an Inspector.

FORM—I

REGISTER OF FINES

[Rule 21(4)]

..... employer .....

Sl. No.	Name.	Father's/Husband's Name.	Sex.	Department.	Nature & date of the offence for which fine imposed.	Whether workman showed cause against fine or not If so enter date.	Rate of wages	Date & amount of fine imposed	Date on which fine realised.	Remarks.

FORM--II

REGISTER OF DEDUCTIONS FOR DAMAGE OR LOSS CAUSED TO THE EMPLOYER BY THE NEGLECT OR DEFAULT OF THE EMPLOYED PERSONS.

[Rule 21(4)]

..... employer .....

Sl. No.	Name.	Father's Husband's Name	Sex.	Department	Nature & date of the offence for which fine imposed.	Whether work man showed cause against fine or not. If so, enter date.	Rate of wages	Date and amount of fine imposed.	Date on which fine realised.	Remarks.

FORM III

DEDUCTION FROM WAGES.

[Rule 21 4)]

Return for the year ending the 31st December

1. Name of the employer and posted address ... ...

2. Total number of persons employed { Adults ... ... / Children ... ... }

3. Total wages paid ... ...

4. Number of cases and amounts realised as -

	No. of cases.	Amount
(a) Fines		
(b) Deductions for damage or loss		
(c) Deductions for breach of contract		

5. Disbursements from Fine Fund

Amount.	Purpose.
Rs.	

Signature ... ...

Designation

Dated 19

FORM IV

OVERTIME REGISTER FOR WORKERS.

[Rule 25 (2)]

Month ending ... 19

Sl. No.	Name.	Father's/Husband's name.	Sex	Designation or department	Date on which overtime worked	Extent of overtime worked on each occasion	Total overtime worked or production in case of piece workers	Normal hours.	Normal Rate.	Overtime rate.	Normal earnings	Overtime earnings	Total earnings.	Date on which overtime payment made
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

FORM—V

MUSTER ROLL.

[(Rule 26(5)]

Name of establishment..... Place.....

Sl. No.	Name	Father's Husband's name	Sex	Nature of work	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Re. marks

FORM V

Form of Application for an Employee under section 20(2)

In the Court of the Authority appointed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, for ..... area.

Application No. ..... of 19 .

(1) .....
(2) ..... Applicant(s)
(3) .....

through ..... a legal practitioner / official of ..... Union which is a registered Trade Union.

Address .....

Versus

(1) .....
(2) ..... Opponent(s).
(3) .....

Address .....

The applicant(s) above named begs/beg respectfully to submit as follows :

(1) That .....
(2) That .....

The applicant(s) has/have been paid wages at less than the minimum rate of wages.

The applicant(s) estimate/estimates the value of the relief sought by him/them at the sum of Rs. .....

The applicant(s) prays/pray that a direction may be issued under sub-section (3) of Section 20 for—

(a) Payment of the difference between the wages due according to the minimum rate of wages fixed by Government and the wages actually paid, and

(b) Compensation amounting to Rs. .....

The applicant(s) beg/beg leave to amend or add to or make alterations in the application if any and when necessary.

Date .....

Signature or thumb impression of the employee(s) or legal practitioner or official of a registered Trade Union duly authorised

The applicant(s) does/do solemnly declare that what is stated above is true to the best of his/their knowledge, belief and information.

This verification is signed at ..... on ..... day of ... ...

Signature or thumb impression of the employee(s) or legal practitioner or official of a registered Trade Union duly authorised.

FORM VII

Form of application by an Inspector or person acting with the permission of the Authority under sec 20(2).

In the Court of the Authority appointed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, for ..... area.

Application No. ..... of 19 .

(1) ..... Applicant,

Address .....

Versus

(1) ..... Opponent

Address .....

The applicant above named begs respectfully to submit as follows :

(1) That . . . . . .

(2) That . . . . . .

The opponent is bound to pay wages at the minimum rate of wages fixed by Government but he has paid less wages to the following employees :

(1) . . . . . .

(2) . . . . . .

(3) . . . . . .

The applicant estimates the value of the relief sought for the employees at the sum of Rs. .

The applicant prays that a direction may be issued under sub-section (3) of Section 20 for -

(a) Payment of the difference between the wages due according to the minimum rate of wages fixed by Government and the wages actually paid, and

(b) Compensation amounting to Rs. .

The applicant begs leave to amend or add to or make alterations in the application if and when necessary.

Date. . . . .

Signature. . . .

The applicant does solemnly declare that what is stated above is true to the best of his knowledge belief and information. This verification is signed at . . on day . . . . 19 .

FORM VIII

Form of Authority in favour of a legal practitioner or any official of a registered Trade Union referred to in Section 26(1).

In the court of the Authority appointed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, for . . . . area.

Application No. . . . . of 19 .

(1) . . . . . .

(2) . . . . . Applicant(s)

(3) . . . . . .

Versus.

(1) . . . . . .

(2) . . . . . Opponent(s)

(3) . . . . . .

I hereby authorise Mr. . . . . , a legal practitioner/an official of the registered Trade Union of . . . . . to appear and act on my behalf in the above-described proceeding and to do all things incidental to such appearing and acting.

Date . . . . . .

Signature or thumb Impression of the employee.

FORM IX.

[Form of summons to the opponent to appear before the Authority when an application under sub-section (2) of Section 20 or under Section 21 is entertained.]

(Title of the application)

... ...

(Name, description and place of residence).

Whereas ... ... has made the above said application to me under the Minimum Wages Act 1948, you are hereby summoned to appear before me in person or by a duly authorised agent and also to answer all material questions relating to the application or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the ... day of ... ... 19 ... at ... o'clock in the noon to answer the claim, and as the day fixed for the appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the application, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the application will be heard and determined in your absence.

Date ... ...

Signature of the authority.

FORM X

NOTICE

(Rule-22)

Extracts from the Minimum Wages Act 1948 and the Rules made thereunder.

I Whom the Act affects

1 (a) The Act applies to persons employed on scheduled employments or special class of work in respect of which minimum wages have been fixed.

(b) No employee can give up by contract or agreement his rights in so far as it purports to reduce the minimum rates of wages fixed under the Act.

II Definition of wages

(1) "Wages" means all remuneration payable to an employed person on the fulfilment of his contract of employment. It includes :

(i) the value of any house accommodation, supply or light water, medical attendance or any other amenity or any service rendered by a scheme or special order of the appropriate Government ;

(ii) contribution paid by the employer to any pension fund or provident fund or under any scheme of Social Insurance ;

(iii) the travelling allowance or the value of any travelling concession ;

(iv) the sum paid to the person employed to defray special expenses entailed on him by the nature of his employment ;

(v) gratuity payable on discharge.

(2) The minimum rate of wages may consist of —

(i) a basic rate of wages and a special allowance called "cost of living allowance" ;

(ii) a basic rate of wages with or without cost of living allowance and the cash value of any concessions like supplies of essential commodities at concession rates ;

(iii) an all-inclusive rate comprising of basic rate, cost of living allowance and cash value of concessions, if any.

(3) The minimum wages payable to employees of scheduled employments notified under section 5 read with section 3 or as revised from time to time under section 10 read with section 3 may be —

(a) a minimum time-rate,
(b) a minimum piece-rate,
(c) a guaranteed time-rate,
(d) an overtime rate,

differing with (1) different scheduled employments, (2) different classes of work, (3) different localities, (4) different wages-periods and (5) different age-groups.

III. Computation and Conditions of Payment.

The employer shall pay to every employee engaged in scheduled employment under him wages at a rate not less than the minimum rate of wages fixed for that class of employee.

The minimum wages payable under this Act shall be paid in cash unless the Government authorises payment thereof either wholly or partly in kind.

Wage-periods shall be fixed for the payment of wages at intervals not exceeding one month.

Wages shall be paid on a working day within seven days in the case of the wage-period and within ten days if 1000 or more persons are employed.

The wages of a person discharged shall be paid not later than the second working day after his discharge.

If an employee is employed on any day for a period less than the normal working day he shall be entitled to receive wages for a full normal working day provided he failure to work is not caused by his unwillingness to work but by the omission of the employer to provide him work for that period.

Where an employee does two or more classes of work to each of which a different rate of wages is applicable the employer shall pay to the employee in respect of the time respectively occupied in each such class of work wages at not less than the minimum rate in force in respect of each such class.

Where an employee is employed on piece-work for which minimum time-rate and also a minimum piece rate has been fixed the employer shall pay to such employee wages at not less than the minimum time-rate.

IV. Hours of Work and Holidays.

The number of hours which shall constitute a normal working day shall be

(a) in the case of an adult, 9 hours,

(b) in the case of a child, 4 hours,

The working day of an adult worker inclusive of the intervals of rest shall not exceed twelve hours on any day.

The employer shall allow a day of rest with pay in every period of seven days. Ordinarily Sunday the first day of the week shall be the holiday.

When the worker works in an employment for more than nine hours on any day or for more than fourty eight hours in any week, he shall in respect of overtime work be entitled to wages in scheduled employment other than agriculture at double the ordinary rate of wages

V.—Fines and deductions.

No deductions shall be made from wages except those authorised by or under the rules.

Deductions from the wages shall be one or more of the following kinds namely—

(i) FINES.—An employed person shall be explained personally and also in writing the act or omission in respect of which the fine is proposed to be imposed and given an opportunity to offer any explanation in the presence of another person. The amount of the said fine shall also be intimated to him. It shall be such as may be specified by the Central Government. It shall be utilised in accordance with the directions of the Central Government.

(ii) Deductions for absence from duty.

(iii) Deductions for damage to or loss of goods entrusted to the employee for custody, or for loss of money for which he is required to account, where such damage or loss is directly attributable to his neglect or default. The employed person shall be explained personally and also in writing the damage or loss, in respect of which the deduction is proposed to be made and given an opportunity to offer any explanation in the presence of another person. The amount of the said deduction shall also be intimated to him. It shall be such as may be specified by the Central Government.

(iv) Deductions for house accommodation supplied by the employer.

(v) Deductions for such amenities and services supplied by the employer as the Central Government may by general or special order authorise. These will not include the supply of tools and protectives required for the purposes of employment.

(vi) Deductions for recovery of advances or for adjustment of over payment of wages; such advances shall not exceed an amount equal to wages for two calender months of the employed person and the monthly instalment of deduction shall not exceed one fourth of the wages earned in that month.

(vii) Deductions of income-tax payable by the employed person.

(viii) Deductions required to be made by order of a court or other competent authority.

(ix) Deductions for subscriptions to and for repayment of advances from any provident fund

(x) Deductions for payment to co-operative societies or to a scheme of insurance approved by the Central Government.

VI Maintenance of Registers and Records

Every employer shall maintain a register of wages specifying the following particulars for each period in respect of each employed persons.

(a) The minimum rate of wages payable

(b) The number of days in which overtime was worked.

(c) The gross wages

(d) All deductions made from wages

(e) The wages actually paid and the date of payment.

Every employer shall issue wage-slip containing prescribed particulars to every person employed.

Every employer shall get the signature or the thumb impression of every person employed on the wage book and wage slip

Entries in the wage books and wage slips shall be properly authenticated by the employer or his agent. A muster roll shall be maintained by every employer and kept in the form prescribed

Every employer shall keep exhibited at such places selected by the Inspector, notices in English and in language understood by a majority of the workers of the following particulars in a clean and legible form:

(a) Minimum rate of wages

(b) Extracts from the Acts and the Rules made thereunder.

(c) Name and address of the Inspector.

VII--Inspections.

An Inspector can enter at any premises and can exercise power of inspection (including examination of documents and taking of evidence) as he may deem necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Act.

VIII Claims and Complaints

Where an employee is paid less than the minimum rates of wages fixed for his class of work, or less than the amount due to him under the provisions of this Act, he can made an application in the prescribed form within six months to the Authority appointed for the purpose. An application delayed beyond this period may be admitted if the authority is satisfied that the applicant had sufficient cause for not making the application within such period.

Any legal practitioner, official of a registered Trade Union, Inspector under the Act or other person acting with the permission of the Authority can make the complaint on behalf of an employed person.

A single application may be presented by or on behalf of any number of persons belonging to the same factory the payment of whose wages has been delayed.

A complaint regarding less payment of notified wages under section 22 of the Act can be made to the court only with the sanction of the Authority within one month of the grant of such sanction.

A complaint under section 22 of the Act can be made to the Court only by or with the sanction of an Inspector within six months of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

IX—Action by the Authority.

The Authority may direct the payment of the amount by which the minimum wages payable exceed the amount actually paid together with the payment of compensation not exceeding ten times the amount of such excess. The Authority may direct payment of compensation in cases where the excess is paid before the disposal of the application.

If a malacious or vexatious complaint is made, the Authority may impose a penalty not exceeding Rs. 50 on the applicant and order that it be paid to the employer.

Every direction of the Authority shall be final.

X—Penalty for offence under the Act.

An employer who pays to any employee less than the amount due to him under the provisions of this Act or infringes any order or rules in respect of normal working day, weekly holiday, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

Any employer who fails to maintain a register or record required to be maintained under section 18, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

XI—Minimum rates of wages fixed.

Name of undertaking... ... ...

Serial No.	Category of employees	Minimum wages.

XII—Name and address of the Inspector (s).

Name.	Address.

SCHEDULE

FORM- VI

Register of Wages

(Rules—26 (1))

Name of the establishment ... ...

Place... ... ...

Name of the worker	Wage period.	Minimum rates of wages payable.	Dates on which overtime worked.	Gross wages payable

Deductions, if any.	Actual wages paid.	Signature or thumb impression of the employee.

FORM - II

Name of the establishment ... ...

Place... ... ...

Name of the worker.	Wage period	Minimum rates of wages payable.	Dates on which overtime worked.	Gross wages payable.

Deductions, if any.	Actual wages paid.	Signature of the employee.

Minimum Wages Act.—Delegation of powers of Central Government.

Notification No. S. R. O. 1258. New Delhi, the 15th July, 1953.

In pursuance of clause (1) of Article 239 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that subject to the control of the President, the Lieutenant Governor, Vindhya Pradesh and the Chief Commissioner, Bhopal, shall, within their respective states, discharge the functions of the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 20 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948)

SECRETARIAT—FINANCE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

No. NSS/2/55-56(IV).

Imphal, the 10th August, 1959.

REVISED PROCEDURE FOR APPOINTMENT OF AGENT-ORGANISATION UNDER THE WOMEN'S SAVINGS COMPAIGN.

In pursuance of the Govt. of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs letter No. F. 1(32)-NS(58 dated 29.1.59 the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to direct that the following revised procedure for appointment of agents under the Women's Savings Campaign shall come into force in this Territory with immediate effect in respect of the Executive Instructions concerning the Women's Savings Campaign issued under the Administration Notification No. NSS/2-55-56(ii) dated 10.9.57.

1. **Eligibility**—Organisations which are registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 (Act 21 of 1860) or any other Act applicable to organisations doing social service work may be recommended by the State Advisory Board, Women's Savings Campaign, Assam, will be eligible for appointment as authorised agents. Unregistered branches of a registered organisation will also be appointed as agents, provided the parent organisation executes the agreement on their behalf.

2. **Agency**—The agency will be in the name of the organisation. An organisation having branches may work the agency through its head office (hereinafter called the "agent-organisation") or through all or any of its branches (hereinafter called the agent-branch(es). Similarly, an organisation having affiliated societies may work the agency itself and/or through all or any of its affiliated societies.

Each agent-organisation/agent-branch may nominate upto six persons, who may be honorary workers and/or paid employees, to collect money from investors and to issue receipts therefor. The agent-organisation/agent-branch shall furnish to the Appointing Authority specimen signatures of the workers and also indicate the names of post office not exceeding three and the name of the treasury office to which each such worker is to be attached for purchasing National Plan Savings Certificates and Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates respectively. The Chairmen, Vice Chairmen and Secretaries of the Central and State Advisory Boards who wish to become authorised workers may permit them to be attached to all Head Post Offices in the State Treasury for purchasing National Plan Savings Certificates. They may also as an experimental measure be attached to more than one treasury office in the State Treasury for transacting Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates business, if they so desire. In such cases the certificates of authority should be sent to all the treasuries/post offices to which they may be attached.

3. **Appointment**—An organisation desirous of being appointed authorised agent will make an application, in duplicate, in form W.S.C. 1 to the Chairman, State Advisory Board, Women's Savings Campaign, Assam. The said Board after satisfying itself that the statements made in the application are correct will forward the original of the application, with its recommendations to the Appointing Authority, retaining the duplicate copy for its own record. When the appointment of an organisation as agent has been approved, the Appointing Authority will send an advice in form W.S.C. 2 to the organisation and endorse copies to the State Advisory Board, the Regional National Savings Officer, Assam and the Chairman Central Advisory Board, Women's Savings Campaign, New Delhi.

4. **Security**—A security of Rs. 100 (Rs. one hundred) in cash will be required in respect of each unit (agent-organisation/agent-branch). Thus an organisation working the agency through its head office, and say 3 branches, will have to provide a security of Rs. 400. After the application for appointment as agent has been approved the cash security will be deposited at a Treasury under the Head "8—Deposits and Advances—Part II Deposits not bearing interest—(C) Other Deposit Accounts—Civil Deposits—Revenue Deposits (Central)". The receipted challan will be forwarded by the organisation to the Appointing Authority with the Agreement.

5. **Agreement**—The organisation appointed as agent will execute an Agreement in the prescribed form (form WSC-3) which will be signed by its office bearers, duly authorised by a resolution passed by the organisation in this behalf. Only one agreement may be executed in respect of the head office and branches in the same Territory. If an organisation has branches in more than one State/Territory, separate application and agreement will be required in respect of branches

in each State/Territory. In such Cases the agreement shall be executed with the Appointing Authority of the State/Territory concerned by the parent organisation. In special cases however, a branch affiliated society, may, itself make an application and execute an agreement, provided the branch/affiliated society is itself a registered body and has the authority of its head office/parent organisation, to execute such agreements.

6. **Certificate of Authority**—Each person authorised to issue receipts will be given a separate certificate of authority as in form WSC-4

7. **Commission**—Commission will be paid at the rate of 1¼% on the sale of 12-years National Plan Savings Certificates and ¼% on the sale of 10-year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates effected by the organisation No commission will be payable to agents on sales of Small Savings Securities representing investment or provident Fund money, compensation money paid to displaced persons in the form of National Plan Savings Certificates, investment of cash securities already pledged to Government officials by contractors, etc, court funds, funds in the control of Government officials or officials of local boards or statutory authorities or investments required to be made in Small Savings Securities under a statute or by an express order of the Government Administration, investments of statutory authorities and the investments made in pursuance of a statute or by an order of the overnment/Administration which requires such investments to be made in Small Savings Securities alone.

The Commission due on the certificates sold by a Certificate-of-Authority holder will be paid to agent organisation agent branch concerned. Payments of Rs. 25 and above may be remitted to the agents organisation agent branch by means of Government drafts as per issued obtained under the Remittance Facilities scheme of the Reserve Bank Payments of less than Rs. 25/- may be remitted to the agent organisation agent branch by means of money order after deducting the money order fee.

8. **Receipt Books :**—Receipt Books (in form WSC-5 and WSC-5A) of the following denominations will be supplied to each Certificate-of-Authority holder :—

(a)	5 Rupee Receipt form	in Books of	20 forms.
(b)	10 ,,	,,	20 ,,
(c)	50 ,,	,,	10 ,,
(d)	100 ,,	,,	10 ,,
(e)	500 ,,	,,	5 ,,
(f)	1000 ,,	,,	5 ,,
(g)	5000 ,,	,,	usable only for crossed cheques, in books of 5 forms.

The initial supply to each Certificate of Authority holder will be one Receipt Book of Rs. 5,000 denomination and two Receipt Books of each of the remaining denominations. As and when a completed Receipt Book of any denomination is returned by the Paying Authority from a Certificate-of Authority holder, the Issuing Authority, on production of a relative receipt by the Certificate-of Authority holder, will issue a new Receipt Book of the denomination to that certificate holder.

The agent organisation agent branch will conduct a monthly check of the used, partially used and unused Receipt Books in the possession of the persons authorised to issue receipts and ensure that (1) the money received from investors is being deposited with the Post Office in the case of postal certificates and with the treasuries authorities etc in the case of Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates without undue delay and in any case within 10 days of the receipt and (2) the certificates obtained from the post offices or treasuries are being passed on to investors promptly and in any case within 30 days of the receipt of money.

9. **Stamp Duty.** :—Unless provided in the Agreement, no Stamp Duty will be payable thereon

10. **Appointing Authority :**—The Deputy Commissioner Manipur will be the Appointing Authority.

11. **Issuing Authority :**—The Treasury Officer, Imphal will be the Issuing Authority i.e. the authority which will stock and issue Receipt Books.

12. **Paying Authority :** -The Treasury Officer, Imphal will be the Paying Authority in the case of Post Office Savings Certificates i.e. the authority competent to pay commission. In the case of Small Savings Securities issued by the Reserve Bank of India the Deputy Commissioner, Manipur Administration will be the Drawing and Paying Authority.

13. **Checking Authority :**—The Paying Authority will also be the Checking Authority i.e. the authority competent to check used receipt Books for purpose of payment of Commission.

S P S. SOOD,
Finance Secretary : Manipur Administration.

TAXATION DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

Imphal, the 20th August, 1959

No. Tax/COM/5/59-60.—In pursuance of the provisions of Sub-rule 8 of Rule 1 of the Central Sales Tax (Manipur) Rules, 1957 read with Sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, it is notified for general information that the following forms of declarations issued to the dealers named below have been reported to have been lost in the Postal transit and are invalid for the purpose of sub-section (4) of Section 8 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

Serial No. of the form of declaration reported to be lost.	Name, address & Registration Certificate No. of the registered dealer to whom issued and from whom lost.
R 007923	M/S. Sardar Automobiles to Gurdwara Road, Maxwell Bazar (Manipur). Regn. No. CST/M/2.
R 011685 R 011686 R 011689	M/S. S. Amrik Singh Kartar Singh, Thangal Bazar, Imphal. Regn. No. CST/M/67

S. GOSWAMI,
Commissioner of Taxes, Manipur.

SECRETARIAT : WORKS & FOREST BRANCH

NOTIFICATION.

Imphal, the 24th August, 1959

No. A/PW/CM : 26/56.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare with immediate effect Kangchup-Tamenglong bridle path to be a State Highway. With this declaration Kanchup-Tamenglong bridle path and Imphal-Kangchup road which is already a State Highway shall together form only one stretch of State Highway as Imphal-Kangchup Tamenglong Road.

By order etc.

G. H. SINGH,
Secretary (W), Manipur Administration.

SECRETARIAT—SERVICES BRANCH

Imphal, the 24th August, 1959.

No. 2/46/59/CS/AS(S).—Under the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs notification No. 12/32/56-Ests(B), dated the 1st April, 1958, read with rule 2 of the conditions of service of Union Territories Employees Rules, 1959, all civil posts under the Administration, other than posts created as specific additions to existing cadres which have already been classified, shall, in the absence of any general or specific order to the contrary, be classified as follows :

(1)	A Civil post carrying a pay or a scale of pay with a maximum of not less than Rs. 850/-	Class I
(2)	A Civil post carrying a pay or a scale of pay with a maximum of not less than Rs. 500/- but less than Rs. 850/-	Class II
(3)	A Civil post carrying a pay or a scale of pay with a maximum of over Rs. 60/- but less than Rs. 500/-	Class III
(4)	A Civil post carrying a pay or a scale of pay the maximum of which is not more than Rs. 60/-	Class IV

NOTE.—For the purposes of this Order :

(i) 'Pay' has the meaning assigned to it in F.R. 9(21)(a)(i) and exclude inter-alia 'dearness pay'.

(ii) the pay or scale of pay of a post means the pay or scale of pay prescribed for post—1931 entrants appointed to the posts.

2. Accordingly, the posts mentioned in Schedule I should be regarded as Class II posts and those mentioned in Schedule II as Class III posts.

P. D. TAYAL,
Chief Secretary, Manipur Administration.

SCHEDULE I

Class II Posts.

Sl. No.	Name of Deptt/Office.	Designation of the post.	Pay scale.
1	2	3	4
1.	Revenue	Sub-Deputy Collector.	Rs. 175-15-265-EB-15-340 EB 20-500/- plus house rent allowance of Rs. 25/- per month.
2.	Taxation	Taxation Officer	Rs. 200-20-300-EB-20-400-EB-25-600/-
3.	Co-operative	Assistant Registrar	Rs. 200-20-300-EB-20-400-EB-25-600/-
4.	Forest	Forest Officer	Rs. 225-20-425-EB-25-600/-
5.	P. W. D.	Assistant Engineers	Rs. 225-20-425-EB-25-600/- plus charge allowance of Rs. 50/- for officers in-charge of sub-divisions.
6.	Civil Police	Deputy Superintendent of Police	Rs. 200-20-300-EB-20-400-EB-25-600/- plus house rent allowance of Rs. 25/-
7.	Medical	Assistant Surgeon Grade I	Rs. 200-10-250-15-400 EB-20-500/-
8.	Education	Lecturers, D. M. College	Rs. 225-15-360 EB-20-500/-

SCHEDULE II

Class III Posts

Sl. No	Name of Deptt/Office.	Designation of the post	Pay Scale.
1	2	3	4
1.	Registration	Sub Registrar	Rs. 125-7½-155-9-245-EB-10-275/- with a special pay of Rs. 35/- p.m. for the senior post of Sub-Registrar.
2.	Jail	Jailor	Rs. 125-7½-155-9-245-EB-10-275/- (for Graduate only).
3.	Industries	Superintendent, Sericulture	Rs. 175-15-250-EB-15-340 EB-15-400/-
4.	Transport	Assistant Manager	Rs. 125-7½-155-9-245-EB-10-275/- plus Rs. 20/- p.m. (if the post is held by a qualified Overseer, P. W. D.)
5.	Civil Police	Inspector of Police	Rs. 175-15-250 EB-15-340-EB-15-430-20-450/-
6.	Education	Director of Youth' Welfare	Rs. 200-10-250 EB-10-330/-
7.	Education	Audio Visual Education Officer	Rs. 100-10-130-EB-6-190-EB-10-250/-.
8.	Education	Inspector of Schools	Rs. 175-15-250-20-350-EB-25-450/-.
9.	Education	Deputy Inspector of Schools	Rs. 100-10-130-EB-6-190-EB-10-250/- plus special pay of Rs. 50/- p.m.
10.	Agriculture	Agricultural Officer	Rs. 150-10-200-EB-15-350-EB-20-450/-.

SECRETARIAT—EDUCATION BRANCH
Imphal, the 18th August, 1959.

No. C.HDE/5-111/56-57 Vol.II.—The following information Circular issued by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi is published for general information.

H. M. SHARMA
Assistant Secretary (Education),
Manipur Administration

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(SECTION S. II)

INFORMATION CIRCULAR

Foreign Languages Scholarships scheme, 1959-60.

1. **Purpose** The Government of India have decided to continue in 1959-60 the scheme for the award of scholarships to Indian nationals for specialisation in certain foreign languages abroad.

The purpose of the Scheme is not only to strengthen contacts between India and the countries to which the selected scholars will be sent but to cater, amongst others, to two important needs. Firstly, it will train teachers employed in the Universities and other institutions teaching foreign languages and thus provide better teaching facilities in those institutions. Secondly, it will meet the needs of certain services which require an increasing number of Indians proficient in foreign languages.

2. **Languages**—The languages and the countries to which the selected candidates will proceed and the numbers and duration of the scholarships are as follows :—

Language.	Duration.	Country of study.	Number of Scholarships.
1. Arabic	Upto 1½ years	Egypt	3
2. German	1½ years	Germany	3
3. Italian	1 year	Italy	1
4. Japanese	3 years	Japan	2
5. Persian	1 year	Iran	2
6. Russian	1½ years	Russia	3
7. Turkish	1½ years	Turkey	1
8. Spanish	1 year	Spain	1
9. Swahili	(to be announced later)	U.K.	1

The tenure of the scholarships will commence from the date of arrival of the selected scholars in the countries of study and will cease on the date of departure from that country.

3. **Qualifications of candidates**—(a) Candidates for all Foreign languages should have a Second University degree.

(b) They must have also studied the foreign language concerned and have acquired proficiency upto the standard for which facilities for instruction in that language are available in India.

Applications from candidates in the employ of Central Government/State Governments/Universities/Institutions etc. should be submitted through the proper channel. While forwarding applications the employing authorities must sponsor persons in their employ and must guarantee that the knowledge gained abroad will be properly utilised on return to this country for a period of five years.

4. **Age**—Candidates should not be more than 30 years of age on 7th September, 1959.

5. **Rates of Allowances**:—(In force at present but subject to modification as necessary from time to time).

(a) **Maintenance Allowance**:—Each selected scholar will receive from the Government of India a special amount of monthly Maintenance Allowance as indicated below :—

Language and Country.			Amount of maintenance allowance per mensem.
1. Arabic	Egypt	...	Rs. 300
2. German	Germany	...	Rs. 400
3. Italian	Italy	...	Rs. 450

	Language and Country.			Amount of maintenance allowance per mensem.
4.	Japanese	Japan	..	Rs. 500
5.	Persian	Iran	..	Rs. 609 including tuition and examination fees and study tour allowance.
6.	Russian	Russia	..	Rs. 603 (inclusive of expenditure on books) plus Rs. 500 clothing allowance in lump sum.
7	Turkish	Turkey	..	Rs. 510
8.	Spanish	Spain	...	Rs. 275
9.	Swahili	U K	...	£ 400-450 p.a

(b) **Books and Study Tour Allowance and cost of typing thesis.**—The actual cost of books purchased and study tours arranged on the recommendation of the Professor-in-Charge of the scholars will be met by the Government of India upto a maximum of Rs. 400 per annum, except in the case of Russian Language where Rs. 400 p. a. will be meant for study tours only.

(c). **Tuition and Examination Fees.**—Tuition and Examination fees (where charged) will be paid direct by the Government of India Missions abroad to the University Institution concerned in every case.

(d) (i) **Passage.**—First Class railway fare from the place of residence to the port of embarkation and back ;

(ii) Second/Tourist Class sea passage bothways, whichever is available ,

(iii) Second ,or its equivalent class railway fare from the port of disembarkation to the place of study and back , in U.S.S.R. by soft class.

Arrangements for sea passage and railway journies will be made by the Government of India or their Missions abroad ,as the case may be. Selected candidates will be required to make their own arrangements for securing passport from the Regional Passport Officers and Visa from the authorities concerned.

6. Central Government employees will be entitled to terms regarding scholarship allowance, leave, leave salary, etc., as contained in this Ministry Office Memorandum No. 41-5/53-5 I dated the 24th December, 1954.

7. **Bond.**—Selected candidates will have to execute bond with the Government of India.

8. **Interview.**—The candidates called for interview will be assisted to the extent of third class train fare, both ways by the shortest route.

9. **Medical Certificates of Fitness.**—Selected candidates will have to produce medical certificate from a Civil Surgeon or official of equal status.

10. **Admission.**—Admission of the selected scholars to an educational institution abroad will be arranged by the Government of India through the Indian Mission concerned. If scholars are able to arrange admission by their own efforts, the fact should be brought to the notice of the Government of India as early as possible.

11. **Instructions for submission of applications.**—(a) The last date for receipt of applications in the Ministry of Education (Scholarships Division) is 7th September 1959.

(b) Application should be complete in all respects and should be neatly written or typed. Incomplete applications or those received after the prescribed date will not be considered :

(c) each application must comprises ;

(i) One copy of the Ministry of Education's Application form .

(ii) attested copy (by a gazetted officer), of each of the degrees, diplomas, etc. from School leaving examination upwards in support of the statement made regarding educational qualifications in the application ;

(iii) two passport size photographs with name and date (the photograph must have been taken within six months of the date of application)

(iv) applications must be accompanied by a crossed Postal Order of Rs. 5 (Rupees Five) (Rs. 1.25 N.P. in case of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes Can-

didates, who must submit a Certificates to the effect that they belong to any of these classes. Money Orders or Cheques will not be accepted.

12 Original documents (except copies of papers published) should not be sent as these cannot be returned to the candidates.

APPENDIX 'A'

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
FOREIGN LANGUAGES SCHOLARSHIPS SCHEME—1959-60

CERTIFICATE OF EMPLOYMENT

This is to certify that ..... a candidate for the award of a scholarship under the Foreign Languages Scholarships Scheme, 1959-60, if selected for study abroad, will on his/her return continue to be employed by us for at least 5 years.

2. He/she on his/her return to this country, will be engaged and his/her research studies will be utilised.

Signature .....
(Employing authority)

Place .....
Designation .....

Date .....
Official Seal

APPENDIX 'B'

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
FOREIGN LANGUAGES SCHOLARSHIPS SCHEME—1959-60

LANGUAGE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that I ..... possess adequate knowledge of
(name of the Candidate)
the ..... language and can read, write, speak and understand it.

(Signature of the candidate)

Place .....
Date .....
Address

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, ASSAM.

Applications in the candidates own handwriting for about 125 posts of Upper Division Clerks and 2 posts of Stenographers are invited from,

(a) Indian Citizens
(b) Subjects of Sikkim.
(c) Subjects of Nepal or of a Portuguese or former French Possession in India.
(d) Persons of Indian origin who have migrated from Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling in India.

If a candidate belongs to category (C) or (D), he should produce a certificate of eligibility from the Government of India. Further if he belongs to category (d), the certificate of eligibility will be valid only for one year from the date of his appointment beyond which he can be retained in service only if he has registered as a Citizen of India. About 19 & 78 posts out of the Upper Division and the two posts of Stenographers are reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. If suitable candidates from those communities are available, the vacancies will be treated as unreserved. All posts are temporary but some are likely to become permanent in the course. Selection will be by interview (with a speed test for stenographers) at Shillong.

2. Selected candidate will have to appear for selection at their own expense. Preference will be given to retrenched employees of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, other Departments of the Govt. of India and retrenched employees of the Burma Audit Department

3. Selected candidates will not be eligible for transfer outside the offices of the Accountant General, Assam.

Upper Division Clerks :—Pay : Rs. 80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220/- plus usual allowances but pay will be raised to Rs. 100 on passing a Departmental Confirmatory Examination, usually after one year's service.

Minimum Qualifications :—A University Degree. There are chances of promotion to higher posts on passing the prescribed examinations.

Stenographers :—Pay : Rs. 80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220/- plus usual allowances

Qualification :—Matric II Division or its equivalent. A minimum speed in short and type writing of 100 & 40 words per minute respectively is essential.

5. **Age** :—In all cases, the age should be below 25 years on 1-12-59. The age limit is relaxable in accordance with the orders now in force i. e. (1) for displaced persons upto 45 years ; (2) Scheduled Castes/Tribes by 5 years and (3) on the merit of each case for retrenched employees and for candidates with exceptional academic careers or special qualifications such as in Accountancy.

6. Applications should be accompanied by true copies of Matriculation, Intermediate and Degree Certificates as the case may be. If such certificates are not immediately available, other proof of having passed the examinations should be furnished with the application together with reasons for not being able to produce the original certificates and the minimum time within which the original certificates can be produced.

7 Applications should contain the following information :—(1) Name in full, (2) Nationality, (3) Date and place of birth, (4) Present and Permanent Postal address, (5) Educational Qualification (examinations passed with subjects and divisions, schools and colleges and Universities attended, extra curricular activities, proficiency in games etc.), (6) candidate belonging to scheduled castes/Tribes must specify the community and furnish a certificate from the District Magistrate in support of the claim. (7) Statement of previous experience if any, giving details of previous employers, persons already in Govt. employment should apply through proper channel, as otherwise their cases will not be considered.

Note :—Displaced persons must specifically state that they are displaced persons and give details of documents they have in proof of the same.

The Cover containing the application should be superscribed "Application for post of Upper Division Clerk/Stenographer" (as the case may be) and be addressed to the Accountant General, Assam, Shillong (not by name) so as to reach him on or before 15-9-59.

S. SUDARSAN,
Accountant General, Assam

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, JAIL MANIPUR,

Imphal, the 17th August, 1959.

1. Sealed tenders are invited for supply of fresh vegetables for the consumption of the prisoners during the financial year 1959-60 from the date of acceptance of tender to 31st March, 1959.

2 The approximate requirement will be about 350 maunds Supply should be made at the Jail Go-Down of such quantities as required by the Jail at any time.

3. Tenders must be under a strong cover securely fastened and conspicuously marked "Tender for supply of vegetables" on the top of the under cover and the outer cover will have no indication of the contents. Tender must not be addressed to the Superintendent by name.

4. No alteration or modification in rates will be allowed after the submission of the tender. Tenderers should fill in their rates both in words and figure.

5. All tenderers must quote only one rate and quotation of more than one rate will render the tender null & void. Rates should be inclusive of all taxes & other incidential charges.

6. All corrections and over-writing in the tender should be initialed with date by the tenderer.

7. Tenderers must send their tenders along with a copy of Treasury chalan for deposit of Rs. 100·00 N.P. as earnest money. Tender once submitted cannot be withdrawn.

8. The acceptance of the tender will be intimated to the successful tenderer by a letter only on receipt of this intimation he may make arrangement for storage etc. for supply from the scheduled date.

9. The successful tenderer will have to deposit 10% of the total value as security deposit before commencement of the contract and sign an agreement on prescribed form immediately on receipt of acceptance of tender for the whole year. Failure to execute the agreement after acceptance of the tender will result in forfeiture of the earnest money.

10. The successful tenderer must abide by the term and conditions of the tender notice and the agreement copy of which can be seen in the office of the Supdt. Jail. In the event of his failure to perform the contract wholly or partly to the satisfaction of the Administration the contract may be terminated without any notice by the Inspector General of Prisons, Manipur besides this he shall be liable to pay to the Administration the whole or part of the security deposit and also to make good any loss caused due to inability neglect or delay in supply on demand.

11. All supplies should be made at the Jail Go-Down at the cost of the contractor.

12. Tenders must reach with samples the office of the Superintendent Jail on or before 4 p.m. of 29-8-1959 Tenders received later either by post or by hand will not be considered

13. The quantity stated in para two above as "Approximate requirement" is only given as a very rough guide and no claim for compensation will be made or entertained in case these quantities be overdrawn or underdrawn. All indents for supplies as intimated from time to time must be complied with by the contractor.

14. Without any question non-compliance of one single indent or any part thereof in the appropriate hour may lead to cancellation of the contract and forfeiture of the security deposit beside payment of any loss caused to the Administration by the contractor for such act of non-compliance.

15. Rate should be given by maund

16. The vegetable shall consist of the varieties of the season and shall be freshly gathered, crisp and free from blight and discolouration and fungi.

(i) The vegetables shall be of good average size of their own class and not coarse, stungy or old.

(ii) Before acceptance, leaves and root of vegetables shall be removed two inches from the crown. The Cauliflower shall have large snowy white compact heads for uniform closeness. Before acceptance, the leaves with the exception of one layer leaves sufficiently long to protect the flower shall be removed. The stumps or stalk shall be only of sufficient length to support the layer of protecting leaves and the rest of the stalk shall be cut off. Other vegetables shall be free of stalk stump and extraneous leaves.

(iii) The different varieties of vegetables of the season and of the percentage in respect of each variety thereof to be supplied shall be such as may be fixed by the Superintendent, Manipur Jail, from time to time during the year.

K. LAMPHEL SINGH,
Superintendent, Jail, Manipur Imphal.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, JAIL, MANIPUR

Imphal the 17th August, 1959.

1. Sealed tenders are invited for supply of sugar for the consumption of the prisoners during the financial year 1959-60 from the date of acceptance of tender to 31st March 1960.

2. The approximate requirement will be about 3½ maunds. Supply will be made at the Jail Go-Down of such quantities as required by the Jail at any time.

3. Tenders must be under a strong cover securely sealed and superscribed "Tender for supply of sugar" on the top of the tender cover and the outer cover must have no indication of the contents. Tender must not be addressed to the Superintendent by name.

4. No alteration or modification in rates will be allowed after the submission of the tender. Tenderers should fill in their rates both in words and figure.

5. All tenderers must quote only one rate and quotation of more than one rate will render the tender null & void. Rates should be inclusive of all taxes & other incidental charges.

6. All corrections and over-writing in the tender should be initialed with date by the tenderer.

7. Tenders must send their tenders along with a copy of Treasury challan for deposit of Rs. 100/00 N.P. as earnest money. Tender once submitted cannot be withdrawn.

8. The acceptance of the tender will be intimated to the successful tenderer by a letter & only on receipt of this intimation he may make arrangement for storage etc. for supply from the scheduled date.

9. The successful tenderer will have to deposit 10% of the total value as security deposit before commencement of the contract and sign an agreement on prescribed form immediately on receipt of acceptance of tender for the whole year. Failure to execute the agreement after acceptance of the tender will result in forfeiture of the earnest money.

10. The successful tenderer must abide by the term and conditions of the tender notice and the agreement copy of which can be seen in the office of the Supdt. Jail. In the event of his failure to perform the contract wholly or partly to the satisfaction of the Administration the contract may be terminated without any notice by the Inspector General of Prisons, Manipur besides this he shall be liable to pay to the Administration the whole or part of the security deposit and also to make good any loss caused due to inability neglect or delay in supply on demand.

11. All supplies should be made at the Jail Go-Down at the cost of the contractor.

12. Tenders must reach with samples the office of the Superintendent Jail on or before 4 p.m. of 29-8-1959. Tenders received later either by post or by hand will not be considered.

13. The quantity stated in para 2 above as "approximate requirement" is only given as a very rough guide and no claim for compensation will be made or entertained in case these quantities be overdrawn or underdrawn. All indents for supplies as indicated from time to time must be complied with by the contractor.

14. Without any question non-compliance of one single indent or any part there of in the appropriate hour may lead to cancellation of the contract and forfeiture of the security deposit beside payment of any loss caused to the Administration by the contractor for such act of non compliance.

15. Rate should be given by maund.

16. Sugar shall—

(i) be of best quality.

(ii) free from dirt, foreign matter and any obnoxious odour.

(iii) be dry and free from moisture, and

(iv) be white hard and highly crystalline.

K. LAMPHEL SINGH,
Superintendnet. Jail, Manipur, Imphal.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, ELECTRICITY DIVISION,
P.W.D., MANIPUR.

NOTICE

Imphal, the 23rd August 1959

Sealed tenders are invited in P.W.D. Form No. 8 from registered contractors and firms approved by Manipur Administration for the following work and will be received upto 3 p.m. of 31st August 1959. The tenders will be opened at 3.15 P.M. on the same day by the undersigned in presence of the attending tenderers.

Sl No.	Name of Work.	Estimated cost	Cost of Tender
1.	Carriage of 1500 Spool Poles of Oil from Manipur Road Station (N.F. Rly.) to Imphal Power House Compound	Rs. 885/-	Rs. 2/-

Other terms and conditions of the contract can be seen from the office of the Executive Engineer, Electricity Division, P.W.D., Manipur on any working day. The sale of tender forms will be stopped at 12 P.M. of 29th August, 1959.

Any other firms of contractors who are willing to tender for the work but who are at present not approved by the Manipur Administration for purchase of tenders forms may also do so after obtaining approval of the appropriate authority.

R. M. SHARMA,
Executive Engineer, Electricity Div., P.W.D., Manipur.

Imphal, the 24th August, 1959

The date of receiving the tenders for the following works have been extended upto 3 P.M. on 2-9-59 and the tender forms will be sold upto 11 A.M. 31-8-59. The tender will be received upto 3 P.M. and shall be opened at 3.15 P.M. on 2-9-59.

Sl No	Name of works	Estimated cost.	Earnest money.	Time allowed.	Cost of tender documents
1.	Construction of workshop Basic Training Institute at Imphal (in form P.W.D. 7).	Rs. 12,180/-	Rs. 310/-	3 (three) months.	Rs. 3/-
2	Construction of Store building attached for G.S. Hobler of D.M. College at Imphal (in form P.W.D. 7).	Rs. 6,731/-	Rs. 170/-	2 (two) months	Rs. 2/-
3	Construction of a court room for the Judicial Commissioner, Manipur (in form P.W.D. 7)	Rs. 17,650/-	Rs. 440/-	4 (four) months.	Rs. 3/-
4.	Construction of office building for N.E.S. at Imphal (in form P.W.D. 7)	Rs. 21,678/-	Rs. 530/-	3 (three) months	Rs. 3/-

The drawings, connected documents, terms & conditions for acceptance of tenders etc. may be seen in the office of the Executive Engineer, Water Supply & Imphal Buildings Division, P.W.D., Manipur, during office hours on any working day.

I. J. KHANEM,
Executive Engineer,
Water Supply & Imphal Buildings Division,
P.W.D., Manipur.

SECRETARIAT—LAW & HOME BRANCH

NOTICE

Imphal, the 22nd August, 1959.

No. A/SR/10/55-56.—As a mark of respect to Shri Sayid Fazl Ali, Governor of Assam who passed away on the morning of 22nd August, 1959, the Chief Commissioner, Manipur hereby directs that all Banks at Imphal will be closed to-day at 11.30 A.M.

This order is issued under explanation to Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

By Order—

S. C. BARDHAN,
Secretary (Law & Home),
Manipur Administration.

Imphal—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—250/28-8-59.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 72-E-54 Imphal, Monday, August 31, 1959 (Bhadra 9, 1881)

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

Orders by the Chief Commissioner

SECRETARIAT--REVENUE BRANCH

NOTIFICATION

No. 11/52-58-R/S(D)-AS(R)

Imphal, the 29th August, 1959.
7th Bhadra, 1881.

Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner, Manipur, that land is required to be taken by the Government at the Public expense for a public purpose namely for the purpose of constructing open Air Theatre, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose land described below is required.

2. This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894) as applied to the Territory of Manipur, to whom it may concern.

3. A plan of the above land may be inspected in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Manipur.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND

Dag No.	Area involved.	Name of the owner as recorded in the Revenue Record.	Boundary.
1	2	3	4
3 of village No. 39 (Palace Compound).	Bighs—Kathas—Lecha. 9 1 3 (3.05 acres)	Rajbari.	North—Palace Compound Wall & Drain East —Yairipok Road South—Remaining portion of the land. West —Palace Road leading to the Palace (Excluding the Temple compound and the Pond)

By orders etc.,

S. C. BARDHAN,
Secretary (I/H) Manipur Administration.

Imphal:—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—238/31.8.59.

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 74-E-55 IMPHAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1959 (BHADRA 12, 1881)

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—FISHERY AND REVENUE BRANCH

Orders by the Chief Commissioner

Imphal, the 1st September, 1959.

No. 17/R/FY/9/51-56.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 155 and 156 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation 1886 (Assam Regulation 1 of 1886) and by section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act 1897 (IV of 1897) as in force in Territory of Manipur the Chief Commissioner is pleased to order that Rule 32 of the Fishery Rules of Manipur notified under the Chief Commissioner's order No. R/Fy/9/51-56 dated 8th April, 1957 as published in the Manipur Gazette dated may, 1, 1957 be deleted and substituted by the following rule.

"Rule 32. The amount of fishery revenue as per terms of the bid or tender will be payable in instalment as follows :—

(a) For annual fishery revenue up to Rs 10,000/- or less half of one year's revenue on 15th May and the other half on 31st August

(b) For annual fishery revenue of over Rs 10,000/- half of one year's revenue on 15th May and the other half on 15th of November."

T. KIPGEN,
Secretary (D) Manipur Administration.

Imphal:—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—2303.9.59.

1. for rule 27, the following rule shall be substituted namely :

"27. **Applications** (1) An application under sub-section (2) of section 20 or sub-section (1) of section 21, by or on behalf of an employed person or group of employed persons shall be made in duplicate in form VI, VIA or VII, as the case may be, one copy of which shall bear the prescribed court fee.

(2) A single application under section 20 read with section 21(1) may be presented on behalf of or in respect of a group of employed persons, [illegible] are borne on the same establishment and their claim relates to

e rupee

2. in rule 31, a

"(iii) for every a
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3. for forms VI

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In the Court of
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Application No.
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Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 75-E-56 IMPHAL, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1959 (BHADRA 16, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—LABOUR BRANCH

Imphal the 5th September, 1959

No 24/21 56-59 Lab S(H)-AS(L) —The following notification issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment New Delhi is published for general information

M G SINGH

Assistant Secretary (L),
Manipur Administration

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi the 12th August 1959.

NOTIFICATION

GSR - The following draft of certain further amendments to the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules 1950, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Minimum Wages Act 1948 (11 of 1948), is published as required by sub-section (1) of that section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 10-9-59

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with regard to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government

Draft amendments

In the said rules -

1 for rule 27, the following rule shall be substituted namely —

'27 **Applications** (1) An application under sub section (2) of section 20 or sub section (1) of section 21, by or on behalf of an employed person or group of employed persons shall be made in duplicate in form VI VIA or VII as the case may be one copy of which shall bear the prescribed court fee

(2) A single application under section 20 read with section 21(1) may be presented on behalf or in respect of a group of employed persons if they are borne on the same establishment and their claim relates to the same wage period or periods

2 in rule 31 after clause (ii) the following clause shall be inserted namely —

'(iii) for every application made on behalf or in respect of a number of employees - One rupee per employee'.

3 for forms VI and VII, the following forms, shall be substituted namely -

FORM VI

Form of application under section 20(2)

In the Court of the Authority appointed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948

For ..... area
Application No ..... of 19
(1) ..... Applicant
through ..... (a legal practitioner, an official of which is a registered Trade Union)

Address .....

VERSUS

(1) ..... Opponent(s)
(2) .....
(3) .....

The applicant above named states as follows —

(1) That applicant was has been employed from ..... (Category) in ..... (establishment of as ..... engaged in .....
Shri Mes rs .....
(nature of work) which is a scheduled employment within the meaning of section (g) of the Minimum Wages Act

(2) The opponent(s) is/are the employer(s) within the meaning of section 2(e) of the Minimum Wages Act.

(3) *(a) The applicant has been paid wages at less than the minimum rate of wages fixed for his category of employment under the Act by Rs. . . per day for the period from . . . . . to . . . . . ;

(b) The applicant has not been paid wages at Rs. . . . . per day for the weekly days of rest from . . . . to . . .

*(c) The applicant has not been paid wages at the overtime rate for the period from . . . . . to . . . . . ;

(4) The applicant estimates the value of relief sought by him on each account as under: —

(a) Rs. . . . . .

(b) Rs. . . . . .

(c) Rs. . . . . .

Total Rs. . . .

(5) The applicant, therefore, prays that a direction may be issued under section 20(3) of the Act for :

*(a) payment of the difference between the wages payable under the Minimum Wages Act and the wages actually paid.

*(b) payment of remuneration for the days of rest.

(c) payment of wages at the overtime rate.

(6) The applicant begs leave to amend or add to or make alterations in the application, if and when necessary, with the permission of the Authority.

(7) The applicant does solemnly declare that the facts stated in this application are true to the best of his knowledge, belief and information.

Signature or thumb impression of the employed person, or legal practitioner or official of a Registered Trade Union duly authorised.

---

*Delete the portions not required.

FORM VIA

(Form of Group Application under section 20(1))

In the Court of the Authority appointed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

for . . . . . area

Application No. . . . . of 19 . .

Between A. B. C. and (State the number) . . . . others ; Applicants.

(through . . . . . a legal practitioner / an official of . . . . . which is a registered Trade Union)

Address . . . . . and X. Y. Z. . . . . opposite party.

Address . . . . . .

The applicants state as follows :—

(1) The applicants whose names appear in the attached schedule were/have been employed from . . . . . to . . . . . as . . . (categories) in . . . . . (establishment) of Shri/Messrs . . . . . engaged in . . . (nature of work) which is/are scheduled employment(s) within the meaning of section 2(g) of the Minimum Wages Act.

(2) The opponent(s) is/are the employer(s) within the meaning of section 2(e) of the Minimum ges Act.

(3) *(a) The applicants have been paid wages at less then the minimum rates of wages fixed for their category (categories) of employment(s) under the Act by Rs. . . . per day for the period(s) from . . . . . to . . . . . ;

(b) The applicants have not been paid wages at Rs. . . . . per day for th e weekly days of rest from . . . . . to . . . . . ;

*(c) The applicants have not been paid wages at the overtime rate(s) for the period from . . . . . to . . . . . ;

(4) The applicants estimate the value of relief sought by them on each account as under :—

(a) Rs. . . . . .

(b) Rs. . . . . .

(c) Rs. . . . . .

Total Rs. . . . . .

(5) The applicants, therefore, pray that direction may be issued under section 20(3) of the ct for ,

*(a) payment of the differenee between the wages payable under the Minimum Wages Act and the wages actually paid ,

*(b) payment of remunaration for the days of rest .

*(c) payment of wages at the overtime rate(s).

(6) The applicants beg leave to amend or add to or make alterations in the applicaiton, if and when necessary, with the permission of the Authority.

(7) The applicants do solemnly declare that the facts stated in this application are true to the best of their knowledge, belief and information.

Signature or thumb-impression of the employed persons, or legal practitionor official of a registered Trade Union duly authorised.

*Delete the portions not required.

FORM VII

(Form of application by an Inspector or person acting with the permission of the Authority under section 20 (2))

In the court of the Authority appointed under the Minimum wages Act, 1948,

for . . . . . area

Application No. . . . . of 19

(1) . . . . . Applicant

Address . . . . . .

VERSUS

(1) . . . . . Opponent(s)

Address . . . . . .

The applicant above named states as follows:-

(1) The opponent (s) has/ have

* (a) paid wages at less than the minimun rates of wages fixed for their category (categories) of employment (s) under the Act by Rs. . . . per day for the period (s) from. . . . . to . . . . . ;

* (b) not paid wages at Rs. . . . . per day for the weekly days of rest from . . . . . to . . . . . ;

* (c) not paid wages at the overtime rate(s) for the period from . . . to . . . . . to the following emplyees;

(2) the applicant, estimates the value of relief sought for the employees on each account as under;

(a) Rs . . . . . .

(b) Rs . . . . . .

(c) Rs . . . . . .

(3) The applicant, therefore, prays that a direction may be issued under section 20 (3) of the Act for:-

(a) payment of the difference between the wages payable under the Minimum Wages Act and the wages actually paid ;

(b) payment of remuneration for the days of rest ;

(c) payment of wages at the overtime rate (s).

(4) The applicant begs leave to amend or add to or make alternations in the application if and when necessay with the permission of the Authority

(5) The applicant does solemnly declare that the facts stated in this application are true to the best of his knowledge, belief and information.

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* Delete the portions not required.

Imphal:—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—230/7.9.59

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 77-E-57 IMPHAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1959 (BHADRA 21, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT LAW & HOME BRANCH

NOTIFICATION

No. 19/101/59-H(Cin)/S(H).

Imphal, the 11th September, 1959.
29, Bhadra, 1881 SAKA.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 12 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (XXXVII of 1952) read with the Notification of the Govt. of India, in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, No. S.R.O. 1288 dated the 21st July, 1952, the Chief Commissioner, Manipur, hereby issues to every licensee under Part III of the said Act the following direction which shall have effect from the 15th day of October, 1959.

1. The licensee shall so regulate the exhibition of cinematograph films that, at every performance open to the public, approved films are exhibited, the approved films to be exhibited in relation to other films at every such performance being in the same proportion as one is to five or the nearest lower or higher approximation thereto.

2. Only such films produced in India as are approved by the Central Government after considering the recommendations of the Film Advisory Board, Bombay, to be scientific films, films intended for educational purposes, films dealing with news and current events or documentary films shall be deemed to be approved films for the purpose of these directions.

3. Nothing contained in these directions shall be construed as requiring the licensee—

(a) to exhibit at any performance more than 2,000 feet of approved films of 35 mm size or the corresponding footage of approved films of 16 mm size; or

(b) to exhibit any approved film for more than two weeks continuously; or

(c) to re-exhibit any approved film which has been shown for two continuous weeks; or

(d) to exhibit approved films to the full extent indicated herein before in the event of sufficient number of length of approved films not being available for the time being.

4. For the purpose of computing the corresponding footage of films of 16 mm size in relation to films of 35 mm size, 400 feet of films of 16 mm size shall be deemed to be equivalent to 1,000 feet of films of 35 mm size.

By Order etc.

P. D. TAYAL,
Chief Secretary
Manipur Administration.

Imphal.—Printed and published by the Superintendent, Government Press—240.1.9.59.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 78-E-58 IMPHAL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1959 (BHADRA 24, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—WORKS & FOREST BRANCH

NOTIFICATION

Imphal, the 1st August, 1959.

No. 38/11/59-Ely,IER S(W) —The Chief Commissioner, Manipur is pleased to approve the following regulations and conditions for the grant of Competency Certificates to Electrical Supervisors, Wiremen's certificates and license to Electrical Contractors, under sub-rule (1) of Rule 45 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, for the Union Territory of Manipur. These regulations shall take effect from the 1st August, 1959.

REGULATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR THE GRANT OF—

(1) Certificate of Competency to Electrical Supervisors, Certificate to Wiremen together with the necessary permits and—

(2) Licences to Electrical Contractors required for the purpose of Sub-rule (1) of Rule 45 of the I. E. Rules, 1956.

I —LICENSING BOARD

1. Appointment of Licensing Board.— For carrying out the purpose of these Regulations and conditions, the Chief Commissioner shall appoint a Licensing Board (hereinafter referred to as "the Board") representative of electrical interests in the Union Territory of Manipur.

2. Constitution of the Board.—The Board shall consist of,—

(a) the Electric Inspector who shall be the President,

(b) the Electrical Engineer to the Administration who shall be the Member-Secretary,

(c) one representative to be nominated by the Chief Commissioner from each of the following bodies—

(i) Electrical Contractors Association in the Territory (if any),

(ii) Electric Supply Licensees' Association in the Territory (if any).

or

Technical College or Institute in the Territory (if any).

3. Functions of the Board.—The functions of the Board shall be,—

(1) to conduct examinations for the electrical supervisors and wiremen based on the syllabus adopted for the purpose,

(2) to grant certificates and permits to electrical supervisors and wiremen,

(3) to deal with applications and testimonials found to be incorrect and to take action as may be decided on,

(4) to grant licences to electrical contractors,

(5) to deal with cases of incompetence, negligence or mal practice on the part of electrical contractors, supervisors or wiremen, and of breach of these Regulations and Conditions and

(6) generally to carry out the provisions of these regulations and conditions.

Note :—Any decision given by the Board in the execution of its function shall be final.

3A. Sub-Committees.—The Board shall have power to appoint sub-committees, if necessary and delegate such of its powers to these sub-committees as the Board considers fit.

4. **Meetings of the Board.**—The Board shall ordinarily meet once a year. The Board shall also meet for transacting any special business, which cannot be disposed of by circulation of papers. Fifteen clear days' notice of every meeting shall be sent to each member by the Secretary.

5. **Quorum.**—Two members shall form a quorum at any meeting of the Board.

6. **Duties of the President.**—The duties of the President shall be :—

(1) to preside over all meetings of the Board unless prevented by reasonable cause and

(2) to grant licences to electrical contractors and certificates and permits to electrical supervisors and wiremen on behalf of the Board.

7. **Chairman of the meetings.**—The President, and in his absence, such one of the members present, as may be elected by the meeting, shall be the chairman of the meeting.

8. **Duties of the Secretary.**—The duties of the Secretary shall be,—

(1) to scrutinize all applications for certificates and permits for electrical supervisors and wiremen and carry on correspondence in connection therewith,

(2) to scrutinize all applications for electrical contractors' licences and submit the same to the President and carry on correspondence in connection therewith,

(3) to countersign licences to electrical contractors at the time of their renewal,

(4) to suspend licences, certificates or permits or take such disciplinary action as the circumstances of the case warrants, after obtaining the consent of the President,

(5) to maintain a register of licensed electrical contractors, supervisors, and wiremen holding certificates and permits,

(6) to notify to all electric supply undertakings concerned the licences and permits issued and/or cancelled,

(7) to discharge such other functions as may be authorised by the Board.

II. EXAMINATIONS.

9. **Time and places of Examinations.**—Examinations under these rules shall be held once a year at such places and on such dates as may be decided by the Board and notified by the Secretary from time to time in the Government Gazette and in the local press.

10. **Mode of Examination.**—Every examination shall be of such a nature as to test the practical knowledge of the candidate and to ascertain his competency.

11. Every examination shall be conducted in a place where the candidates' knowledge can be practically tested and each candidate shall be tested viva voce.

12. **Admission to Examination.**—Examinations are intended primarily for such candidates who are working or have worked in the Territory of Manipur. Candidates outside the State may however, be admitted to Examinations on payment of the prescribed fee in the manner specified.

13. **Examination for supervisors.** The examination for supervisors is intended for candidates desiring to become electricians, supervisors, foremen charge-hands etc.

14. **Qualifications.**—Candidates for the examination for supervisors must—

(a) have passed the examination for wiremen,

and

(b) have at least four years of practical experience (of which not less than two years should be after passing the wiremen's examination) which is regarded as satisfactory by the Board.

Note :—(1) Every candidate who produces a full technological certificate in Electrical Engineering from any recognised technical institute or college shall be exempted from appearing for this examination.

Provided that such candidate has, after completing his training for such certificate, undergone practical training in writing and rectifying common defects in electric light and power installation, as may be considered satisfactory by the Board for such period, being not less than one year, so that the total period of training undergone by him is not less than four years.

(2) The board may grant exemption to any candidate from the requirements of the proviso to paragraph (1) above, if in the opinion of the Board the practical training obtained by the candidate is satisfactory.

15. Examination for wiremen.—The examination for wiremen is intended for candidates desiring to become working wiremen.

16 Qualifications.—The candidates for the examination of wiremen shall be the persons-

(a) who have worked on wiring and electric installation works for at least one year as may be considered satisfactory by the Board, or

(b) who have satisfactorily completed the wiremen's classes at any recognised technical institute and in addition has served under a licensed electrical contractor or on such other installation, as may be approved by the Board for at least twelve months or

(c) who have any other practical training or experience which is regarded as satisfactory by the Board.

Note :—A candidate who has passed examinations from approved institution and obtained at least 50 per cent of the full marks in the annual examination in wiring, jointing and electrical experiments will be exempted from appearing for this examination.

17. Application for appearing for examinations—Every candidate for an examination under these rules shall make an application in Form A appended to these rules and shall sign the same in the presence of his employer, Magistrate or a Gazetted Officer who shall sign the application in token of the attestation to the signature of the applicant. The candidate shall forward the application duly filled in to the Secretary to the Board not later than sixty days before the date fixed for the examination together with:-

(a) testimonials in original from employers regarding good conduct and practical experience in Form K, appended to these rules,

(b) wiremen's examination certificate, if any, (for supervisor's examination)

(c) a challan in support of payment of the prescribed fee, and

(d) two copies of his latest photograph (passport size, about 2" 2½") with his name on the back (duly attested by his employer or a magistrate of a gazetted officer).

18. Examination fee not to be returned – The fee paid by a candidate, whose application for an examination has been accepted, shall not be returned to him on any account :

Provided that in the event of candidate's inability to attend the examination for valid reasons, it shall be competent to the Board to allow such candidate to appear at the next examination without further payment.

Provided further that if the Board decided that he is not fit for such examination, half of his fees shall be refunded to him.

19. Testimonials.—No candidate shall be admitted to any examination whose testimonials are, in the opinion of the Board, unsatisfactory.

20. Return of testimonials.—The original testimonials, after being scrutinized, shall be returned to the applicant when his application is disposed of.

21. Syllabus for the Supervisor's Examination.—Candidates for the examination for the grant of competency certificates to electrical supervisors will be examined by one written paper and practical test including an oral test, in accordance with the following syllabus :—

(Syllabus approved by C.E.B. are attached herewith).

22. Syllabus for the examination for wiremen.—Candidates for the examination for the grant of wiremen's certificate will be examined by a practical test and an oral test in accordance with the following syllabus :

(Syllabus approved by C.E.B. are attached herewith).

III. CERTIFICATES AND PERMITS

23. Grant of certificate of competency and permit to supervisors :—Every candidate who passes the examination for supervisors, or who is exempted from appearing for such examination, shall be granted a certificate of competency in Form B or C, as the case may be, and a permit in Form D.

24. Grant of wiremen's certificate and permit to wiremen.—Every candidate who passes the examination for wiremen or who is exempted from appearing for such examination shall be granted a certificate in Form E or F as the case may be and a permit in Form G.

Renewal of Permit granted to electrical supervisors and wiremen.—Every permit granted to a supervisor or a wiremen under these rules shall be renewable annually. Failure to renew any such permit shall render it liable to cancellation and the full initial fee shall be charged for the issue of a new permit. Applications for renewal together with the permits shall be submitted to the Secretary at least one month before the date of expiry.

25. Withdrawal or suspension of permit.—Every permit granted under these rules shall be liable to be withdrawn or suspended for such period as the Board may decide, if the holder thereof is found guilty of any malpractice under these rules.

26. Grant of duplicate certificate or permit.—A duplicate of certificate or permit granted under these rules shall be issued on payment of the prescribed fee and on production by the applicant of proof of loss of the original certificate or permit together with the latest copy of his photograph to the satisfaction of the Secretary. A duplicate of every certificate and permit granted under these rules shall be recorded in the office of the Secretary.

27. Mark obtained in the Examination.—A prescribed fee shall be charged for supplying information about the marks obtained by the candidate.

IV LICENCES TO ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

28. Application for Contractor's licence.—Applications for a Contractor's Licence shall be made to the Secretary in Form "H".

29. Grant of Electrical Contractor's Licence.—An Electrical Contractor's Licence shall be granted in Form I only to such person who satisfy the Board that :—

(a) he has in his possession the following :—

(i) one insulation resistance tester 500 volts,

(ii) one ammeter 6" dial portable type,

(iii) one voltmeters 6" dial portable type,

(iv) one earth resistance tester (preferable but not essential)

(b) he, (i) either himself holds a certificate of competency and permit and personally executes or supervises all work undertaken by him, or

(ii) has in his employ an electrical supervisor holding a certificate of competency and permit under whose direct supervision all work undertaken by him is carried out.

Provided that the Board may refuse to grant such licence to any person who in the opinion of the Board, is not fit to hold such licence.

30 Electrical Contractor to keep instruments, in good order.—An Electrical Contractor to whom a licence in Form I is granted shall keep the instruments necessary for carrying out the tests required under the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 in good order.

31. Cancellation of Contractors' Licence.—(a) If the holder of a competency certificate, on the strength of whose permit a licence has been granted to an Electrical Contractor, leaves the services of such contractor, such contractor's licence shall be deemed to have been suspended. Should such contractor fail to employ a person holding a competency certificate and the permit within one month from the date on which the holder of the competency certificate has left such contractor's service, such contractors' licence shall be cancelled.

The Secretary may, with the approval of the President, extend this period to a maximum of two months in extraordinary cases.

(b) If a holder of a supervisor's permit to whom a contractor's licence has been granted, accepts employment in any other firm, the contractors licence granted to such holder shall be automatically cancelled.

34. Notice of termination of service of supervisors to be given by the electrical contractor and supervisor.—If a supervisor's competency certificate holder in the employment of a licensed electrical contractor leaves his service, the termination of such service together with his name and the competency certificate and the permit number shall be notified to the Secretary both by the Electrical Contractor and the certificate holder.

35. When contractor's licence shall not be granted.—A contractor's licence shall not be granted to any holder of a supervisor's permit whilst he is in the employ of any other firm.

36. When contractor's licence may be cancelled.—The Board may at any time cancel a contractor's licence if the person to whom the licence is granted is, in the opinion of the Board, not fit to hold such licence.

37. Inspection of Instruments.—All testing instruments in the possession of every electrical contractor shall be produced from time to time before the Electric Inspector or his representative for necessary inspection of testing.

38. Staff of contractor.—The entire staff of every licensed Electrical contractor shall consist of bonafide certificates and full time employees.

Provided that contractor may engage apprentices for training purposes, in which case the total number of apprentices employed by him at any time shall not exceed 25 per cent of his total wiring staff, inclusive of Apprentices, but exclusive of coolies, and provided further that the Contractor shall not permit such apprentices to carry out any electrical installation work, including additions, alterations repairs and adjustments to existing installations, covered by rule 45 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, except under the direct supervision of a person holding a certificate of competency and under the guidance of at least one certified Wiremen on the premises.

Every contractor shall maintain an up-to-date register in Form 'J' of all supervisors, Wiremen and Apprentices and it shall be open to inspection at any time by the Electric Inspector or his representative, to whom a copy of such register duly signed by the contractor shall be supplied.

No person, whose name is not entered in such register shall be considered to be a bonafide employee on the Contractor's wiring Staff.

39. Mode of Contract.—Every contract for electrical installation work undertaken by a licenced Electrical Contractor shall be in writing, and the licenced electrical contractor shall be held responsible for the quality of all material used.

40. Notice of commencement of work.—Notice of electric installation work, including additions, alterations, repairs and adjustments to existing installation except such replacement of lamps, fans, fuses, switches and other component parts of the installation as in no way alters its capacity or character, shall be given in writing by a licenced electrical contractor to the Electric Inspector within 48 hours of the commencement of such work.

41. Test Report.—For all electric installation work carried out under rule 45 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, a test report shall be submitted by the licenced electrical contractor to the Electricity Supply Authorities concerned and to the Electric Inspector. The test report shall be signed by the Supervisor under whose supervision the work has been carried out and countersigned by the licenced electrical contractor. The Supervisor shall be wholly responsible for the work and shall be present at the time of testing.

42. Register of Contractors.—A register of all licenced electrical contractors together with the staff employed by them shall be maintained by the Secretary.

43. Renewal of contractor's licence.—Every electrical contractor's licence granted under these regulations and conditions shall be renewable annually. Failure to renew licence within time shall render such licence liable to cancellation, and the full initial fee as in paragraph 48 (iv)(a) shall be charged for the issue of a new licence. Applications for renewal together with the original licence shall be submitted to the Secretary at least one month before the date of expiry of the licence.

44. Grant of duplicate of contractor's licence.—A duplicate copy of electrical contractors licence granted under these regulations and conditions shall be issued on payment of the prescribed fee as in paragraph 48 (vi) and on production by the applicant of proof of the loss of the original licence to the satisfaction of the Secretary.

45 Change of name of electrical contractor.—Any change in respect of the name of the electrical contractors to whom the licence is granted would be allowed on payment of the prescribed fee as in paragraph 48 (vii. Provided that such change does not involve a transfer or an assignment of the licence to another person

V. MISCONDUCT OF LICENCED CONTRACTORS, SUPERVISORS AND WIREMEN.

46. Report of negligence.—Where in the opinion of an electric supply undertaking or of a person for whom any electric installation work has been carried out, the work is not carried out in accordance with the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, the matter shall be reported to the Electric Inspector concerned for such action as may be deemed necessary by him.

47. Malpractice or infringement of Regulations to be reported.—If any person holding a permit and/or an electrical contractor's licence is found guilty of malpractice or infringement of these regulations and conditions the Electric Inspector concerned shall report the fact with full investigation to the Board for such action as may be deemed necessary.

VI. ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS CARRYING ON THE BUSINESS OF ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

48. Supply undertakings to obtain contractor's licence.—No electrical contracting work shall be carried out by any electric supply undertaking unless they have obtained an Electrical Contractor's Licence and employed a separate staff of supervisors and wiremen, in compliance with these regulations and conditions.

Provided that where the services of a licensed electrical contractor are not available to the public in the area of supply of an electric supply undertakings, the licensing Board may exempt such electric supply undertaking from the obligation of appointing a separate staff of electrical supervisors and wiremen for a period of one year at a time.

49. Cancellation of licence granted to electric supply undertakings.—An electrical contractor's license granted to an electric supply undertaking shall be liable to be withdrawn by the Board if it is found that preferential treatment is being given to prospective consumers with a view to gain an unfair advantage in competition with local contractors.

VII. FEES

48. The following fees shall be levied under these regulations and conditions for :—

		Rs
(i)	**Examinations :—**	
	(a) Admission to examination for electrical supervisors.	15
	(b) Grant of competency certificate and permit to candidates passing the electrical supervisor's examination.	5
	(c) Admission to examination for wiremen	5
	(d) Grant of wiremen's certificate and permit to candidates passing the wiremen's examination.	2
	(e) Information about the marks obtained by the candidate.	1
(ii)	**Certificates and permits to candidates who are exempted from the examination :—**	
	(a) Supervisors.	10
	(b) Wiremen.	2
(iii)	**Duplicate copy of certificates or permits.**	
	(a) Supervisors.	5
	(b) Wireman.	2

(iv) Contractor's licence.

(a) Initial fee. 100

(b) Annual renewal fee. 25

(v) Annual Renewal of Permits.

(a) Supervisors Permit. 3

(b) Wireman Permit. 1

(vi) Change of name of the contractor. 25

Duplicate copy of the licence. 10

49 Remuneration for examiners.—An examiner appointed by the Board shall be given such remuneration as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time approve, for such assistance in the conduct of the examination as may be determined by the Board.

Note:—All fees for the examination, contractors', licence and the annual renewal thereof and any other fee levied in this connection, shall be paid to the Govt. treasury under the Head of Accounts.

VIII GENERAL

50. Printed copies of these regulations and conditions may be obtained on payment of fifty Nayapaise from the Superintendent, Government Press, Imphal.

Form of application for Examinations for grant of certificates and permits to supervisors wiremen Contractor's licence may be obtained from the Secretary of the Licensing Board.

By Order of the Chief Commissioner.

G. H. SINGH,
Secretary to the Administration of Manipur.

FORM A

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO EXAMINATION FOR ELECTRICAL SUPERVISOR/WIREMAN

(To be filled in English or Hindi or local regional language).

1. Full name of the applicant.
2. Name of the father.
3. Full postal address.
4. Date of Birth and age.
5. Details of qualifications (Academic and technical).
6. Details of past and present service (Date of commencement and termination of each appointment, with the nature of work to be given). Testimonials in original regarding good conduct and practical experience and copies thereof, to be submitted
7. Fee paid into the Manipur Government treasury for admission to the examination for. } Vide Challan No Date Amounting to Rs. forwarded with the application).
8. Centre where the applicant desires to be examined
9. Language in which the candidate desires to be examined. (Candidates can be examined either in English, Hindi or local language of the centre where he is to be examined).

I hereby declare that particulars stated above are correct and true to the best of my knowledge.

I attach herewith two copies of my latest photograph (passport size about 2" × 2½") duly attested by employer or/magistrate or gazetted Officer.

Date . . . . . .
Signature . . . . . Signature . . . . .
Designation and address . . . . . Address . . . . .

FORM B

No. . . . .

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

Certificate of Competency

(Authorised by Chief Commissioner Notification . . . Department No. . . . dated . . . . .)

Shri . . . . . having satisfied the Licensing Board by passing the prescribed Examination for electrical supervisors held in . . . on is hereby granted Certificate of Competency.

. . . . . .
President.
Licensing Board.

Dated . . . ,19 . . . . . .
No. . . . . Secretary, Licensing Board.

FORM C

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

Certificate of Competency

(Authorised by Chief Commissioner Notification .. .. Department No ... . dated ... ...)

Shri ... having satisfied the Licensing Board that his qualifications entitled him to exemption from taking the prescribed Examination for electrical supervisors is hereby granted this Certificate of Competency.

... ...
President,
Licensing Board.

... ...
Secretary,
Licensing Board.

Dated, ... 19 .

FORM D

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

(*Printed in Book Form.*)

1st Page :—Permit for Electrical Supervisors.
Authorized by Chief Commissioner Notification, ...
dated ... ...
Date of Issue. ... ...

2nd Page :—Name. ... ...
Date of examination ... ...
Place of examination ... ...
No. and date of Certificate of Competency ... ...

3rd Page :— Photograph with the signature of the President of the Licensing Board.

Secretary
Licensing Board.

President
Licensing Board.

4th Page :— This permit allows the holder to supervise and carry out electric installation work subject to the conditions mentioned in the rules issued by the Chief Commissioner under Administration Notification, Department No. ... ... dated ... ... but does not allow him to undertake electrical contracting work unless he holds a contractor's licence.

This permit is to be carried on the holder's person.

5th Page :—

Date of Renewal. Date of Expiry. Signature of Member-Secretary

FORM E

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

Wireman's Certificate.

(Authorised by Chief Commissioner Notification, ... Department, No. ... ... dt. ... ...)

This is to certify that ... ... passed the Examination for wireman held in ... ... on ... ...

President,
Licensing Board.

Secretary,
Licensing Board.

Dated, ... 19 ...

FORM F

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

Wireman's Certificate.

(Authorised by Chief Commissioner Notification. ... ... Department ... ... No. ... ... dt. ... ...)

Shri ... ... having satisfied the Licensing Board that his qualifications entitled him to exemption from taking the prescribed examination for wiremen, is hereby granted this Wireman's Certificate

President,
Licensing Board.

Secretary,
Licensing Board.

Dated, ... 19 ...

FORM G

No..... ... ..

(Printed in Book form) MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

(Authorised by Chief Commissioner Notification
... ...Department. No . dt ....).

Date of Issue ... . . 19 .

2nd page.

Name :

Date of examination :

Place of examination .

3rd page. Secretary, Licensing Board. President, Licensing Board.

Photograph with the signature of the President of Licensing Board.

4th page.

This permit allows the holder to carry out wiring work only, subject to the conditions mentioned in the regulations and conditions issued by the Chief Commissioner under Administration Notification, ... Department No. ... ... dt. ... ... but does not allow him to undertake supervising or electrical contracting work.

This permit is to be carried on the holder's person.

5th page.

Date of Renewal. Date of Expiry. Signature of Member-Secy.

FORM H

APPLICATION FOR AN ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR'S LICENCE

(To be filled in English).

Name (title) in which an Electrical Contractor's Licence is applied for	
Business Address	
Full name, home address and age/ages of the proprietor or partner or Directors as the case may be.	
If a Contractor's Licence has been previously granted, details to be given.	
Previous experience with Licenced Electrical Contractor.	
Details of Supervisor's competency certificate and permit held by the applicant.	
Details of Supervisors competency certificate and Permit holder on the strength of whose permit the Contractor's licence is applied for.	
Fee paid into the Government Treasury.	Challan No. . . . dated . . . . . for Rs. 100/- (to be forwarded with the application)

Note :—The applicants shall, if required by the Secretary, Licensing Board, produce evidence of solvency and capability to undertake wiring works.

I/We . . . . . .

hereby declare that the particulars stated above are correct to the best of my/our knowledge and that I/we fully understand the terms and conditions under which an Electrical Contractor's Licence is granted, a breach of which will render the Licence liable for withdrawal.

I/We . . . . . .

hereby also declare that I/we have in my/our possession a latest copy of the "Rules and Conditions for the grant of Certificates of Competency and Permits to Supervisors and Wiremen and Licence to Electrical Contractors and other matters connected therewith" and that I/we shall notify the Secretary, Licensing Board, every change of address.

Signature

Signature of Partners.

N. B.— Any person who makes, procures to be made, or assists in making any false representation for the purpose of obtaining for himself or any other person an Electrical Contractor's Licence shall render himself liable for prosecution.

FORM I

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

Licence to Electrical Contractors

(Authorised by Chief Commissioner Notification ... ...
(Department. No. ... ... dt. ... ...)

Mr. . . . . .

Messrs. . . . . .

is/are hereby authorised to carry out electric installation work in the Union Territory of Manipur subject to the conditions mentioned in the regulations and conditions issued by the Chief Commissioner under Admn. Notification. . . . Department No. . . dt. . .

President,
Licensing Board.

Secretary,
Licensing Board.

Dated, 19 .

Date of Renewal	Date of Expiry	Member-Secretary's Initials.

FORM J

No.

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

Register of Supervisors, Wiremen and Apprentices

(Authorized by Chief Commissioner Notification, ... Department No. ... dated ... ...)

Sl. No.	Name of Employee	Wiring Staff		Non-certificated Wiremen and Apprentices.	Date of		Remarks.
		Supervisor's Permit No.	Wiremen's Permit No.		Employment.	Discharge	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

FORM K

CERTIFICATE TO BE GRANTED TO THE ELECTRICAL STAFF FOR ADMISSION TO WIREMEN'S AND SUPERVISORS' EXAMINATION

Name.
Designation.
Date of employment.
Nature of work.
Date of leaving.
Attendance.
Conduct.
Remarks.

I hereby declare that the particulars stated above are correct and true to the best of my knowledge.

Signature of Employer,
or Licensed Electrical Contractor

Dated ... ...

NOTE :—1. This certificate should be granted only to persons who are or have been actually employed on electrical wiring and installation works and whose names are entered in the Register of the wiring Staff maintained by every Licensed Contractor.

NOTE :—2. The issue of a false certificate will render the Licensed Contractor and the person concerned liable for action under the Regulations and conditions for the grant of Certificates of Competency and Permits to Supervisors and Wiremen and Licenses to Electrical Contractors, etc.

NOTE :—3. The employer or the Licensed Contractor shall, if required by the Secretary, Licensing Board, be responsible for producing documentary evidence regarding the applicant's employment.

SYLLABUS FOR

Electrical Supervisors' Examination.

The examination will consist of

(1) the following three written papers, each of two hours' duration, and each carrying 50 marks;

Paper (I): Compulsory: Electricity—Theory (elementary knowledge)

Paper (II): Optional: Electricity Utilisation—to be taken by the candidates desiring to qualify for domestic, industrial and other installation.

Paper (III): Optional. Mines installations—to be taken up by the candidates desiring to qualify for electrical installations in mines.

(2) an Oral and Practical test carrying 100 marks.

To pass the examination, a candidate must secure 25 marks in each written paper, and 40 marks in the oral and practical test.

Certificate shall be issued when a candidate passes in papers (I) and (II), or Papers (I) and (III). Candidates who have passed in Paper I & II, and desire to qualify for mines installations, shall be exempt from re-appearance in Paper I.

SYLLABUS

PAPER I

Electricity—Theory Elementary knowledge)

Principles of Electricity. Electric pressure, current and resistance. Ohm's Law. Specific resistance. Law of resistance and some applications for calculating series, [illegible] and parallel circuits. Practical units of voltage, current, resistance, power and energy. Relation between electrical power unit (KW) and mechanical power unit (H. P.).

Electromagnetism.—Production of E.M.F. and [illegible] Magnetic, chemical and heating effects of electric current. Ammeter, voltmeter, [illegible] and their applications.

Material.—Conductors, non-conductors and insulators. Insulating materials and their relative merits. Transformer oil. Effect of heat and moisture on insulators. Lubricants and their uses.

Different types of wires, cables, switches, fuses, [illegible], and their safe current carrying capacity. Use of tables and data sheets generally given in electrical hand books.

Generation of Electricity.—Natural sources of energy. Types of prime movers. Methods of producing Electro Motive Force, alternating current and direct current.

A.C. Generators (Alternators). [illegible] and construction features. Method of voltage and frequency control. Single and [illegible] Simple switchboard with board and its accessories.

D.C. Generators. Essential components of [illegible] Shunt, series and compound dynamos and their characteristics. Uses of [illegible] and their maintenance. Carbon brushes—their [illegible] and care. [illegible] Parallel operation, Simple switchboard with [illegible]

Batteries.—Primary cells. Dry cells. Storage or secondary batteries, their [illegible] and care. Installation. Lead acid cells. Nickel iron or alkaline [illegible] and their [illegible] of batteries. Charging circuits and their [illegible] Care and maintenance of batteries. Use of hydrometers.

A. C. Motors.—Theory of induction, repulsion, series and [illegible] motors, their uses, installation method of starting and [illegible] and reversal of direction.

D. C Motors.—Theory of series, shunt and compound wound type motors, their uses, installation, method of starting and speed control and reversal of direction.

A. C. Circuits.—Knowledge of vectors, Watts and power factors. Resistance, Inductance and Capacitance in an A. C. circuit. Periodicity or frequency. Power and power-factor. Single phase and three phase systems. Star and delta connections. Phase sequence.

Controlling and Regulating Gear.—Knowledge of various types of switches and circuit-breakers and cut outs, starters, regulators, protective devices for A. C. and D. C. motors and their wiring with the motors.

Transformation.—Knowledge of single phase and three phase transformers, their construction use and maintenance. Phasing out. Parallel working. Auto transformer. Transformer tapping. Temperature rise. Instrument transformer.

Conversion.—Principles of operation of motor generator sets, rotary converters, and mercury arc rectifiers.

Transmission and Distribution.—

(a) **Overhead Lines.**—Simple calculations and general principles of construction of low, medium and high pressure lines, size of conductors, length of spans, sags, strength of poles, spacing of conductors cross arms, effects of temperature, wind pressure, ice and snow, tension on wire, insulators, brackets, stays, struts, guard-wires and other protective devices. Earthing. Lightning arrestors and lightning conductors and their testing. Testing and fault location.

(b) **Underground cables.**—Simple calculations and general principles of laying cables direct in ground, in troughs and pipes, handling, bending, jointing, plumbing, underground and above ground junction boxes. Distribution board and pillars. Joint box and their filling, melting of compounds, and filling boxes with compounds. Testing and fault location.

Illumination.—Metal filament lamps. Fluorescent lamp circuits. High voltage luminous tube sign installations. Photometric units and simple measurements. General requirements of efficient lighting and its elementary calculations. Street lighting. Time switches.

Safety Rules.—Working knowledge of—

(i) The Indian Electricity Rules.

(ii) Wiring Rules.

Protection and restoration of persons suffering from electric shock.

Part II

ELECTRICITY—UTILISATION

DOMESTIC INSTALLATIONS.

Wiring.—Wiring layouts of different types such as cleat, metal sheathed, wood casing and capping Cab Type Sheathed, conduit and armoured cable for lighting and power installations in residential premises together with the necessary switchgear. Estimates of materials and cost of different types of installations. Wiring of temporary installations and portable appliances.

Circuit Diagrams.—Electrical connections of various circuits for—

(i) house wiring including those for main and sub distribution Boards, switches and cut outs etc. together with the load statement for each circuit and

(ii) lifts with their safety devices.

Apparatus.—Installation and maintenance of heaters, cookers, refrigerators and other domestic appliances, electric bells and indicators, small motors for pumps and electric lifts.

Energy Measurement and charges.—Energy meters both D. C. and A. C. for house service. Simple calculations relating to cost of energy. Elementary knowledge of methods of charging for energy.

Testing and fault attendance.—Detection and location of faults in domestic appliances and wiring installations. Insulation and continuity tests. Rectification of faults. Tests for insulation resistance to earth. Earth testing.

Protective devices.—Elementary knowledge of the use of fuses and cut outs. Earthing of domestic appliances, motors etc. Use of lightning arrestors.

INDUSTRIAL INSTALLATIONS :

Wiring.—Wiring layouts of different types such as cleat, wood casing and capping, metal sheathed Cab Type sheathed, conduit and armoured cable for lighting and Power installations in industrial premises together with the necessary switchgear. Estimates of materials and cost of different types of installations. Wiring of temporary installations and portable appliances.

Circuit Diagrams- Electrical Connections for--

(i) D.C. and A.C. generators, switch boards, transformers

(ii) main and sub distributing boards with circuit breakers switch-fuse units, with load Statement for each circuit.

(iii) D.C. and A.C. motors, their starters, regulators,

(iv) battery charging equipment

(v) converting machinery

(vi) lifts with their safety devices.

Pump Installations—General principles and elementary calculations of head, power and energy requirements.

Apparatus—Installation and maintenance of generators, electric motors, electric lift, electric furnace, electric welding plant, rectifier and winding machines, cooling and heating appliances.

Power and Energy Measurement and Charges.—Measurement of Power, wattmeters. Energy meters, both D.C. and A.C. Power factor correction by capacitors.

Simple calculations relating to cost of power and energy. Elementary knowledge of methods of charging for demand and energy.

Testing and fault attendance. Detection and location of faults in D.C. and A.C. generators, motors overhead distribution lines and underground cables, electric instruments and apparatus and wiring installations; Rectification of faults. Insulation and continuity tests. Tests for insulation resistance to earth. Earth testing

Protective devices—Elementary knowledge of earthing of generators motors, machines, installations and appliances. Use of lightning arrestors fuses, including higher rupturing capacity fuses, cut outs, circuit breakers, Overload and no-volt protection, thermal trip. Field breaking switches and overspeed protection.

PART III

MINES INSTALLATIONS

Wiring.—Wiring layouts of different type such as cleats, lead covered, cab type sheathed for lighting purposes and armoured cables for power installation. Different types of trailing cables and their use.

Circuit diagrames—Electrical connections for—

(a) D.C. and A.C. generators, switches boards, transformers etc.

(b) Distribution boards with circuit breakers, switch fuse units and gate end switches.

(c) D.C. & A.C. motors, their starters and regulators.

Apparatus.—(i) Installation and maintenance of—

(a) Electrical, Winders, haulages and pump units, their control gears and starters.

(b) Rectifiers, rotary convertors and electric locomotives.

(c) Portable and trans-portable machineries—Coal cutting machines, loaders, conveyors, Gate-end switches, drill panels with drill units and their control systems.

(ii) General principles and elementary calculations of load power and energy consumption in pumping, hauling and winding installations and other working face machineries.

Power and Energy measurement and charges.—Measurement of power, watt meters. energy meters both D.C. & A.C., power factor correction by capacitors. Simple calculations relating to cost of power and energy. Elementary knowledge of methods of charging for demand and energy.

Testing and fault attendance.—Detection and location of earth or other faults in electrical apparatus and cables. Insulation and continuity test, Rectification of faults. Test for insulation resistance to earth. Testing of leakage protective device. Earth testing.

Protective devices.—Elementary knowledge of earthing of metal frames of machineries. Use of fuses. Overload, no-volt and earth leakage protection of circuit breakers.

Safety Rules.—Working knowledge of —

The Indian Electricity Rules 1956 with particular reference to Chapter X.

Note :—Candidates desiring to qualify **only** for electrical installations in Mines shall appear for compulsory section under Part II, Part I is, however, compulsory for such candidates also.

Oral and Practical Test

An oral and practical test based on the syllabus for written papers will be held.

An extract of paragraph 6 of the Minutes of the Ninth Meeting of the Central Electricity Board, held at Simla in October, 1953.

6. The question of inter-State recognition of certificates of competency under (Draft) Rule 46 and of the adoption of a common syllabus for examinations thereof was considered and the following decisions were taken :—

(a) The common syllabus for the examination for certificates of competency shall consist of

(A) Compulsory section in respect of—

(i) domestic installations ;

(ii) industrial installations ,

(iii) underground cables , and

(iv) overhead lines.

The syllabus for the compulsory section will be drawn by the Central Water & Power Commission (Power Wing).

(B) Optional section in respect of electrical installations in mines. The syllabus for the section will be drawn up by the CW & PC(PW) after consulting the Mines Department. The common syllabus drawn up by the CW & PC(PW) is to be approved by the Board

(b) The examinations will be held by the State. Candidates possessing not less than 3 years practical experience in electrical installation work will be eligible for admission to the examination.

(c) Inter-State recognition shall be confined to certificates awarded on the basis of examinations conducted on the common syllabus.

Inter-State recognition will not be accorded to certificates awarded by a State on the basis of examinations conducted on a syllabus of lower standard.

(d) Holders of competency certificates with inter-state recognition shall be subjected to the regulations framed under (Draft) Rule 46 by a State Government so long as they work in the territory of that Government.

(e) A representative of the Mines Department shall be included in the Board of Examiners of those States who propose to issue certificates of competency in respect of electrical installations in Mines.

(f) In respect of the certificates granted prior to the adoption of the common syllabus it would remain open to the State Governments to accord reciprocity with or without such tests as they may prescribe.

(g) State Governments should specify in the Regulations to be made under (Draft) Rule 45 that the holders of degrees or diplomas in electrical engineering from recognised Universities or Institutions with a minimum experience of two years in the practice of electrical engineering would be exempted from passing the examination for obtaining any certificate.

(h) In the event of mal-practice by a certificate holder the State Government concerned or the Mining Department, as the case may be, may make an endorsement on the certificate to that effect and report it to the issuing Government.

DRAFT SYLLABUS
FOR
WIREMEN'S EXAMINATION

The examination will consist of practical test (4 hrs) carrying 100 marks and oral test carrying 50 marks.

To pass the examination the candidate must secure at least 50 marks in practical, 15 marks in oral and an aggregate of 75 marks in the examination.

Electric pressure (volts).

Electric current (amperes).

Power (watts).

Energy (watt hrs).

Ohm's law.

Difference between A.C. & D.C. supply.

Conductors and insulators

Use of Standard Wire Gauge.

Connections of voltmeters and ammeters.

Reading of energy meters.

Simple calculations of power and energy.

Testing the supply for OFF and ON : A.C. and D.C.

Positive and Negative , Live and Dead conductors.

Various uses of the Test Lamp and Bell.

Connections and diagrams for Distribution and Fuse Boards

Cut-outs, ceiling roses, lamp holders, switches (including two way and intermediate).

Wiring on cleats, in wood casing, metal sheathed, T.R.S. Cab Tyre sheathed conduct.

Wiring or fittings of small motors and other domestic appliances.

The installation of electric bells and indicators.

Connections of A.C. and D.C. fans and regulators, common faults in them and their remedies.

Method of carrying (overhead) bare, lead covered and Cab Tyre sheathed Wires over short distances.

Knowledge of danger points in simple lighting and power installations.

Testing for faults. Measuring insulation resistance to earth by Megger.

Precaution and method of treatment in case of a person suffering from electric shock.

Making straight and Tee joints in stranded insulated wires.

Making Brittania and Western Union joints in bare copper wires.

Soldering lugs on wires and cables.

U. H. Singh,
Secretary (W) Manipur Administration

Imphal:—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—230/14-9-59.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 80-E-59 IMPHAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1959 (BHADRA 28, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—LAW & HOME BRANCH

Orders by the Chief Commissioner

No. 2/7/59/S/AS(S)(8)-I.

Imphal, the 18th September 1959.
27 Bhadra 1881 Saka.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section 2 of Section 17 of the Manipur (Courts) Act, 1955 (Act 56 of 1955) the Chief Commissioner, Manipur after consultation with the Judicial Commissioner, Manipur, is pleased to appoint Shri Chandra Prakash-I of the U.P., Judicial Service, whose services have been placed on deputation at the disposal of this Administration by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs letter No. F.3/1/59-MT, dated 21-7-59 as the District Judge of Manipur until further order.

2. The order will take immediate effect from the date of his taking over charge of the District Judge.

No. 2/7/59/S/AS(S)(8)-II.

Imphal, the 18th Sept., 1959.
27 Bhadra, 1881 Saka.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (V of 1898) read with the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. F.2/1/57-Judl.II dated the 3rd June, 1957, the Chief Commissioner, Manipur after consultation with the Judicial Commissioner, Manipur, is pleased to appoint Shri Chandra Prakash-I of the U. P. Judicial Service as the Sessions Judge of the Sessions Court of Manipur.

2. This order will take immediate effect from the date of his taking over charge of the Sessions Judge.

BY ORDER —

S. C. BARDHAN,
Secretary (Law & Home),
Manipur Administration.

Imphal:—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—230/-19 9 59.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

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MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—LAW & HOME BRANCH

No. 19/104/59-H(Cm)S(H).

Imphal, the 18th September, 1959.
27 Bhadra, 1881 Saka.

The following order dated 14-9-59 issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, New Delhi, is published for general information

S. C. BARDHAN,
Secretary (Law & Home),
Manipur Administration.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 14th September, 1959.

ORDER.

G.S.R. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952), the Central Government hereby exempts cinematograph exhibition of films in the premises of recognised educational institutions in the Union Territories of India from the operation of section 10 of the said Act, subject to the following conditions namely :—

1. Only films of a predominantly educational nature, certified as such by the Central Board of Film Censors, or films approved as scientific films, films intended for educational purposes films dealing with news and current events or documentary films approved by the Film Advisory Board shall be exhibited or permitted to be exhibited.

2. No admission fee, except to the extent required to cover expenses, shall be charged.

3. No person other than students and staff of the Institutions, members of the Managing Committees of the Institutions and any guests specially invited by the authorities of the Institutions and those enumerated under condition (9) below shall be admitted to the show.

4. Only non inflammable films and film strips shall be exhibited or permitted to be exhibited.

5. The persons organising the exhibition of films shall be responsible for taking adequate safety measures against fire or any other mishap like the collapse of gallaries, roof etc. of the place where such films are exhibited.

6. No advertisement films shall be exhibited or permitted to be exhibited.

7. All Institutions which avail themselves of this exemption shall maintain a register of the films exhibited and comply with any other directions that may be issued in this behalf by the Administrations concerned. The register shall be open to inspection by duly authorised officers of each Administration.

8. This exemption shall be valid for a period of one year with effect from the date of issue of this order unless revoked earlier.

9. Employees of the Administration, members of the Central Board of Film Censors and its Advisory Panels and Regional and Assistant Regional Officers of the Board engaged in the discharge of their official duties shall be admitted to the place where the exhibitions are held and to the film shows.

(6/70/59-FC).

Sd/- D. R. KHANNA,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Imphal:—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—240/24/9/59.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

82-E-61 Imphal, Tuesday, September 22, 1959 (Bhadra 31, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT LABOUR BRANCH

Imphal, the 31st August, 1959

No. 24/41/59-Lab (Tbl) S(H)-AS(L).—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Manipur Administration is pleased to publish the following award of the Industrial Tribunal for the Union Territory of Manipur in the industrial dispute between the Manipur State Transport and its employees.

M. O. Sivon,
Assistant Secretary (L), Manipur Administration.

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE UNION TERRITORY OF MANIPUR

Reference No. 1 (Manipur) of 1959.

Parties :

Manipur State Transport
and
Its employees.

Dhanbad, dated the 25th August 1959.

PRESENT :

Salim M. Merchant B. A. LL. B.,
PRESIDING OFFICER

Appearances :

Counsel Shri Apit Ray Mukherjee, Barrister-at-Law, with Shri S. Bijoy Singh, Advocate, instructed by Shri I. Achaw Singh, M. P. President, Manipur State Transport Workers Union for the workmen.

Shri Ibotombi Singh, Government Advocate, instructed by Shri R. L. Sethi, General Manager, Manipur State Transport for Employers.

State : Manipur Administration Industry : Transport.

AWARD.

By Manipur Administration notification No. CS/Misc.50/(S(D) dated 23rd February 1954 made in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947) read with the Government of India late Ministry of States' Notification No. 1043 dated 21-8-1950, the Chief Commissioner of Manipur Administration was pleased to constitute an Industrial Tribunal for the Union Territory of Manipur consisting of one Member and to appoint me as the Presiding Officer of that Tribunal with effect from 23-2-1959. By subsequent notification No. CS/Misc/59/(H.S.L) dated 23-2-1959 made in exercise of the powers vested in the Union Commissioner of Manipur Administration under Section 12(5) and Section 10(1)(c) of the Industrial Disputes Act, (by Corrigendum notification No. CS/Misc/59 (H.S.L) dated 12-5-1959 the words and figures "Sec. 10.1(d)" were substituted for "Section 10(1)(c)", read with the Government of India, Ministry of States Notification No. 1043 dated 21-8-1950, he was pleased to refer to me for adjudication the matters specified in the following schedule to the said notification (being the matters in dispute, or matters connected with or relevant to the dispute).

Schedule.

"(1) Whether the employees of the Manipur State Transport can give a notice of strike notwithstanding provisions of Section 4A of the Central Civil Services Conduct Rules 1955;

(2) Whether there is any industrial dispute in respect of all or any of the demands the workers of the Manipur State Transport as mentioned in their Notice dt. 9.2.1959 ?

(3) Whether the demands contained in the above mentioned notice are justified and what relief should be granted to the workmen concerned."

2. By Manipur Administration [illegible] No. [illegible] dated 23.2.1959 published in the Manipur Gazette Extraordinary [illegible] of the same date, the figures "Section 10(1)(c)" appearing in the said notification of the [illegible] 23-2-1959, were substituted by the words and figures "Section 10(1)(b)". The representatives of the workmen as well as the management concerned agreed that the reference should be proceeded with on the written statements already on record, without fresh notices.

3. The Manipur State Transport Workers Union (hereinafter referred to as the Union) represents the workmen employed in the transport undertaking of the Manipur State Transport and a written statement in support of the demands of the Manipur State Transport was filed after which the dispute was heard on several dates between the 16th and 19th March, 1959 when further dates of the proceedings were fixed and accompanied by [illegible] I inspected the records and documents of the Manipur State Transport and their stations at Imphal, Tamu, Kumbi and the parties and their advocates. The parties supplied to me all financial and other documents and particulars which were called for at the hearing of impugned.

4. Before dealing with the [illegible] it is necessary to state that the Manipur State Transport undertaking was originally started as the M.S.T. (Motor Transport) in 1948 by the Chief Commissioner, Manipur, under the administration of the Manipur State the entire undertaking of the M.S.T. was taken over by the Central Government under the Manipur Administration Order 1949, which was made in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 read with Section 5 of the Essential Services (Temporary) Act, 1947 the taking over of the M.S.T. by the Central Government employees became Government servants. The M.S.T. is a passenger cum goods motor service and operates on several routes, but the most in the Imphal Tamu road which covers a distance of about 134 miles, part of which lies in the Naga Hills Tuensang Area. Since July, 1958 the M.S.T. enjoys the monopoly of passenger traffic between Imphal and Mao and it carries the postal mail contracts in 1957. Besides, there are other public transport services operating in the Manipur Administration area.

5. The Union is a registered trade union and there is no doubt that the majority of employees of the M.S.T. are its members. The Union, however has not received recognition from Government as it has not applied for recognition under section 28E of the Indian Trade Unions Act (XVI of 1926), evidently because it does not consider it necessary to apply for such recognition. The Union has, however, stated that it did not consider an application for recognition necessary as virtually it is getting the benefits of recognition by Government. However as it may, it appears that on 2.2.1959, the Union made certain demands and raised an industrial dispute, with regard to which discussions took place between the management and the representatives of the Union on 5.2.1959. The discussions did not lead to a settlement or solution, as recorded by the Administration, hence on the latter of that date (Exhibit W.H.). By Manipur Administration Notification No. [illegible] dated 4.2.1959 made in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by clause (c) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act (Act XIV of 47), read with the Government of India, Late Ministry of States Notification No. [illegible] dated 24.8.1956, the Chief Commissioner of Manipur in the requirements of public interest declared the M.S.T. to be a public utility service for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for a period of six months from the date of that order. Thereafter, on 9.2.1959 the union gave notice under Section (1) of Section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 that it proposed to call a strike commencing from 23.2.1959 for the reasons stated in the annexure to the said notice, to which were annexed a list of the 17 demands which from the subject matter of issue No. 2 under reference (Exhibits W.H., H(1) and H(2)). The union endorsed a copy of the strike notice to the Conciliation Officer, Manipur, who held discussions for several days with the representatives of the Administration and the Union, but as his efforts were not successful, he submitted a failure report dated 21.2.1959 after which as stated earlier the present reference was made on 23.2.1959.

I now proceed to dispose of the above under reference.

Issue No. 1 Whether the [illegible] Transport [illegible] a notice of strike [illegible] of the Central Civil Services Conduct Rules, 1955.

The management contends that [illegible] a department for the administration of [illegible] employees are [illegible] Notification [illegible] Central Civil Services Conduct Rules, 1955 [illegible] Rule 7 thereof, give a [illegible] Rule 7 [illegible] Conduct Rules 1955 provides as follows:—

"Government servant shall not [illegible] any demonstration or resort to any strike in connection with any [illegible]"

The union in its written statement [illegible] Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules [illegible] applicable to the employees [illegible] assuming that the said rules are applicable [illegible] to go on strike in [illegible] of an industrial [illegible]

At the hearing before me Shri [illegible] Advocate appearing for the M.S.T. did not press [illegible] hearing [illegible] appeared to be irrelevant [illegible] However, in view of the question it had [illegible] to discuss the [illegible] Mukherjee the learned counsel for the union cited the following cases of the Patna High Court (V Ramaswami, C.J. and Jha, J.) in the case of Sheo Nandan Sharma and others Petitioners, Versus The State of Bihar and another, Respondents (1959) 1 L.L.J. (Patna) page 187 at page 192). One of the questions to be [illegible] was whether the [illegible] to Rule 4A of the Bihar Government Servants (Conduct) Rules [illegible] the provisions of Section 4A of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules [illegible] reasonable restrictions or whether these [illegible] were more drastic as to [illegible] Article 19 of the Constitution. Their Lordships held that the restrictions placed by the Rule 4A were reasonable restriction and the scope of the restriction [illegible] however, held that a restricted interpretation should be put on Rule 4A [illegible] and the rule must be construed as having application only to [illegible] I am not governed by the provision of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Their Lordships also held that it followed that if a Government Servant is a workman within the meaning of section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947, rule 4A will not be [illegible]

It is clear from what I have stated earlier that the Manipur Administration as if considered that the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 applies to the employees of the M.S.T. The reference has been made by the Manipur Administration under the provisions of Section 12(5) and Section 10(1)(d) of the Act. By notification No. [illegible] dated [illegible] referred to earlier, made in exercise of the powers conferred by clause [illegible] of the said Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the M.S.T. was declared to be a public utility service for the purposes of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. It is clear from the actions and notices issued by the Manipur Administration that it has applied the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act to those employees of the M.S.T. who are [illegible] Act. It appears therefore, that the provisions of [illegible] Rules, 1955, would not apply to those employees of the M.S.T. who are [illegible] of the Act. However, in view of the learned counsel Advocate [illegible] I need not dwell any further consideration of this issue as not called for.

Issue No 2.—Whether there is any [illegible] or any of the demand of the workers of the Manipur State Transport mentioned in their Notice dated 9-2-1959.

10. As stated earlier, along with the strike notice of 9-2-1959, the union had submitted as many as 17 demands, whose justification forms the subject matter of issue No. 2 under reference. The union in its written statement has contended that there is an industrial dispute in respect of all the demands contained in the said strike notice. The Administration in its written statement has submitted that, "all the demands contained in the memorandum dated 2-2-1959, in particular, Demand No. 1, 2(b), 4, 5, 7 and 14 and 17 are not the subject matters of "Industrial Disputes, within the meaning of Section 2(k) of the Act." Now Section 2(k) of the Act defines an industrial dispute as follows :—

"Industrial dispute" means any dispute or differences between employers and employers or between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen which is connected with the employment or non-employment of the terms of employment or the conditions of labour of any person.

11. At the hearing Shri Mahajan the learned counsel for the union conceded that No. 1 which relates to the claim for reinstatement in service of the former Manager of the naundy Shri K. H. Bala Singh, did not form the object matter of an industrial dispute by Section 2(s) of the Act, and he did not show that the said Shri K. H. was not a workman as defined by Section 2(s) of the Act. He, therefore, withdrew without prejudice to his other rights Shri K. H. Bala Singh may have in the matter.

12. With regard to the remaining seven demands I am satisfied that they are in connection with matters relating to the terms of employment or with the conditions of these employees of the M. S. T. who are workmen as defined by Section 2(s) of the Disputes Act. The demands, therefore, are subject matters of an Industrial dispute by section 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act, which applies to the M. S. T. industry as defined by Section 2(g) of that Act.

13. The learned Government Advocate at the hearing in support of the last contention that as the employees of the M. S. T. were Government Servants, they could not raise trial dispute, under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, which did not apply to Government

14. It is true that the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 does not apply to all Government but as held by the High Court of Bombay in the case of the Hospital Mazdoor Sabha the State of Bombay (1957-I L L J p. 77) if the Government carries on an industry section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 that Act would apply to such an case related to the retrenchment of two employees of the J. J. Hospital at Bombay admittedly Government Servants. They were retrenched from service without the provisions of 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 having been followed. It was contended the Government of Bombay, as it is contended here, that the Industrial Disputes Act not apply to the employees of the J. J. Hospital as the Government of Bombay by the way of conducting the J. J. Hospital was not running any 'industry' as defined by section Act which is in the following terms:—

> "2.(j). "Industry" means any business, trade, undertaking, manufacture or of employers and includes any calling service, employment, handicraft, or vocation or occupation or avocation of workmen;"

Their Lordships of the Bombay High Court in negativing the contention observed as follows:

"There is also no reason, why, unless the Act expressly so provides, Government should be given immunity from the provisions of this Act .. ..

If there is an activity which can be undertaken by a private agency and the same activity is carried on by Government, then it is difficult to understand why different principles should govern that activity when it is carried on by private agency or when it is carried on by Government. If that proposition were to be accepted, then if a private agency carried on a particular activity it would be governed by the Industrial Disputes Act. If that activity was undertaken by Government, the Industrial Disputes Act would have no application to the employees employed by the private agency doing the same activity should have the rights given to them under the Act, is there any reason in principle why they should be deprived of those rights when that activity is taken over by Government? The result of accepting this contention would be indeed very serious. One important aspect of a Welfare State is the constant and increasing inroad of the public sector upon the private sector. More and more activities which in the past were considered to be essentially private activities are taken over by Government, and therefore this extraordinary result would be achieved that the more important the activities of Government become and more it seeks to achieve that objective of a complete Welfare State the less rights labour would have in such a State. Therefore, in our opinion, the test we should lay down in order to determine whether a particular activity undertaken by Government is an "industry" would be to consider whether if that activity had been undertaken by a private agency, would it have been an industry to which the Act applied. If the Act had applied to that activity, then in our opinion, it is entirely immaterial whether that activity is undertaken by Government."

28. Demand 2(a) is for setting up of an Appointment or Selection Board for recruitment to the M. S. T. and under demand No. 2(b) the union claims representation on the Board.

Under Demand No. 3 the union wants a Promotion Committee to be set up to deal with questions of promotion on the basis of seniority and merit.

29. On 2-2-1959 a Departmental Committee for Recruitment/Promotion was reconstituted as per Manipur Administration Service Branch Office Memorandum No. GS/DPC/58—dated 2-1-1959 (Exhibit E-2). The Committee for the M. S. T. now consists of the General Manager, M. S. T. and two Extra Departmental Commissioners, Manipur Administration, with which the union has expressed its satisfaction by its letter dated 30-5-1959 (Ex. W. 1). It would thus be seen that the demand Nos. 2 and 3 of the Union for setting up of the Appointment, Selection and Promotion Board for the M. S. T. has since been met. The union, however, under demand No. 2(a) claims that one representative of the Union be included in the Committee. Considering that this is a Government managed department and recruitment and promotions are governed by Government Rules, there is no scope for appointment of a representative of the Union on that Committee. The reconstituted recruitment/promotion committee can well be left with the task of selecting proper candidates and to decide the questions of promotion on the basis of seniority and merit. The demand of the union for a representative on this board is therefore rejected. The Union's grievance, however, is that even after constitution of the Committee for Recruitment/Promotion, appointments on two occasions were made by the General Manager, M. S. T. without the Committee meeting. The Union has drawn the attention of the Administration to this by its letters dated 30-4-1959 (Exhibit W-3) and 5-6-1959 (Exhibit W-4). The union's other grievance is that even now in the matters of promotion to higher posts and appointments to permanent posts in the M. S. T. the existing employees of the M. S. T. are not given a fair chance and it is also complained that they are not informed when these vacancies are filled in. I have had the benefit of hearing the explanation of the General Manager of the M. S. T. on these two grievances of the workers and it appears to me that there is justification for these complaints of the Union and I would, therefore, recommend to the Administration to insist that in future all recruitments and Promotions are made after consulting the Committee and after the existing employees are informed of the vacancies to be filled in.

Demand No. 4: The arbitrary grant of advance increment without any consideration of the merits of the employee promises favouritism and unhealthy practices on the part of the authority. On the other hand, withholding of increments and promotions is adopted as punitive measure. These practices should be stopped.

30. The Union's complaint is that advance increments have not in the past been granted on the basis of favouritism and discrimination which has created good deal of ill-will among the employees. The union also alleges that the increments have also been arbitrarily withheld without showing any cause. The union has urged that to avoid favouritism and arbitrariness, no advance increments should be granted and no increments should be withheld without giving any reasons. The management in its written statement has denied these allegations and has submitted that the advance increments have been granted on the basis of merit and efficiency. It is submitted that advance increments however granted have been given for good work or as an incentive for extra responsibility undertaken and as recognition of special qualities which the employee possesses, which is based on well-recognised principle of good administration in my opinion. As the history of the subject has been given in the earlier paragraphs, so far there have been only cases of two employees who were granted advance increments. It is the case of the General Manager of the M. S. T. that the advance increments were granted to these employees for good work or as an incentive for extra experience and responsibility undertaken by them. The case of one employee Shri [illegible] Singh (W. W. 2) was that he was granted advance increments twice without any reason and that too when he was on leave. It appears that this employee was granted 5 advance increments in all, out of which 3 were granted by the then General Manager, in recognition of his merits and the remaining 2 were granted by the present General Manager. In fact, in the Service Rules governing grant of advance increments, withholding increment and stoppage of increments, the only recommendation that I would make is that in all such cases the Service Rules may be strictly adhered to.

Assistant Secretary, (M. G. T.) Manipur Administration, Imphal (Exhibit E 27) while making a case for the sanction by the Government of India on a permanent basis of the post of Officer on Special Duty or General Manager for the M. S. T. The picture of the working of the M. S. T. presented in that letter is quite different from the picture presented by the Profit and Loss account statement. In that representation Shri H. L. Sethi has stated :—

"I may also add, in this connection, that our passenger and goods services are on the increase every year covering new routes, and the passenger services plying between the railhead (Dimapur-Manipur Road) and Imphal have been completely monopolised by the M. S. T. We have since August, 1957 undertaken the carrying responsibility of Mail services of the post and telegraph department on four routes, which of course gave us satisfactory financial gains."

2. Shri Sethi in his evidence however stated that the figure of the receipts for the year 1957-58 given by him in his said letter (Exhibit E. 27) was incorrect and the correct figure of the income for that year was that shown in the profit and loss account for that year but he did not pause to explain how he had come to make that mistake. From what is stated above, I am inclined to the view that the M. S. T. can be a source of considerable profit and that if it has suffered losses in the past years it has been due to defalcations and disturbances and such other extraneous causes, and not because the service as such is not a profitable venture. In my opinion, this is not a case where the management would be justified in opposing the reasonable and practicable demands of the workmen on grounds of financial incapacity to meet them.

Issue No. 3 :—Whether the demands contained in the above mentioned notice are justified. If so what relief should be provided to the workmen concerned.

3. The demands referred to in this issue are the 17 demands submitted by the Union in a notice dated 9-2-1959. I propose to deal with the demands in their seriatum order.

Demand No. 1 :—The abolition of the post of the Manager, Manipur State Transport and sudden termination of the services of Shri Kh. Budha Singh has shocked all the employees of the department. It is the highest act of injustice on the part of the Government to terminate the services of a permanent incumbent without any due and proper notice and appoint a temporary officer to the post of General Manager, Manipur State Transport. The repeated extension of the services of an inexperienced hand in this line and a retired personnel as Head of the Department and his appointment as General Manager is detrimental to the public interest. We strongly believe that it is also an attempt on the part of the administration to deprive the children of the soil of any chance of promotion and appointment to the post of General Manager. The hasty action of the Government has done a deadly blow to the sense of security of service of all employees. This action should at once be reviewed and the former Manager should be reinstated and appointed as General Manager as he is the most suitable person for the post.

As stated earlier, this demand has not been pressed by the Union and the same is therefore deemed as withdrawn without prejudice to whatever other claims and remedies which Kh. Budha Singh may have or be entitled to.

Demand Nos.

2(a) and (b) :— 2 (a) Appointment in the Manipur State Transport has been very irregular. Arbitrary appointments in the workshop, running staff, and office staff has been made by the Officer on Special Duty. Representations has been made by the Union on several occasions for the setting up of an appointment or selection board for the Department, but without any effect. A Board should be duly constituted for the purpose without delay.

2(b) : In the Board one representative of the union be included.

Demand No. 3 :—Promotions are the other source for the frustration and disappointment to all categories of employees in the Department. Arbitrary and whimsical exercise of power by the Head of the Department at the time of granting promotion is condemned. A promotion Committee should be set up to deal with promotion. Both seniority and merit should be considered as criterion for granting of promotion.

18. Rules 2(f) and (g) of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957 also indicate, as rightly pointed out by the Conciliation Officer in his report, that the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 would apply to Government Servants who are workmen as defined by Section 2(s) of the Act employed in an industry, as defined by section 2(j) of the Act, carried on by the Central Government.

19. Apart from this, it is quite clear that the Manipur Administration itself considered and has acted on the footing that the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 applies to the employees of the M.S.T. This is borne out by the fact that it has referred this dispute to this Tribunal in exercise of the powers vested by Section 12(5) and 10(1)(d) of the Act and issued its Notification dated 1.2.1959 made under Section 2(n) (vi) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, declaring the M.S.T. to be a public utility service for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947. Under Section 10 of the Act it is for the Government to determine whether an industrial dispute exists or is apprehended and whether to refer or not to refer such industrial dispute to an industrial tribunal under the provisions of that section. In my opinion, the Government cannot after having referred an industrial dispute in exercise of the powers conferred upon it by the Act, refer to the Tribunal the question whether a particular set of demands by the workmen constitutes an industrial dispute or not. The position of the Administration in this regard seems to be anomalous.

20. In my opinion, the demands Nos. 2 to 17 (both inclusive) under reference refer to terms of employment and conditions of service of such of the employees of the M.S.T. which is an industry as defined by Section 2(j) of the Act, who are workmen as defined by Section 2(s) of the Act and, therefore, this is an industrial dispute as defined by Section 2(k) of the Act. However, in adjudicating upon these demands, on their merits the Tribunal cannot overlook the fact that the workmen concerned in the dispute are Government Servants governed by the various service rules and regulations applicable to Government Servants.

21. Before dealing with the demands on their merits, I would like to deal briefly with the financial position of the M.S.T.

22. As stated earlier the M.S.T. was started in 1949 and today has a fleet of in all 73 vehicles, out of which 25 are passenger buses and 38 are trucks. It operates on several routes and in all has 319 employees in its six sections, of which only 88 posts are permanent and the rest are either temporary or casual.

23. The management at the hearing pleaded that the M.S.T was not in a sound financial position. It has stated that between 1949 till the year ended 31.3.1958, the working of the M.S.T. had shown a let loss of Rs. 4,16,972. The result of the working of the M.S.T. for each year since 1949-50 to 1957-58 as shown in the management's statement (Exhibit E-29) was as follows :—

Year.	Net loss.	Net profit.
1949-50	Rs. 8,943	—
1950-51	—	Rs. 9,126
1951-52	—	28,114
1952-53	77,788	—
1953-54	27,929	—
1954-55	2,33,299	—
1955-56	—	56,724
1956-57	2,28,343	—
1957-58	—	25,356.

24. These figures were also deposed to by the Accountant of the M.S.T. Shri Benoy Bhushan Deb (E.W.2). It was, however, elicited in his cross-examination, that the P & L. accounts for 1954-55 uptil 1957-58 were prepared in 1958-59 and submitted for audit only on 17.2.1959. It was also admitted by the witness that the losses for the year 1954-55 (Rs. 2,33,299) were due to "large amount of earnings not having been accounted for", and that the loss incurred in 1956-57 was primarily due and the closure of the Dimapur-Imphal route for some months of the year on account of damage caused to the vehicles of the company during the Naga disturbances in that year, otherwise the working would have shown a profit. It was further revealed in cross-examination of this witness that the figures of the receipts for the year 1957-58 were shown by Shri R.L. Sethi, the General Manager of the M.S.T., at a figure higher by Rs. 82,000 (i.e. Rs. 9,91,767-67 np) than what is shown in the profit and loss accounts for that year. This statement was made by Shri Sethi in a letter dated 17.3.1959 which he had addressed to the

Their Lordships also observed :—

"The fact that the Government is not making any profit out the hospital, the fact that all the employees are Government servants are, in our opinion, undoubtedly beside the point. In every industry run by Government the employees are bound to be Government Servants. In every industry run by Government the profit motive must be absent : the only profit that Government should think of making is the welfare of its citizens. Therefore, the true test is not the absence of any commercial element in the running of this hospital, nor the fact that the servants are Government Servants, but the test is, as we might repeat, whether the running of a hospital is a function so essential to Government that it can only be discharged by Government and cannot be discharged by any private agency."

His Lordship Justice Chandrasekara Iyer of the Supreme Court in the case of D.N. Banerjee Versus P.R. Mukherjee (1953-I L.L.J p 200) observed that it is necessary to give the terms employed in the Industrial Disputes Act as wide an import as reasonably possible and rendering the definition of 'industry' His Lordship held that the definition was apparently intended to include within its scope what might not strictly be called a trade or business venture. His Lordship posed the question

"If the public utility service is carried on by a Corporation like a Municipality which is the creature of a Statute and which functions under the Limitations imposed by the Statute does it cease to be an industry for that reason?".

We pose the same question here as their Lordships of the Bombay High Court posed in the Hospital Mazdoor Sabha's case —

"Is the fact that the M.S.T. is owned by the Government make it cease to be an industry by reason of that reason?".

The answer must be in the negative

Their Lordships of the Bombay High Court further observed :

"... only given to Government when it is administering those essential Governmental functions ... The relevant question is not that the State was the employer but what sort was the employment as defined by the Act" (1957-I L.L.J p 61)

In the instant case there can be no doubt that in running the M.S.T. the Municipal Corporation is conducting an industry as denned by section 2(j) of the Act. This was not disputed by the learned Advocate who appeared for the M.S.T. He, however, referred to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of D.N Banerjee Versus P.R. Mukherjee (1953-I L.L.J p 200) to which I have referred earlier as he read out of "incidental action". Nothing in the decision does to support this contention as pointed out by Their Lordships of the Bombay High Court in the case of the Hospital Mazdoor Sabha Versus the State of Bombay (1957-I L.L.J p 61). The Schedule of the Industrial Disputes Act lists out industrial disputes enumerated by the Central Government. Section 2(a) of the Act defines the appropriate Government as follows :—

"appropriate Government" means—

in relation to any industry carried on by or under the authority of the Department of the Central Government or a Railway Company or concerning a major port or any corporation set up by a Central Act which establishes, maintains or manages an educational institution or any institution for the benefit of persons employed in the Central Government, or any controlled industry as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government, or

in relation to an industry carried on by or on behalf of a Union territory, the Chief Executive Officer of that territory."

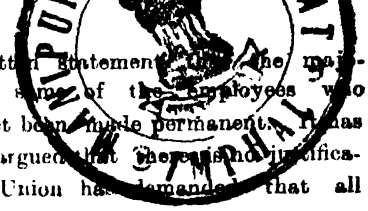
Therefore, Section 2(a) of the Act contemplates to exclude the M.S.T. which is owned by the Central Government.

The exemption of the forces mentioned under Section 2(a) of the Act would be applicable to industries carried on by the Government of India for the purpose of the defence of India, namely, an industry carried on in a factory established under the Army Act, 1950 or the Navy Act, 1934 or

the work is employed in the police service or as an officer or other employee of a prison.

The employees of the M.S.T. described in these exceptions they are undoubtedly not defined by Section 2(j) of the Act.

Demand No. 5 :—Confirmation to the respective posts of the employees has been [illegible] and delayed and no consideration to the length of service of the respective employees is made This deprives the employees of their legal rights and so all the employees who have contributed a considerable length of service should be given confirmation.



31. In support of this claim the Union has stated in its written statement that the majority of the workmen of the M. S. T. are still temporary and that some of the employees who have been working since the inception of the service have not yet been made permanent. It has pointed out that the M. S. T. is expanding its operations. It is argued that there is no justification for not making the present incumbents permanent and the Union has demanded that all employees who have put in 3 years service should forthwith be made permanent.

32. The management in its written statement in reply has stated that the M S. T. as a whole is a temporary department. The Government of India had sanctioned only a few permanent posts which have been filled up by permanent employees. In cases of vacancies occurring in permanent posts, the Promotion and Appointment Committee considers the cases of temporary employees to be appointed to these vacancies It is submitted that a reference has been made to the Government of India enquiring whether or not the M. S. T. would be declared a commercial undertaking and the question of creating more permanent posts can only be taken up after the decision of Government on this point.

33. At the hearing Shri R L. Sethi, General Manager, of the M.S.T. in his evidence stated that though the whole department was temporary there are 88 permanent posts in the M.S.T., and that representations had been made to Government of India to make this department permanent. Shri Sethi pointed out that in view of the losses that the M.S.T. was incurring, the Government feel that further financial commitments must be restrained. In his letter dated 5 2.1959 (Exhibit E-G) to the Secretary of the Union, the Assistant Secretary (L), Manipur Administration, pointed out that excepting one employee the rest of the employees in the permanent posts have been confirmed in service and that the case of the outstanding employees would be considered in due course by the Departmental Recruitment/Promotion Committee. At the hearing the learned Advocate for the Administration pointed out that the Central Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules 1949 apply to the employees of the M.S.T. and that as this is a temporary department, permanency is governed by the exigencies of the service and the financial position and funds at the disposal of the administration ; that Manipur is a deficit territory over the administration of which the Central Government is annually spending lakhs of rupees.

34. In non-government industrial concerns the Tribunals have granted demands for a workman being made permanent after he has put in even less than 3 years service. But those considerations cannot obviously apply to an industrial establishment run by Government whose employees are Government Servants and who when they accept Government Service elect to be governed by rules and regulations applicable to Government Servants. The question of making a particular department permanent or not or as to when it should be made permanent involves several important considerations, not excluding the financial aspect. With regard to the M.S.T. there is a proposal for its being converted into a commercial undertaking and the matter, as indicated above, is under consideration of Government. In view of this position, I do not think I would be justified in granting the demand

35. There is, however, one point to which I should like to refer. I was told at the hearing that as yet no temporary employee of the M.S.T. has been declared quasi-permanent, though many of them have put in continuous service for more than even five years. As I have stated earlier they are governed by the Central Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules, 1949, Rule 3 whereof contains provisions for declaring a Government Servant, who has put in more than three years' continuous satisfactory service, quasi-permanent I do trust that till the question of declaring the M. S. T a permanent department is decided, the Administration will endeavour to get those of the temporary employees of the M. S. T. who fulfil the requirement of Rule 3 of the Central Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules, 1949, declared quasi-permanent.

36. I may as well here deal with demand No. 10 which is that immediate declaration must be made regarding the commercial character of the M. S. T. The ground urged in support is that the M. S. T. is governed by departmental rules, which are quite inconsistent with the rules

and practices in commercial undertakings. This subject is under consideration of the authorities and I am of the opinion that in the meanwhile this Tribunal would not be justified in directing that the M. S. T. should be declared as a commercial undertaking. This demand is therefore rejected.

Demand No. 6 :—At present the daily allowance for over-night haltage is Re. 1/- and is quite inadequate to cover the daily incidental charges. For all categories of employees the daily allowance should be increased to a minimum of Rs. 2/- whenever an overnight halting has to be made.

37. The Union in support of this demand has stated in its written statement of claim that at present a sum varying between Rs. 1-2-0 and 0-14-0 is paid as daily allowance for over-night haltage. In support of its demand for an allowance of Rs. 2/- for over-night haltage for all categories of employees, the union has urged that the existing rates of daily allowance are inadequate to meet the expenses which an employee of the M. S. T. has to incur when he has to spend a night away from home, nor does it compensate him adequately for the additional hardship and disadvantages associated with over-night haltage. The union has pointed out that at many stations there are no arrangements for meals and proper accommodation and consequently considerable hardship has to be suffered by the workmen, who have to stay over-night at those stations. The union has demanded that the existing rate of daily allowance should be increased to Rs. 2/- for night haltage for all categories of employees of the M. S. T. The management in its written statement has pointed out that a proposal for the introduction of a trip allowance has been submitted to the Government of India and their decision is awaited. It is further pointed out that the employees of the M. S. T. are allowed to carry to the extent of 10 seers of rice with them when they go out of Manipur state.

38. At present an allowance per trip of Rs 2.50NP is paid to the drivers Re 1/- to cleaners on the Dimapur -Imphal route. The conductors, however, are paid a daily allowance of Re. 1/- minimum per day if they only halt at night. The Secretary (H) Manipur Administration by his letter dated 28th March, 1959 (Exhibit E 4) addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Transport and Communications has recommended the payment of trip allowance to drivers, cleaners, and conductors not only on the Imphal Dimapur but other service routes of the M. S. T. Under these recommendations on the Imphal Dimapur route drivers will get an allowance of Rs. 2.50NP. and cleaners and conductors Rs 1.50NP. per trip. On the Imphal-Ukhrul and Dimapur Kohima routes the trip allowance proposed is Rs. 1.50NP. for drivers, cleaners and conductors and on the other routes the trip allowance proposed is 0.50NP. for all drivers and cleaners and conductors. It is also suggested that conductors should be paid a mail allowance of Re 0.50NP on the Imphal-Dimapur, Imphal-Ukhrul, NCO-pur, Paibung and Thoubal services. The scheme also suggests that trip allowance in case of inland routes should be a maximum of Re. 1.50NP. per day.

39. The payment of daily allowance is a matter governed by the Fundamental Rules which apply not only to these employees but also to the other Government Servants and therefore it is not possible to raise those rates for these employees, without creating discontent in other departments of the Government. What the Administration has proposed and that appears to be one way of meeting the demand is to grant them an improvement in the existing trip allowances. I have had the benefit of an inspection of the conditions at the stations of the Imphal-Dimapur route of the M.S.T. and I am of the opinion that there is substance in the statement of the union that conditions in those areas are particularly difficult both in the matter of securing food and lodging for the night halt. It is now proposed to give trip allowance not only to drivers and cleaners but also to conductors on the Imphal-Dimapur route and also extend this benefit to other routes, at rates which appear to be adequate. But before trip allowance at the proposed rates can be granted, sanction of the Government of India is necessary. I have not the least doubt that the Government will consider favourably the recommendation of the Administration and would strongly recommend that trip allowance at the proposed rates be sanctioned from 1-3-1959.

Demand No. 7 :—On festival days or public holidays employees have to work without any extra allowance. They should be given allowance for such extra work.

40. The union in its written statement of claim has stated that the employees in the workshop are called upon to work half the day on public holidays whereas the running staff have to work as usual for the full day. The clerical staff, however, enjoy these holidays. The

union has fairly conceded that transport services have to be maintained even on festival and public holidays and therefore the traffic staff cannot claim public and festival holidays. It has, however, claimed that they should be paid a compensatory allowance at the rate of three times their daily wages on the 31 different public and other holidays in the year observed in Manipur. The union has also claimed that this demand should be granted with retrospective operation from 1958.

41. The management in its written statement has opposed this demand by stating that replies received by it from Bombay and Madras State Transport services reveal that the practice followed all over India is that the employees of traffic sections get no extra remuneration for working on public and festival holidays. It is further stated that the question of giving employees some sort of compensatory allowance for working on Independence and Republic days i. e. 15th August and 26th January, is under consideration of all other State Transport and this Administration is ready to consider that question on a decision being arrived at by the other State Transports.

42. I find from the report of the Labour Bureau of the Government of India on the enquiry conducted by it into the Labour conditions in Public Motor Transport in India (See August 1958 issue of the Indian Labour Gazette at page 141) that the number of holidays with pay granted differ considerably from State to State ranging from Bombay (one unit) and Orissa (two holidays) to Manipur (29). In Manipur as I have already stated, the 29 paid holidays (since raised to 31) are enjoyed only by the clerical section of the employees of the M. S. T. and the workshop employees get only half holiday on each of the public and festival holidays and the running staff is not granted any of these holidays. In West Bengal the Public Transport workers get 12 compensatory holidays in lieu of the 12 festival holidays. The report however does not state whether the Transport workers in the various States are paid any extra allowance for working on those holidays. The union has led no evidence nor has it placed any material to show that in other States compensatory allowance is paid to those workmen who are made to work on Public Holidays. By the very nature of their duties workmen in certain occupations of an essential industry like public transport cannot claim as a matter of right all the holidays or compensatory allowance for working on those days. This is so implied in the condition of their service stipulating employment in such a public utility service under Government. The Union's claim for the extra wages for every day off, but for a compensatory allowance for working on Public and festival Holidays. In my opinion, the claim for compensatory allowance for working on all public and festival holidays in Manipur, which now number as many as 31 days in the year, as also the rate at three times the days' wages claimed by the Union is excessive. In most States the question of granting employees in the Public Transport some compensatory allowance for working on Independence Day and Republic Day i. e. 15th August and 26th January in every year is under consideration and the Manipur Administration has stated that it is ready to consider that question when a decision is reached by the other State Transport authority, but it is not known, when such a decision would be reached. The Government of India annually issues appeals to employers in the private sector to grant these two National holidays as paid holidays to its employees, where they are not so granted. Considering all the facts and circumstances of the case, I think that it would be reasonable for the present to direct that those of the employees of the M. S. T. who are made to work on Republic Day and Independence Day i. e. on 26th January and 15th August of each year, shall be paid an additional allowance equivalent to an additional day's wages (Basic wage and dearness allowance.)

43. With regard to the worshop employees who work for half the day on those two holidays shall be entitled to an additional half day's wages (Basic wage and Dearness Allowance) as a compensatory allowance. I further direct that the benefit shall be granted with effect from January 1959.

Demand No. 8:—There are no weekly holidays for the running staff such holidays should at once be sanctioned.

44. The Union in its written statement has admitted that by order dated 29/30 December 1958 the running staff have been allowed one paid holiday each week. The complaint of the union, however, is mainly with regard to the manner in which the weekly holiday is granted to the running staff. According to the union no weekly holiday roaster is prepared for the running staff with the result that they do not know at the beginning of the week, which would be their

weekly off day. Their complaint appears to be that the running staff is sometimes informed only a day in advance of their appointed weekly off day, and are thus prevented from making the best use of it. The Union, therefore, demands that a holiday roaster should be prepared and hung up at a prominent place of the establishment for the information of the running staff and there should not be any deviation from that roaster, except under emergent circumstances.

45. The management's case is that because of the very nature of their duties employees in the out-agency and the traffic section and workshops cannot enjoy a uniform weekly holiday. The weekly holidays are therefore granted to workmen by rotation. This appears to have been satisfactorily organised in the out agency and the workshop sections. With regard to the traffic section the managment's explanation was that the fixing of weekly off days for the traffic staff is in the process of being properly organised. It is pleaded that as the "In charge" are inexperienced people there has been some confusion over intimating well in advance the day on which each member of the running staff would get his weekly off day

46. After hearing the evidence and the statements of the parties on the point, I am satisfied that the union has a justifiable grievance with regard to the manner in which the weekly off days are granted to the running staff. The union's demand for the preparation of a roaster intimating when each member of the running staff would enjoy his weekly off day is justified and I therefore direct that a holiday roaster should be prepared and hung in prominent places a week in advance and that the same should be adhered to except in cases of real exigencies of service.

Demand No. 9 :—At present there is no provision for overtime allowance for employees. Extra allowance for overtime work must be given.

47. The union in its written statement has stated that no overtime is paid either to the workshop employees who are governed by the Factories Act or to the running staff. The employers' contention is that no overtime is paid because no overtime is worked, whilst the union contends that both in the workshops as well as all outside employees have to work beyond the scheduled hours of work. The union has pointed out that at present only the starting hour of the work is recorded but not the hour when the work ends and it is claimed that the management should be directed to record the hour when each workmen's duty ends so that the controversy whether the workmen in fact do overtime work or not may be ended

48. The management in its written statement has stated that no employee is now employed to do overtime and as such the demand for payment of overtime does not arise. At the hearing the union stated that there would be no dispute over the question whether the workmen in fact do overtime work or not if a system of signing off time, by which is meant recording the time when the work of each employee ends for the day, is recorded. The management does not deny that it would be liable to pay overtime if actual overtime work is done. The workshop employees are governed by the Factories Act and the payment of overtime would have to be made to them at the overtime rates fixed under that Act. Shri R. L Sethi in his evidence stated that he would have no objection to a system being introduced by which the exact time when the employees ceased to work at the end of their shift is recorded. It appears that in the workshops the departure time is noted in the job cards of the workmen. In my opinion, this is an unsatisfactory system. It should be very easy for the management to introduce the system of recording the signing off time in the attendance registers and I am surprised that this is not being done. If that is done the fact whether a particular employee worked overtime or not and if he did, the period of the overtime, could easily be determined. With regard to the rate of payment of overtime the union demands it at double the normal rate per day. I would direct that those of the employees who are governed by the Factories Act should be paid overtime at rates as provided under the Factories Act and others should be paid at 1½ times their normal rates of pay including dearness allowance for all hours of work beyond their scheduled hours of duty.

Demand No. 11 :—The absence of any separate code for the M.S.T. has been an obstacle in the guarantee of security and favourable terms and conditions of service of the employees under M.S.T. Hapazard and whimsical rules and standing order are issued by head of the department from time to time to the detriment and interest of the employees. So a compreshensive service code should be framed for the Manipur State Transport.

49. In its written statement the union has claimed that standing orders should be framed and certified under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946. But as pointed out by the management under the provisions of Section 13B, that Act is not applicable to the M.S.T. in as much as the workmen employed therein are persons to whom the Fundamental and Supplementary Rules, Civil Service (Classification and Control) Appeal Rules, Central Civil Service (Temporary Service) Rules, 1949 and or other Government Rules mentioned in that section, apply. The management in its written statement has stated that Departmental Standing Orders have been recognised by the Administration and are now in existence, copy of which has been supplied to the union. The administration in its letter of 5-2-1959 addressed to the Union (Exhibit W-G) has stated that the existing departmental rules will have to continue with suitable changes wherever necessary, to be approved by the Government of India until such time as the undertaking is declared commercial.

50. Since the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 clearly does not apply to this establishment the demand of the workmen for getting standing orders certified under that Act cannot possibly be granted. There is however, no doubt that there does seem to prevail a considerable amount of confusion as to what exactly are the rules governing a particular condition of service Before the Conciliation Officer the management undertook that a code would be framed after the more advanced States frame codes for their Transport Services, but that in the meantime the workers may suggest any changes as may be necessary in the existing orders and the same would be considered by the management and I would endorse that suggestion.

Demand No. 12 :—Uniforms for the running staff and other employees should be supplied.

51. In support of this demand the union in its written statement has stated that the State Transport Employees all over India are provided with uniforms and that the M.S.T. is one of the rare exceptions. The union claims that the nature of the service requires that uniforms be supplied to the employees The Administration in its written statement has challanged the correctness of the statement of the union that all transport services in India provide uniforms to their employees. it is pointed out that the Assam State Transport does not provide uniforms to its employees. The management has, however stated that it has recommended to the Administration that the staff should be provided with uniforms and those recommendations are under the consideration of the Government of India. Cleaners, Peons and Chaprasis of the M.S.T. are, however, provided with liveries. It also appears from the letter dated 20th April 1959 (Exhibit E 9) from the Assistant Secretary (L) M.S.T. to the General Manager, M.S.T. that the Chief Commissioner has accorded sanction for the supply of liveries to Watchman, Daftris, Store Handlers of the M.S.T.

52. It appears that on 3-2-1959 the Secretary (H) of the Manipur Administration addressed a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Transport and Communications, New Delhi, recommending grant of uniforms for the Manipur State employees as stated in the statement Annexure 'A' thereto, which is marked Exhibit E-9(1). The uniforms suggested are both for Summer and winter seasons for Traffic Inspectors, Drivers, Conductors, and Cleaners. The union at the hearing had nothing to say with regard to the items and quality of the uniforms proposed to be supplied, but its anxiety was that those uniforms should be supplied without any further delay, and that the matter should not be delayed till the Government takes a decision. Since the matter is already under the consideration of the Government, I would recommend that a decision granting the proposals made should be taken at the earliest as the demand of the workmen for uniforms appears to be justified considering the conditions of their work and the area in which they have to operate.

Demand No. 13 : Rest hour for the running staff at the Headquarters should be provided so that driver and conductors may have rest and sleep during the night on the eve of the Dimapur trip.

53. The running staff on the Imphal-Dimapur trip are called upon to report for work at 2.30 a. m. The Administration has provided a rest room for the staff who necessarily have to come to the headquarters earlier in the night so as to be able to start on the trip which leaves the headquarters at 2.30 a. m. The union complains that the rest room provided at the headquarters is inadequately equipped, and there is no bath room or lavatory nearby and sufficient number of cots are not provided. The union therefore demands that an adequately equipped and properly ventilated rest room should be provided without delay for the running staff at the headquarters

so that the drivers and conductors may get some sleep before starting for the Dimapur trip at 2.30 a. m. The management in its written statement on the demand has stated that the amenities to the existing running rooms are being added. It is stated that representations have been made for the changing of the convoy's time en-route and it is expected that the Dimapur convoy will start leaving between 5 and 6 a. m.

54. I had the opportunity of inspecting the rest room at the headquarters along with the representatives of the parties. The rest room has only a few cots and it appeared to me that the grievance of the workmen with regard to lack of proper ventilation and the facilities provided therein, is justified. There is no bath room or lavatory near the rest room though I was shown a water tap at some distance from the rest room. The Administration can easily provide drinking water in the rest room, as also more cots. It could also provide some furniture and other amenities to make the stay of the running staff comfortable during the hours they have to spend there before starting on their trip at the odd hour of 2.30 a. m. I, therefore, direct that the management should at the earliest attend to this. I cannot help observing that there appeared to be a general lack of consideration for the convenience of the workmen in this matter and that a more sympathetic attitude on the part of the management would help greatly to remove the dis-comforts that the workmen are at present experiencing

55. Before this rest room was provided the practice was that the management used to provide free transport from the residence of the running staff to the headquarters This system of free transport was stopped in March, 1959, because it was objected to by the Accountant General, Assam. Considering the akward hour of 2-30 a.m. at which the Dimapur-Imphal service leaves, I think the demand of the workmen for supply of free transport to the headquarters is reasonable and I would therefore award that the practice of providing free transport which has been discontinued should be restored within a month from the date this award becomes enforceable.

Demand No. 14:—Staff quarters for the employees at Dimapur, Kohima and Ukhrul should be provided.

56. It appears that certain staff are posted in Dimapur, Kohima and Ukhrul stations of the M.S.T. The Union's complaint is that those quarters are inadequate. It is demanded that quarters should be built for the accommodation of the employees in the said places, and pending such construction, houses should be hired by M.S.T. and let out to the employees free of rent.

57. The management in its written statement has stated that staff quarters are already provided in Dimapur and Kohima and that the question of adequacy will be examined and if it is possible under the rules construction may be carried out after making the necessary budget provisions. A similar reply was given by the management in its letter to the Union dated 5-2-1959 (Exhibit W-G).

58. This question was also discussed at some length before the Conciliation Officer and from his report it appears that at present there is no staff posted at Ukhrul and there is therefore no need for staff quarters there. It also appears that the General Manager has written to the Deputy Commissioner for provision of sleeping accommodation at Ukhrul for the drivers and conductors who go there twice a week. There is, however, a proposal under the consideration of the Administration that the Ukhrul service be discontinued. The workers appear to have also expressed satisfaction at the management having written to the Deputy Commissioner for sleeping accommodation at Ukhrul and no directions with regard to accommodation at Ukhrul are therefore called for.

59. With regard to accommodation at Kohima and Dimapur, the workmen have expressed their dis-satisfaction with the accommodation provided to the staff posted there. They want that a suitable house be hired and in the alternative they be granted house rent allowance. The management appears to have offered to hire a house at Kohima at a maximum rent of Rs. 100/- for the staff. The workers evidently were willing to suggest such a house but they requested that the ceiling of the rent of Rs. 100/- per month be raised. With regard to Dimapur, the General Manager had stated before the Conciliation Officer that he had called for plans and estimates for a running room with a kitchen, bath etc. and for a room for the workshop staff. The workmen on the other hand proposed that the existing retiring rooms should be used as running rooms and quarters for the workshop staff, till such time regular rest rooms and quarters for the workshop and running staff are constructed.

60. I have had the benefit of inspection of the accommodation provided for the Staff of the M.S.T. posted at Kohima and Dimapur and I may state that I found the accommodation unstatisfactory. A Station Master, two clerks, and a peon, are posted at Kohima and this staff lives in the office, which is also used as a godown. I found the Kohima station stock full of luggages and parcels. There is no separate rest room for the running staff who have occasionally to spend the night there. At Dimapur the station staff consists of one Station Master, two Lower Division Clerks, two clerks and one peon, who are accommodated in the office premises. These arrangements were also in my opinion unsatisfactory. With regard to the workers of the workshop at Dimapur, six of them are at present residing in a garage. The running staff are also provided accommodation in the garage which is their rest room. I found these arrangements also unsatisfactory. There was only one room near the garage in which the running staff and the workshop workmen reside. The management has pleaded that under the Government rules no duty is cast on it to provide housing accommodation for the staff posted at Dimapur and Kohima stations. I was told that the staff also rotates every six months except for the Station Master at Dimapur. All the same, the management has accepted the obligation for providing accommodation for the staff posted at Dimapur and Kohima.

61. From the record of the proceedings before the Conciliation Officer it does appear that the management is now moving in the matter of providing staff quarters for the staff posted at Dimapur and Kohima and also making efforts to provide better accommodation for the running staff which halts overnight at these two stations. I am conscious that this being a Government department it would take some time before these efforts of the management fructify. It is also to be remembered that there is scarcity of accommodation and there are many difficulties to be overcome before proper staff quarters can be constructed either at Dimapur or Kohima. But if real efforts are made in this matter, as in my opinion, they should be made in the interest of industrial peace, something could be achieved within a reasonable time and I strongly recommend the management to provide better quarters for the staff posted at Dimapur and Kohima and also to provide better rest rooms for the staff staying there overnight. There can be no question of granting any compensation in lieu of this, to the workmen concerned, as under the Service Rules the staff are not entitled to free housing at these stations.

Demand No. 15 :—Muster Roll workers in the Manipur State Transport workshop should be regularly employed and the rights of the other employees of the staff should be conferred on them after three years

62. It was ascertained at the hearing that there are about 37 casual workers who are employed on muster rolls in the workshops of the M. S. T. Shri Hodam Bira Chandra Singh, Assistant Engineer in the M. S. T. (E. W. 3) in his evidence stated that of the 37 casual workers two are skilled workmen and all the rest are semi-skilled. He further stated that about 4 of these casual workers have been in continuous employment since the last 7 years. These muster roll employees are not allowed paid weekly holidays or any annual leave with wages. The union's witness Ghyanendra Singh (W. W. 5) gave particulars of the categories of these casual workers from which it appears that about 10 or 11 of them are carpenters and about 20 are fitters including a black smith, and about 3 or 4 are cleaners. The management's case is that it is not possible to confirm these muster roll workmen as permanent employees, but that it was proposed to create six temporary posts of carpenters and when these posts are sanctioned, the question of absorbing the casual carpenters in those posts would be considered. The management also pointed out that 4 casual fitters have been absorbed in vacancies as they occurred and it assures that as and when suitable vacancies occur casual workers who are found competent would be absorbed. The management suggested that as it is not easy to get skilled workers in Manipur, a pool of casual workers is necessary. It appears from the conciliation proceedings that the proposal for creating the six posts of carpenters has been submitted to the Government of India. The workers, however, wanted that six more posts of fitters should also be created and the casual fitters on muster roll should be absorbed in those posts. The difficulty of the management is that it does not consider the casual fitters to be properly qualified to be promoted as regular fitters, and it has pointed out that recently only 5 fitters passed a test held by the management and they are going to fill up those vacancies.

63. It does appear to me that the workmen have a genuine grievance in the manner in which workers have been employed as casual workers over a period of years. The M. S. T. is an expan-

ding department and it should be possible to put the casual workers at least on the basis of temporary employees. By being treated as casual workers and being placed on muster rolls and paid daily wages they do not get the benefit of a paid weekly holiday nor are they entitled to other benefits which the temporary workers of the M. S. T. enjoy. I think this is manifestly unfair to those casual workers who have been in employment over years and I would strongly recommend to the management and the Administration to seriously consider the possibility of appointing at least those casual workers who have put in 3 years continuous satisfactory service and who are found competent as temporary workmen so that they may get the benefit which the temporary workmen get.

Demand No. 16 :—At present there are no chowkidars' sheds in all the stations and the Headquarters of the M. S. T. except at Dimapur. The sheds should at once be constructed.

64. The Union in its written statement has stated that the management has conceded the justification for this demand but that no steps have been taken for the construction of the sheds. It is, therefore, demanded that the sheds should be constructed without any further delay. The administration in its written statement has stated that budget provision is being made for the cost of the construction of the chowkidar sheds and that no sooner the Government of India sanctions necessary funds chowkidars sheds would be constructed. Before the Conciliation Officer the General Manager in reply to the workers' demand for the immediate provision of the Chowkidars' shed at Imphal, promised that he would allot a room near the canteen as a temporary measure pending construction of a regular chowkidars' shed in 1959-60. I cannot help observing that even this small demand, the justification of which is conceded is not being met because of departmental routine difficulties. I am sure if the matter is seriously taken up by the management they could find ways and means to meet this demand. I would therefore direct that the chowkidar sheds should be provided as claimed within six months of this award becoming enforceable.

Demand No. 17 :—A general revision of the pay scales of the employees should be made with due and proper consideration of the special characteristic of the commercial undertaking.

65. In support of this demand the union in its written statement of claim has stated as follows :—

"With reference to demand No. 17, the Union states that the prevailing wages in the Manipur State Transport are inadequate. The cost of living at Manipur is high. All manufactured goods have to be brought over long distances, often by air and at great costs. The scales of wages have been fixed arbitrarily and without reference to the cost of living or to the nature of work which is of a hazardous character. The minimum wages are well below what minimum wages ought to be. The union demands that the present minimum wages should be raised by Rs. 10/- per month and that existing differentials between grades and scales be maintained by granting similar increases in respect of all other grades and scales."

66. The M. S. T. in its written statement in reply has stated that the pay scales of all the staff had been recently revised and it was not possible to start any other kind of general revision at this stage. In his letter to the Union dated 5-2-1959 the Assistant Secretary (L) Manipur Administration clarified that the pay scales of Grade III and IV clerks had recently been revised by the Government of India and therefore any general revision of pay scales was not possible.

67. At the very outset it is necessary to state that at the hearing it was argued that the increase of Rs. 10/- per month demanded may be granted either in the basic wages or in the dearness allowance paid at present. But the latter basis for the demand cannot be considered as the Tribunal must confine itself to the terms of the demand, which forms the subject matter of the reference. As the demand made by the workmen is clearly for an increase of Rs. 10/- in their existing basic pay, the demand for the increase of Rs. 10/- per month, cannot be considered as a demand for increase in the existing rate of dearness allowance. At a later stage of the hearing, it was urged that the increase of Rs. 10/- demanded may be awarded even as an ad-hoc allowance. But for the same reason, as stated above, the demand cannot also be considered in this altered form.

68. The existing scales of pay for the clerical staff of the M.S.T. are those which were sanctioned, with retrospective effect from 1-1-1957 for the clerical staff in the entire Manipur Administration and they are :—

Upper Division Clerks : Rs. 100-5-180

Lower „ „ Rs. 55-3-100-5-130

When these revised scales of pay were put in operation, the then existing pay of each employee was fixed in the new pay scales under F.R.22(a)(ii) and he was allowed the option admissible under F.R 23 (Exhibit E-14).

69. At the same time the pay scales of the various class IV Government servants under the Manipur Administration were revised also with effect from 1-1-1957. These revised scales of pay are also applicable to Class IV employees, who are now paid in the pay scale of Rs. 25-1-40, which is also the pay scale for like categories of employees working in the other departments of the Manipur Administration.

70. The pay scales at present in force for the various other categories of employees in the M.S.T. are those shown in the statement (Exhibit E-18) filed by the management. It is admitted that no category of employees in the M.S.T. is getting a lower scale of pay than paid for a like category in the other departments of Manipur Administration. In fact, drivers of the M.S.T. who number about 60 [(See Exhibit E-23 (a)] are all in the scale of pay Rs. 60-3-105, which is the higher of the two scales of pay fixed for drivers.

71. With regard to the casual workers entertained by the M.S.T., they are on daily rates of pay which vary from Rs. 3/- per working day for the head-carpenter (skilled); Rs. 2 8-0 for 2nd Carpenter (skilled) and Rs. 1-12-0 for semi-skilled carpenters and fitters. (Exhibit 18).

72. The revised pay-scales for the Transport Department of the Manipur Administration are mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Home Affairs letter No. 1/82/67-M.T. dated 1.10.1958 (Exhibit E-15). The Administration has also filed the scales and rates of pay payable to its employees in the P.W.D. (Exhibit E-15-16 and 17). I may repeat that these statements show that for no like category is the scale of pay fixed for the M.S.T. lower than in the P.W.D.

73 The dearness allowance paid to the employees of the Manipur Administration is based on the rate of dearness allowance sanctioned from time to time by the Assam State Government for its employees. These rates, till their recent revision, to which I shall refer presently, were :—

Basic Pay.	Dearness Allowance.
1. Government servants drawing pay not more than Rs. 30/- or below.	40% plus Rs. 6/-
2. Government servants drawing pay not more than Rs. 60/- or below.	20% plus Rs. 6/-
3. Government servants drawing pay not more than Rs. 100/ or below.	15% plus Rs. 6/-

74. In February 1958, the Assam Government sanctioned with effect from 1.4.1957, an ad hoc increase in the dearness allowance to those Government Servants whose total emoluments (pay plus D.A.) would not, after the ad hoc increase, exceed Rs. 100/- per mouth, subject to the condition that the total increase in emoluments under the revised pay scales adopted in Assam, plus the ad hoc increase in dearness allowance, would not exceed Rs. 12/- in each case.

75. The Manipur Administration by Finance Department Resolution dated 23.4.1958 (Exhibit E-19) granted the same increase in dearness allowance to its employees as was granted by the Assam Government, also with effect from 1.4.1957. The resolution provided that the ad hoc increase in dearness allowance will be reduced proportinately by future increments and also the marginal cases by the amount by which this increase exceeds Rs. 100/- p. m. as total emoluments. From a statement filed by the management (Exhibit E-32) at the hearing it appears that about 209 employees of the M. S. T. got some increase in their dearness allowance paid to them in March 1959 and that the total amount of the benefit for that month amounted to Rs. 1,560-27 Np.

75. From the foregoing it will be seen that the pay scales as also the rate of dearness allowance paid to the employees of the M. S. T. have been raised and revised only recently. Under the existing rates of pay and dearness allowance the monthly emoluments paid to the lowest paid Class IV workers, conductor and drivers who together constitute the majority of the employees of M. S. T. is as follows :—

	Pay Scale	Basic pay of the lowest paid	D. A.	Total monthly remuneration
Class IV Employees.	Rs. 25-1-40	Rs. 25	Rs. 23	Rs. 48
Conductor	30-1-45	30	30	60
Drivers	60-3-105	60	18	78

It must also be remembered, as I have stated earlier when discussing demand No. 6, that drivers on the Imphal-Dimapur route get a trip allowance and that it is proposed to extend that benefit to cleaners and conductors not only on that route but also other routes. This to a certain extent compensates them for their hazardous duties. It must also be remembered that the total average remuneration of the employees of these categories would be higher as the majority of them have, since their scales of pay came into force, earned their annual increments.

76. The first ground urged by the Union in support of this demand is that the present scales of pay for the employees of the M. S. T. are lower than those granted by the State Transport authorities to its employees in Delhi and to Government employees in Assam and Tripura. Shri L. Achaw Singh, M. P. the President of the Union, who gave evidence at the hearing (W.W.1) stated that in reply to a question put by him in the Lok Sabha on 23-8-1957, with regard to the pay scales and allowances for Government employees in Assam, Tripura and Manipur, he was supplied with a comparative statement by the Ministry of Home Affairs and he produced the relevant parts of that statement [(Exhibits W(L) and W(M))]. He also produced the scales of pay, allowances etc. paid by the Delhi State Transport Authorities to its employees as stated in a printed official publication of that authority. [(Exhibits W(W) and W(X)]. The figures regarding the dearness allowance paid by Delhi Transport Authority were collected by the witness from a typed schedule supplied to him. The Union has also referred to the report of the enquiry conducted by the Labour Bureau of the Government of India into the labour conditions in the Public Motor Transport in India, appearing in the August 1958 issue of the Indian Labour Gazette and it has relied upon the higher scales of pay being granted by some of the bigger states to the employees in Public Motor Transport.

77. Now, one of the principles governing wage fixation is what is known as the industry-cum region principle. As laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of the Express Newspapers (Private) Limited and another, Versus Union of India and others (A. I. R. 1958, S. C. 578), in fixing the minimum wages, one of the factors which a Tribunal must take into account is the prevailing rates of wages in the same or similar occupations in the same or neighbouring localities. On that principle it would be quite impossible to take into account the scales of wages being paid in the Public Transport industry at Delhi or even for a matter of that what is paid to Government Servants in Assam and Tripura. The Union has not shown what are the scales of pay being paid to the employees of the other Transport services in Manipur Administration area. The fair basis to adopt therefore would be to see what are the scales of pay being paid to the employees in the other departments of Manipur Administration. I cannot lose sight of the fact that the employees of the M. S. T. are Government servants. In adjudicating an industrial dispute of workmen in an industry carried on by Government, the scales of pay paid to other Government Servants in the same region, must be taken into account. The Manipur Administration has several other departments which are functioning at Imphal and the scales of pay and rate of dearness allowance paid to the employees of the M. S. T. are not lower than the scales of pay paid to like classes of employees in those departments. If the scales of pay of the employees of the M. S. T. were to be increased, there would be the inevitable repurcussion in the other departments of the Administration. No wage fixing authority can possibly ignore that eventuality.

78. It was next sought to be argued by the Union that a revision of the existing pay scales was justified because there had been a rise in the cost of living in Manipur State and the present wages of the employees were inadequate to meet their essential requirements. Now there is no cost of living index or consumer price index number worked out either for the

working or middle class for the Manipur area. The Union's case was that on the prevailing prices of essential commodities, the employees of the M. S T. were not on their present wages even able to meet their food requirements on the basis of the norms recommended by the Nutrition Advisory Committee. The Union at the hearing examined two witnesses - one Shri Iboton Singh (W.W.3) a local Grocer, who produced a list of the prevailing prices of essential commodities in his shop, and the other Shri Haobijum Shyamkishor Singh (W.W. 4), who produced a list of the goods which he had purchased on 22-4-1959 for prices mentioned against each item. But I may say that this evidence was so unsatisfactory, that the Union itself did not at a later stage seek to rely upon it. On the other hand, the M. S. T. led the evidence of Jogendra Singh (E. W. 1), who is the marketing Inspector in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner at Imphal. He has to prepare a fortnightly statement of the prices of essential commodities at Manipur and has to submit the same to the Chief Secretary and Statistical Officer, Manipur Administration. He stated that the preparation of such a fortnightly statement had commenced from October 1958 and he produced the statements which he had prepared for ten fortnights - from fortnight ending 15-10-1958 to the fortnight ending 30 4 1959 (Exhibit E-28 series). These statements show that whilst during this period there have been periodical rises in the prices of certain items of commodities included in those statements, there have also been periodical falls in their prices and prices of certain items have remained stationary. From these statements it is impossible to work out what has been the rise in the cost of living at Manipur, since October 1958. The union, however, sought to argue that each adult consumption unit at Imphal at present requires Rs. 50-34 Np. per month as the cost of diet alone on the basis of the recommendation of the Nutrion Advisory Committee. It has claimed that its calculations were based on the fortnightly report of market prices ending 15-4-1959 as prepared by the office of the Deputy Commissioner's office, Manipur. It has, however, taken the prices of certain commodities not included in the Government report, at prices which according to it are prevailing in the local market. On that basis the Union has argued that the cost for diet alone of a family consisting of 3 consumption units in Manipur would be 151 02. If the cost of food were to be taken as being say 50% of the total budget of a family of 3 consumption units, then we get the starting figure of over Rs. 3 0/- as being requirements per month for an average family of 3 consumption units, in Manipur, which is an impossible statement to accept. This figure is so much higher than what has been found to be the requirement of standard family of 3 consumption units by Wage Boards for other bigger and costlier cities, as to make it impossible to be accepted. It must also be remembered that a rise in the cost of living is ordinarily neutralised, and that too not fully, by an increase in the dearness allowance and not by changing existing pay scales, particulary when they have been recently revised as in this case.

79. The Union's demand is for a lump sum or ad hoc increase of Rs. 10/- per month in the existing basic pay of each employee. In the case of Ganesh Flour Mills Co. Ltd and their workmen (1955-L. A. C. 538) and Modi Lantern Works and their workmen (1955-L A. C. p. 486), the Labour Appellate Tribunal has deprecated the grant of demands for ad hoc increases in existing wages The Union in its written statement has suggested that the minimum wage should be raised by Rs. 10/- and existing scales of pay be maintained by granting similar increases in respect of all grades and scales, but this again amounts to nothing more than a demand for granting an ad hoc increase in the existing scales of pay of each employee, irrespective of the category, unskilled, semi skilled or skilled, to which he belong. Such a demand is both un-scientific and impracticable to grant.

80. For the reasons stated above, demand No. 17 is rejected.

81. In the result on issue No. 3 I make an award as stated above on each of the 17 demands forming part of that issue.

82. This Award is submitted to the Chief Commissioner, Manipur Administration, Imphal, under Section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Act XIV of 47).

83. Before I take leave of this reference, I must express my thanks for the kind and cordial treatment which I received during my stay at Imphal at the hands of the representatives of both the parties to the dispute and for the efforts which they made to make the stay of myself and of the members of my staff comfortable during our sojourn in their beautiful country.

SALIM M. MERCHANT,
Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal for the Union Territory of Manipur.

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No. 84-E-62 IMPHAL, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1959 (ASVINA 6, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—LAW & HOME BRANCH

No. 18/64/59-L/S(H) Judl.

NOTIFICATION

Imphal, the 23rd September, 1959.
1st Asvina, 1881 (Saka).

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952 (XLVI of 1952), read with the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. 21/7/52-Police. II dated the 5th September, 1952, the Chief Commissioner, Manipur is pleased to appoint Shri Chandra Prakash,—I, Sessions Judge, of Manipur, as the Special Judge, to try the following offences, namely :—

(a) offences punishable under section 161, Section 165 or Section 165-A of the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) or Sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 (11 of 1947) ;

(b) any conspiracy to commit or attempt to commit or any abetment of any of the offences specified in clause (a).

2. His jurisdiction as such special Judge shall extend throughout the whole of the Union Territory of Manipur.

By order etc,

S.C. BARDHAN,
Secretary (Law & Home)
Manipur Administration.

Imphal—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—230/-28-9-59.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 85-E-63 IMPHAL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1959 (ASVINA 7, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, MANIPUR

NOTIFICATION No. 15.

Imphal, the 22nd September, 1959.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Govt. fisheries details of which are enclosed herewith in Annexure A. which have failed to pay the 2nd instalement of the fishery revenue due on 31-8-59 will therefore be sold by public auction at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Manipur on 1-10-59 at 10 A.M. for a period from 1-10-59 to 31-3-62 Intending purchasers are invited to be present on the day fixed and bid for the Mahals.

The sale will be subject to the following conditions :—

(i). Intending bidders should furnish proof of financial solvency to the Officer conducting the sale before they are allowed to bid. They should also deposit as earnest money ¼ of the average of the accepted bids in respect of the fishery concerned for the preceeding 3 years as shown in column No. 4 of the annexture A, before they are allowed to bid. In the cases of successful bidders the earnest money will be converted into security deposit which will be finally adjusted towards the payment of the last instalement.

(ii). The successful bidder is required to pay the difference between the earnest money deposited by him and ¼th of the revenue for the full term of the settlement within 24 hours of the acceptance of the bid. Failure to do so will entail for feiture of the earnest money and settlement of the fishery with the next highest bidder. He should also recoup any loss caused to the Government due to the settlement of the fishery with the next highest bidder.

(iii). If the purchaser fails to execute a counter part in Form III not later than 2 weeks after intimation of confirmation of sale, the fishery shall be resold at his risk and he shall be bound to make good the difference between his bid for one year of the settlement and the amount realised by the subsequent sale.

(iv). Every lessee should pay half of one year's revenue on or before the 15th May and another half before 31st August. If the accepted bid is Rs. 100/- or less, the entire bid is to be paid by the auction purchaser immediately after acceptance of the bid. For the current year, full amount of revenue & security will be deposited within 24 hours.

(v). Should the lessee relinguish his lease during its term or infringe any of the conditions of payment or the terms of the lease or other rules laid down in the fishery rules of Manipur, the Deputy Commissioner will have the power to cancel the lease from his own authority and he will put the fishery to resale which shall be at the risk of and on account of the lease concerned.

(vi). The settlement will be subject to the approval of the sanctioning authority, who is the Chief Commissioner, Manipur. The sanctioning authority is not bound to accept the highest bid offered at the auction sale or to give reasons for rejecting the highest bid or any other bid offerred at the auction sale.

(vii). Co-operative society of Genuine fisherman if desirous of obtaining settlement of fisheries, should bid in the auction in the usual manner and pay earnest money and security deposit etc. in accordance with rules. A Co-operative society shall have no claim until it has bid at the auction sale. In cases where the Co-operative society is prepared to take the fishery at 75% of the highest bid the settlement should be made with the society. If the society is the highest bidder this rebate will not be given.

(viii). The Co-operative societies before they join the bidding in the auction sale, must produce to the auctioning Officer 2 resolutions of the society in writing (1) the bid offerred by the representative of the society is accepted by the same society and (2) the name of the person with whom the agreement should be execute with the Administration in case the bid is knocked down in favour of the society.

(ix). Catching of the following fishes below the total length shown against them, during the period from June to September is forebidden.

1.	Sareng	—	12"	5.	Ngatin	—	12"
2.	Porom	—	8"	6.	Ngara	—	12"
3.	Pengba	—	6'	7.	Ngathi	—	12"
4.	Ngaohou	—	12"				

(x). The Chief Fishery Officer or any Officer deputed by the Administration will have the right to enter at any time into the fishery for purpose of inspection.

C. H. Naire,
Deputy Commissioner, Manipur.

ANNEXURE A

Serial No.	Fishery No.	Name and Location of the fishery.	Earnest money to be deposited by the bidder.	Term & Price for which last sold. Term	Price.	Remarks Amount (in default).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	2	Kongba Itup.	To be announced to the bidders immediately before the fishery is put to auction.	3 Years	Rs. 55	27
2.	3	Khundrakpam Itup.	do	do	50	25
3.	46	Merakhong Yarou Bamdiar.	do	do	60	60
4.	64	Sanapat.	do	do	7650	3825
5.	65	Thiyampat.	do	do	1950	975
6.	70	Awangpat Nambol.	do	do	355	177
7.	71	Taothongtabi Itup.	do	do	140	40
8.	72	Utra Pat.	do	do	3225	1612
9.	79	Soipat Timphakom.	do	do	4208	2104
10.	81	Keinou Hidenkom.	do	do	270	135
11.	82	Keinou Awang soi with Fy. No. 86.	do	do	7500	3750
12.	89	Ngakrapat.	do	1 Year.	300	190
13.	90	Biharikom with Fy. No. 91, 92 & 93.	do	3 Year.	3160	1080

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	94	Nachou Turel	To be announced to the bidders immediately before the fishery is put to auction.	3 Years	Rs. 400	400
15.	96	Hentakkhong	do	do	50	25
16.	97	Lamgambi khong with Fy. No 97 A	do	do	243.75	120
17.	98	Sanathoithabi Turel with 99 & 100	do	do	315	157
18.	101	Hanubi Khong with Fy. No. 102, 103	do	do	5287.50	2642
19.	107	Takmu Pat	do	do	1150	575
20.	108	Thanga Chingiak with Fy. No. 118	do	do	1000	500
21.	110	Khuga Turel	do	do	270	270
22.	111	Kumbi Kangsoibi	do	do	487.50	243
23.	112	Ungamlen	do	do	1177.50	588
24.	113	Haotak Pat with Fy. No. 364	do	do	2287.50	1143
25.	114	Sandangkhong with Fy. No. 115	do	do	3007.50	1503
26.	117	Laphupat	do	do	1800	900
27.	121	Komlakhong	do	do	1510	655
28.	125	Sareng khong	do	do	340	170
29.	128	Leitang	do	do	4587.50	2343
30.	132	Oinam Pat	do	do	55	27
31.	134	Moiza Company Itup	do	do	145	145
32.	138	Chambungbam Company Itup	do	do	87	43
33.	139	Mayang Imphal Itup	do	do	117	58
34.	141	Maibam Itup	do	do	420	210
35.	147	Phougakchao Itup	do	do	1200	600
36.	148	Hayen Inkhangbum Itup	do	do	330	165
37.	149	Arong Itup	do	do	1150	575
38.	150	Wangoo Itup	do	do	1000	500
39.	154	Ngangou Turel	do	do	50	50
40.	156	Senapati Soi with 158	do	do	2175	180
41.	157	Moirang Sangol	do	do	1100	550
42.	159	Leimanaipat	do	do	705	352
43.	162	Leisangthem Sangthabi	do	do	75	40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
44.	165	Lamjaokhong.	To be announced to the bidders immediately before the fishery is put to auction.	3 Years. do	Rs. 9038	4519
45.	169	Chairel Nongyaikhong.	do	do	2110	1055
46.	172	Nungoo Itup.	do	do	360	30
47.	173	Tangjeng Itup.	do	do	160	160
48.	174	Sugunu Itup.	do	do	290	145
49.	177	Kakyaipat.	do	do	2100	1000
50.	179	Irum Turel.	do	do	420	100
51.	183	Sekmai Turel	do	do	300	75
52.	184 —	Sekmai Turel Kakching Khunou	do	do	275	3
53.	186	Sekmai Turel Keirak	do	do	400	200
54.	187	Sekmai Turel Wabgai	do	do	375	187
55.	192	Thoibi Pat with 193, 194. 195 & 196	do	do	9400	4700
56.	197	Hanubi Khong	do	do	960	475
57.	212	Nongdumbi Turel	do	do	670	335
58.	212 A	Lakhong Pat	do	do	1250	625
59.	215	Arong Turel	do	do	1810	910
60.	217	Lakhinagar Itup	do	do	200	100
61.	221	Kiyam Itup	do	do	50	50
62.	222	Khekmun Itup	do	do	50	25
63.	233	Linchik Pat	do	do	3750	1875
64.	236	Poiroupat	do	do	9270	4635
65.	243	Chingnung Itup	do	do	120	120
66.	244	Bishnu Sena Itup	do	do	145	145
67.	245	Thoubal Turel Yairipok	do	do	260	130
68.	246	Poirou Khongjin Itup	do	do	225	112
69.	247	Huidrom Itup Thoubal River	do	do	70	35
70.	249	Kakmayai Tamelkhong with 250	do	do	60	30
71.	253	Charang Pat Itup	do	do	50	25
72.	257	Phoudai Maril	do	do	260	260
73.	259	Irong Maril	do	do	215	107
74.	260	Leitambi Khong	do	do	500	250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			To be announced to the bidders immediately before the fishery is put to auction.			
75.	265	Khamellok Loukhong	do	3 Years.	Rs. 70	Rs. 35
76.	267	Pukhaolouremba Konjin with 269	do	do	80	40
77.	272	Keibi Itup with 273	do	do	115	57
78.	281	Kshetri Kampu Itup	do	do	50	25
79.	286	Sankardev Itup	do	do	97.50	48
80.	288	Khabeisoi Maril	do	do	90	45
81.	290	Irongmaril	do	do	50	25
82.	296	Lairelpat	do	do	60	30
83.	305	Chajing Itup	do	do	60	30
84.	325	Thamomtak	do	do	1000	500
85.	337	Khabak Khong	do	do	55	27
86.	341	Lilong Turel Ahanbi	do	do	3412.50	1706
87.	342	Sanamangpat	do	do	50	25
88.	350	Tolongsoi	do	do	3772.50	1886.50
89.	357	Sagangba Nungoo	do	do	1050	525
90.	358	Mamangpat Tangjong with 359, 360 & 361	do	do	866.25	433
91.	367	Langbal Hiram	do	do	290	140
92.	372	Haokhong Maril with 733	do	do	1105	500
93.	384	Kama Loukhong	do	do	757.50	377.50
94.	387	Nongmai Turel	do	do	55	27
95.	396	Khamlangpat	do	do	150	75

Imphal—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—230/29-9-59.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 87-E-64 IMPHAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1959 (ASVINA 11, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

NOTIFICATION

Imphal, the 1st October, 1959.
9 Asvina, 1881 Saka.

No. 18/67/59-L/S(H).—For the convenience of the Public in connection with the ensuing Durga-puja Festival and in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 11 of the Weekly Holidays Act 1942 (XVIII of 1942), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to suspend the operation of Section 3 of the said Act on the 4th October, 1959.

Provided that the employees of the shops shall be allowed alternate holiday for the day for which but for this Notification, they would have been entitled to enjoy holiday under the provisions of the said Act, in addition to the usual holidays enjoyed by them.

By order etc.,

S. C. BARDHAN,
Secretary (Law & Home),
Manipur Administration.

Imphal—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—232/3-10-59.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 88-E-65 IMPHAL, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1959 (ASVINA 13, 1881)

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—REVENUE BRANCH

No 13 Co op/32 55 59/S(D) AS R)

NOTIFICATION

Imphal the 30th September 1959
8th Asvin, 1881

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him under Section 100 of the Assam Co operative Societies Act, 1949 (Assam Act No 1 of 1950) which has been extended to Manipur from 1-5 59 under the Government of India Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No 9/11/58-Judl.II(i) dated the 18th April 1959 the Chief Commissioner is pleased to publish the draft Manipur Co operative Societies Rules 1959 as required under the said Section of the said Act Any objections or suggestions should be considered on or before the 31st of October, 1959.

T KIPGEN
Secretary Manipur Administration

Imphal –Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—230 5 10 59

or more Societies or by division of such an existing Society, a registered Co-operative Society may also be

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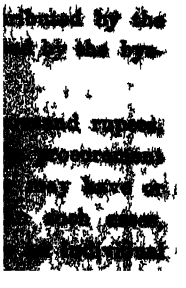
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Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

To be read with Manipur Gazette (Extraordinary) No. 88-E-65 of 5-10-89.

THE MANIPUR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES RULES, 1959.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. **Short title.**—These Rules may be called the Manipur Co-operative Societies Rules, 1959.

2. **Definitions.**—In these Rules, unless there is any thing repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "Act" shall mean the Assam Co-operative Societies Act, 1949 (Act I of 1950) as extended to Manipur.

(*b*) Words and expressions used in these rules shall bear the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act.

(*c*) "Section" means a section of the Act ;

(*d*) "Schedule" means the Schedule of forms appended to these rules ;

(*e*) "Society" means a registered Co-operative Society registered or deemed to have been registered under the Act and includes as a Society formed after amalgamation of such two or more Societies or by division of such an existing Society ; a registered Co-operative Society may also be called a "Co-operative".

(*f*) "Director" means a member of an Administrative Council, Managing Committee or any Managing Body of a Society as the case may be vested with the powers of its management.

(*g*) "Borrowed Capital" means the total of loans, deposits and other borrowings of a Co-operative Society.

(*h*) "Owned Capital" means to total a paid up share capital and accumulated reserve and other funds created out of profits of a Co-operative Society ;

(*i*) "Working Capital" means the total capital of a Co-operative Society consisting of borrowed capital and owned capital.

CHAPTER II.

3. **Restriction of acquisition of shares in Society.**—Where the liability of members is limited by shares, no member other than a registered Society or the Administration shall—

(*a*) hold more than such portion of the share capital of the Society as contributed by the individual members subject to a maximum of one fifth, as may be prescribed by the by-laws of the society, or

(*b*) have or claim any interest in the share of the society exceeding two thousand rupees, provided that if the Society is a Housing Society or a whole sale Society for procurement and distribution of any article or a special type of Society, a member may have or claim an interest in the share of the Society not exceeding Rs. 25,000/-. In such cases the Registrar will decide whether the maximum limit of share allotted to an individual member should be Rs. 25,000/- or less and his decision shall be final.

4. **Change of Liability.**—(*1*) When a registered Society resolves to change its form of liability, it shall convey a special meeting of the General Assembly for the purpose and shall adopt proposals for such amendment of its bye-laws as may be consequential and necessary for the safe conduct of its business and submit an application in the manner as provided in the rule for registration of such amendments.

(*2*) At least clear fifteen days' written notice of such meeting with the special agenda shall be given to its members together with a copy of the proposed resolution with regard to the change of liability.

(*3*) A copy of such resolution shall be sent to the Registrar within fifteen days of its adoption.

(*4*) The notice required under sub-section (1)(i) of Section 9 of the Act shall be issued under a certificate of posting, provided that this shall not be necessary in the case of a primary agricultural credit Society.

5. **Application for Registration.**—(*1*) Every application for the registration of a Society under Sub-section (i) of Section 10 shall be in the form set forth in the schedule appended to these rules and shall be submitted in triplicate to the Registrar and each copy of the form for application for registration shall be signed by the promoters.

Registrar may consult the Deputy Commissioner or the Sub-divisional Officer or such other officers concerned whenever he considers necessary.

(*2*) Where a Co operative Society is an applicant, the application shall be signed by an office-bearer of such a Society duly authorised by a resolution of the M. C. to sign the application for registration and the bye-laws on its behalf

(*3*) If the Society intends to be a member of a central Society, copies of the bye-laws which are required under Sub-section (3) of Section 10 of the Act, shall be forwarded therewith.

6. **Conditions of Registration of a Society and Refusal to Register.**—(*1*) On receipt of the application for registration, the Registrar shall examine the application for registration and the bye-laws in order to satisfy himself—

(*a*) that the application and the bye-laws are in conformity with the Act and the Rules,

(*b*) that the bye laws are suitable for carrying out the objects of the Society and ensure safe conduct of its business, and

(*c*) that the proposed Society has reasonable chances of success as considered by the Registrars, having regard to local conditions, and may call for further information or make such enquiry as he may deem necessary.

(*2*) (*a*) If the Registrar is satisfied on all the points mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of Sub-rule (1), he may register the Society and its bye-laws.

(*b*) Such registration shall be entered in a General Register kept for the purpose in the form found suitable and the entry of such registration shall be attested by the seal and signature of the Registrar.

(*3*) When a Society is registered, the Registrar shall grant a certificate of registration in the form set forth in the Schedule.

(*4*) The certificate of registration together with a copy of the bye-laws as approved by the Registrar duly stamped with his official seal shall be sent to the applicants. Of the two remaining copies of the registered bye-laws, one shall be retained in the office of the Registrar, and the second to the Inspector concerned with a copy of the certificate of Registration.

(*5*) If the Society intends to be a member of any 'affiliating Society' and extra copy shall be authenticated and sent to the Society concerned.

(*6*) If the Registrar refuses to register a Society or its bye-laws he shall record in writing the reasons for his refusal and shall communicate his decision to the applicants

7. **Restriction and limit of membership.**(*1*)—No person, or Society qualified under the bye-laws to be a member of a Co-operative Society shall be excluded from membership without sufficient cause to be recorded by the Society.

Provided that without the sanction of the Registrar—

(i) No registered Society with unlimited liability shall have more than 100 members, except with the approval of the Registrar which will not be given except for special reasons to be recorded in writing.

(ii) No registered Society with unlimited liability shall have more than 50 members at the start; the number may be increased by not more than 20 members a year upto the maximum prescribed above.

(2) Any body who is excluded from membership can prepare appeal to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies whose decision shall be final.

(3) In case of amalgamation of Societies as provided in Section 15 and change of liability under Section 6, the restrictions and limits set forth above shall not be operatived.

8. Provisions in the bye-laws of a Society.—Every Society is normally to include in its bye-laws the following matters, namely—

(a) the name and registered address of the Society and its branches, if any ;

(b) the area of its operation ,

(c) the objects of the Society ,

(d) the purpose to which its funds may be applied ;

(e) qualifications required for membership and the terms of admission of members ;

(f) the rights and liabilities of membership ,

(g) the maximum number of members that may be admitted .

(h) the nature and amount of the share capital, if any, of the Society and where there is a share capital, the maximum share capital which a single member can hold ;

(i) the manner in which capital may be raised by means of shares and debentures, borrowing from non members, deposits of members contribution from Administration or otherwise ;

(j) the entrance and other fees and the fines, if any, to be collected from the members ;

(k) withdrawal, removal and expulsion of members and the payment, if any, to be made to such members ,

(l) transfer of share or interest of a member ,

(m) the circumstances under which withdrawal from membership shall be permitted and the procedure to be followed in cases of withdrawal ineligibility and death of members ,

(n) the mode of appointment and removal of directors and office-bearers of the Society and the duties and powers of the managing body and other committees or bodies which may be formed and specify the composition of such bodies, their powers, duties ,

(o) the mode of summoning and conducting meetings and the right of working, fixing of quorum of meetings ,

(p) subject to the provisions of rules and, the manner of making, altering and abrogating bye-laws ,

(q) the general conduct of the business of the Society;

(r) the disposal of profits ,

(s) creation and use of reserve and other funds ;

(t) the mode of custody and of investment of funds outside the business and the custody of books, accounts and securities ,

(u) the mode of keeping accounts ;

(v) Settlement of disputes ;

In the case of a Credit Society—

(w) the conditions under which loans may be granted ; fixing of the maximum and normal credit of members and the maximum loan admissible to a member ;

(x) the rate of interest on loans and the system of calculation of interest ;

(y) purposes for which loans may be granted ;

(z) security for repayment of loans ;

(e) period of repayment and recovery of loans ;

(f) extension of the period of repayment and renewal of loans ; and in the case of non-credit Societies—

(i) the mode of conducting business ;

(ii) procedure to be followed in conducting business, purchasing, selling, stock taking and other matters relating to stores, raw materials and finished products.

NOTE :—The M.C. of a Society can however change the registered address of the Society temporarily (not exceeding 2 years) with previous approval of Registrar Co-operative Society in writing.

9. Amendment of bye-laws.—Subject to the provisions of Section 13, a Society may, from time to time, amend its bye-laws by altering or rescinding them or by making a new bye-law provided that—

(i) every such amendment shall be made only by a resolution passed by a majority of such meetings has been given of the proposal to alter or rescind the bye-law. Such notice shall contain the provision of the existing bye-laws and the proposed amendment for information of the members.

(2) The Registrar may, in special cases, register an amendment which is passed by two-thirds of the members present at the meeting of the General Assembly or at an adjourned meeting of the General Assembly at which the number of members required by the above rule was not present, if he is satisfied for reasons to be recorded in writing—

(i) that it is impracticable for the Society to secure the attendance of two thirds of the total number of members at meeting of the General Assembly ,

(ii) that the adoption of the proposed amendment, is in the interest of the Society , and

(iii) that such amendment is likely to meet with the approval of the general body of members.

10. Mode of amendment of bye-laws. —(1) In every case of amendment of bye laws, an cation shall be submitted to the Registrar, within the time prescribed in Sub-section (2) of Section 13 signed by the members of the managing Body. The application will be in the form set form in the schedule and will show.

(a) the date of the meeting of the General Assembly at which the amendment was passed ;

(b) the number of members on the roll of the Society on the date of issuing the notice of the General Assembly meeting ,

(c) number of members present at the meeting , and

(d) the number of members who voted in support of the amendment.

(2) The application for registration of the amendment of the bye-laws shall be accompanied by a copy of the resolution making the amendments passed at the meeting of the General Assembly along with three copies of the amendment signed by the members of the managing body together with the copy of the existing bye-laws and a fourth copy of such amendments of bye-laws, if the Society is a member of any affiliating Society.

(3) When the Registrar registers an amendment of bye-laws, he shall return to the Society the copy of the old bye-laws duly corrected and attested by him, together with a certificate of registration of the amendment in the form set forth in the schedule. The copy of the resolution and one copy of the proposed amendment shall be retained by the Registrar in his office with the old bye-laws which shall be duly corrected and attested by him. The remaining one will be sent to the Inspector concerned, duly sealed and signed by the Registrar as a token of registration.

(4) When the Registrar refuses to register an amendment of bye-laws he shall record in writing reasons for his refusal and communicate his decision to the Society.

11. Amendment of bye-laws at the direction of the Registrar.—(1) When the Registrar directs any Society to amend its bye-laws in accordance with the amendment drafted and forwarded to the Society by him, the Society shall on receipt of such direction proceed in the manner provided in rule 10 to consider the making of such amendment within two months or such longer period as may be specified in the order. When the Society adopts any amendments of bye-laws, action shall be taken as provided in rule 10 for registration.

(2) In case, however, the Society proposes to file any objection, the case shall be represented before the Registrar within fifteen days of the meeting along with a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the General Assembly considering the drafted amendment, signed by the Chairman of the meeting. The Registrar after considering the objections of the Society may—

(i) withdraw the direction for amendment of the bye-law ; or

(ii) register the same.

(3) In case of registration a copy of the amendment of the bye-law as registered shall be forwarded to the Society together with a certificate signed by him. Amendment of the bye-laws will be duly entered and certified by the Registrar in the copy of the bye-laws retained in his office. The Inspector concerned will also be supplied with a copy signed the Registrar for being incorporated in his copies of the bye-laws.

12. Amendment of bye-laws at the suggestion of affiliating Society.—(1) When it appears to an affiliating Society that an amendment of the bye-laws of a Society which is affiliated and indebted to it is necessary or desirable, it may direct such a Society to make the amendment, only in respect of matters pertaining to—

(a) the constitution of its administrative council and the managing body and

(b) the investment of funds.

(2) The affiliating Society in suggesting any such amendment to the affiliated Society shall, by definite resolution of the Administrative Council or the Managing Body as the case may be, direct to the Society to make the amendment within a specified time.

(3) The affiliating Society shall forward to the Society concerned, by registered post :—

(a) A copy of the proposed amendment of the bye-laws, and

(b) a copy of the resolution approving such amendment.

(4) The affiliated Society, on receipt of the direction for such amendment shall proceed in the manner provided in rule 9.

(5) If within the period as may be specified by the affiliating Society from the date of receipt of the direction, the Society —

(a) fails to make the amendment of its bye-laws, or

(b) files an objection to such an amendment the affiliating Society after considering the objections of the Society, if any, may—

(i) withdraw the direction for amendment of the bye-law ; or

(ii) forward the amendment together with the objections, if any, filed by the Society and its comments thereon to the Registrar for consideration and registration.

13. Adoption of Rules of Procedure.—Subject to the provision in the bye-laws the managing body of a Society by whatever name it is called, shall frame rules for their own guidance regarding—

(a) the manner of receipt and disbursement of money ;

(b) the mode of keeping custody of books, accounts, securities and funds, and

(c) the terms of service of salaried officers dealing with pay, leave, discharge and dismissal.

The adoption of the rules thus framed will require the prior approval of the Registrar and they shall remain in force until duly modified or rescinded.

14. Non-Official Helpers. (1) The Chief Commissioner of Manipur may appoint any person as a non-official adviser to help Co-operative Societies in certain specified areas. The name of persons so appointed who will be designated as 'Honorary Adviser of Co-operative Societies' shall be published in the Manipur Gazette.

(2) Functions of the 'Honorary Adviser of Co-operative Societies' will be to—

(i) take active interest in the working of existing Co-operatives ;

(ii) prepare grounds by educating the people of the locality in the principles of co-operation and creating a Co-operative atmosphere amongst them ;

(iii) inspect Co-operative Societies within his jurisdiction, submitting his report in the form prescribed by the Registrar for the purpose ; and

(iv) perform any other functions as may be consigned to him by the Registrar from time to time.

(3) The 'Honorary Adviser of Co-operatives Societies' shall be entitled to travelling allowance to cover expenses of journeys undertaken at rates to be fixed for the purpose.

CHAPTER III.

RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF MEMBERS OF REGISTERED SOCIETIES

15. Exercise of Rights of Membership.—(*1*) No member of a Society shall exercise the rights of a member unless and until he has made such payments to the Society in respect of membership or acquired such interest in the Society as may be prescribed in the bye-laws, subject to the following conditions ;—

Application fee.

(*a*) Every applicant for admission as a member must agree to pay an application fee as may be perscribed in the bye-laws ; but such fee shall not be less than. ·50 N.P. or exceed two rupees.

(*b*) Every applicant for admission as a member must also agree to pay such admission fee as may be prescribed in the bye-laws. Such fee shall not be less than one rupee where the applicant is an individual and five rupees where the applicant is a registered Society.

(*c*) Where the capital is to be raised by the issue of shares, each member must agree to subscribe to at least one share or the minimum number of shares as prescribed in the bye-laws and has paid the dues on account of such share or shares, as required under the provision of the bye-laws.

(*2*) No person shall be accepted as one of the applicants for the registration of a Society or admitted as a member—

(*a*) who does not satisfy the requirements of the Act and the rules ; or

(*b*) who is legally or mentally disabled ; or

(*c*) who is a bankrupt ; or

(*d*) who is convicted of a criminal offence, involving moral turpitude.

(*3*) No person who has ceased, within a period of four years, to be a member of any Society with unlimited liability, shall be allowed to be a member of another Society with unlimited liability, without special permission of the Registrar.

(*4*) Any member who may at any time be found disqualified for any of the reasons in clause (2) and (3) above shall be removed from the Society.

(*5*) In cases of any doubt, the Registrar shall decide whether a person is or is not eligible as an applicant for registration or liable to be removed from the Society.

16. Disqualification for voting.—No member of a Co-operative Society shall be eligible for appointment to enable him to vote in the affairs of another Co-operative Society, of which his Society is a member —

(*a*) if such member is any way disqualified under the provisions of the rules or any bye-laws of the Society for voting in the affairs of the Society of which he is a member or for being appointed as a director ; or

(*b*) if, in the case of a credit Society, the member is a habitual defaulter and no extension of time for payment of the instalments defaulted has been granted by the managing body ;

(*c*) if in the case of any other type of societies, the member is in arrears in any way in payment of his dues or is not loyal to the Society as required under the bye-laws.

Explanation.—"A habitual defaulter" referred to in clause (*b*) means a member of a credit Society who has failed to pay three instalments already due immediately preceding the election.

17. Promoters of unlimited liability Society and member of all other Societies seeking loan to furnish information as to financial position.—A full, true and accurate statement of assets including immovable property and liabilities shall also be furnished :—

(*a*) By a promoter signing the application for registration of a Society with unlimited liability as & when demanded by Registrar, Co operative Societies , and

(*b*) By a member of a limited Society applying for a loan or for acceptance as a surety for a loan

Form for furnishing statement of assets and liabilities by, member of unlimited liability Society.—Such statement signed by member in the form that may be prescribed by Registrar from time to time, showing assets and liabilities at the time of admission as well as on the last date of each Co operative year shall be preserved by the Society

18. The manner of recalling a loan not utilised for the purpose for which advanced.—When the Managing body of a Co-operative Society is convinced or has reasons to believe that a member has not utilised a loan fully for in part for the purpose for which it was advanced, it may by a written notice direct the member –

(*1*) To show cause within a reasonable time specified in the notice why the loan shall not be recalled Where no cause in shown in the satisfaction of the Society within the specified period, the Managing body may recall the loan and if the loan is not refunded immediately it shall apply to the Registrar for an award under Section 70 in order to recover the loan.

19. Restrictions of transfer and withdrawal of shares or interest —(*1*) The transfer or charge of the share or interest of a member in the capital of a Society shall be subject to maximum holding as prescribed in rule 3(*b*

(*2*) Any member of a Society or an affiliated Society can get his share held in the Society or in the affiliating Society refunded through a written application to be submitted for the purpose. Any Society who receives such an application for refund of share shall refund the same to the applicant within a period of one year from the receipt of the application In case the Society to which application for refund of share is submitted is running on loss as will appear from the audit certificate of the Co operative Department the refund shall be considered from the existing assets of the society as per the latest audited balance sheet

NOTE At the time of refund, the Society in which the share held by the applicant shall adjust all the dues which may be due from the applicant to the Society in respect of any nature of transaction which is contracted between the applicant and the Society No withdrawal shall be entertained unless 12 months are over from the payment of the share for which refund is applied for.

20. Nomination of Transferee. – (*1*) A member may, by writing under his hand deposited with the Society during his life time or by a statement signed by the member made in any book kept by the Society nominate any person or persons to whom under Section 23 his share or interest in the Society or so much thereof as may be specified in such nomination shall be paid or transferred on his death A nominee may become a member only if admitted by the Managing Committee

A nominee thus admitted shall be liable for payment of usual admission fees

(*2*) A nomination so made may be revoked or varied by another nomination similarly made

(*3*) The name and address of every person nominated under sub rule (*1*) above shall be entered in the Register of members

21. Procedure for calculating the value of shares or interest of ceased members.—(*1*) Where a Co-operative Society has to make a refund of the value of share or interest of a person who has ceased to be a member under Section 25 the value of the share shall be deemed to be equal to the amount actually paid up on the share provided that where a position of the assets is estimated to be bad or doubtfull in the latest audited balance sheet and is not covered by fund created for the purpose out of profits, the Managing Committee may for the purpose of such payment, reduce the value of the share proportionately taking into consideration the assets which are bad or doubtful.

(*2*) Where a transfer of share or interest is to be made, the value of the share or interest shall be deemed to be the sum actually paid by the member for the acquisition of such share or interest.

22. Manner of Determining Value of Land —(*1*) Value of land for the purpose of clauses (3) and (5) of Section 27 shall be determined by the Society in the manner detailed below :—

(a) by reference to any recorded sale of similar land in the locality during recent periods, or

(b) if no record of such sale is available the value of the land shall bear such proportion to the annual rent payable to the Society for the land as may be notified by the Registrar or

(c) if no rent has been assessed for the land, the value shall be determined by the Managing body subject to the approval of the Registrar.

(2) Any dispute as to the value of such land shall be referred to the Registrar whose decision thereon shall be final.

CHAPTER IV

MANAGEMENT

23. Chairman of the General Meeting.—(1) The Chairman or in his absence the Vice-Chairman of a Society shall preside over the meetings of its General Assembly. If both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman are absent or are unwilling to act as Chairman, the members present and entitled to vote shall elect one from amongst themselves to preside over the meeting, provided, however, where the bye-laws of a Society provides for any outsider to preside over the meetings of the General Assembly, such an outsider if elected shall preside.

NOTE :—In the absence of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman the election of a member to preside over the General Meeting shall be conducted by the Secretary or the Manager of the Society. All votes shall be counted by show of hands. After the election the elected member as declared by the Secretary or the Manager as the case may be shall preside over the General Meeting.

(2) The Chairman of a meeting of the General Assembly shall maintain order in the meeting and shall control and conduct proceedings in such manner as may be conducive to expeditious and effective disposal of business. He shall decide all points of order and his decision upon such points shall be final.

(3) The Chairman of the meetings of the General Assembly may direct any member to withdraw for disorderly conduct and the member so ordered shall immediately withdraw and unless otherwise directed by the Chairman shall remain absent during the remaining period of the meeting and shall not be entitled to vote without the permission of the Chairman.

(4) In the event of disorder, the Chairman of the meeting may suspend the meeting and adjourn it to such a date and time as he may think fit subject to the provision of the bye-laws.

24. Quorum of meeting of General Assembly.—(1) Unless otherwise provided in the bye-laws the quorum of a meeting of the General Assembly shall be one half of the total number of members existing as such as one the date of issue of the notice of the meeting or two hundreds whichever is less.

(2) No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the General Assembly unless there is a quorum at the time. When the business of the meeting is due to commence. This should be ascertained by the Chairman of the meeting by obtaining signatures or Thumb Impression of the members present.

(3) If within an hour from the time fixed for the meeting of the General Assembly a quorum is not present, the meeting shall stand adjourned ordinarily to the same day in the next week at the same time and place but the Chairman of the meeting may however decide the adjourn the meeting to a date not later than fourteen days or as may be provided in the bye-laws of the Society.

Provided that a meeting of the General Assembly which has been called on the requisition of members under clause (c) of Sub-Section (1) of Section 33 shall not be adjourned but dissolved.

(4) If at any time during a meeting of the General Assembly, attendance of members falls below the quorum as prescribed above, the Chairman of the meeting on his attention being drawn to the fact or on his own initiative may adjourn the meeting to such a date, time and place as he may think convenient, and the business to be transacted at this meeting shall be disposed of in the usual manner at the adjourned meeting even without a quorum.

25. Voting in meeting of General Assembly.—(1) Except where otherwise prescribed all matters brought before a meeting of the General Assembly shall be decided by a majority of votes.

(2) A resolution which is put to the vote at a meeting of the General Assembly shall be decided by show of hands.

26. Records of meetings —(*1*) The names of the members present in a meeting of the General Assembly shall be entered in the proceedings of the meeting which shall be recorded in a book kept for the purpose

(*2*) The proceedings shall be signed by the Chairman of the meeting after being read to and confirmed by the members present at that meeting or at the next meeting.

(*3*) The Chairman in his discretion may admit any person not being amember, to any meeting of the General Assembly for the purpose of giving expert advice. Such person shall not be entitled to vote

Admission of non-member

Proceedings of all meetings of General Assembly shall be submitted to the Registrar or to the person/ persons in the manner as may be prescribed by him from time to time for approval and until such approval is obtained proceedings of such meetings shall not be valid

A list showing the total number of members on the date of holding meetings and number of members present there at with their names shall be attached to all such proceedings when submitted to the Registrar or the person authorised by him in this behalf for obtaining approval.

27. Election and Retirement of Directors in a primary Society —(*1*) The Directors of a primary Society shall retire annually from office but shall be eligible for re-election

Provided that except with the previous permission of the Registrar, which should only be given in exceptional cases no member shall hold office for more than four years in succession or having already held office for four years be re elected within a shorter interval than one year from the date on which he ceased to be a director

(*2*) The Directors of a Central or Apex Society with the whole Territory as its area of operation may continue in office for a period over 1 year and not exceeding 3 years with the previous permission of the Registrar Co operative societies who will prescribe the time limit

(*3*) The vacancies caused by the retirement of the directors shall be filled up by election at the annual meeting of the General Assembly at which they retire

NOTE —The newly elected Board of Directors or Managing Body shall function after obtaining previous approval of Registrar Co operative Societies as per Rule 28 and after taking over charge of office from the retiring Board or Managing body by adopting necessary resolutions in the proceedings Book in which minutes of the meeting and incoming Board or Managing Body will put down their signatures

28. Election and retirement of Directors in Non-Agricultural Credit Societies —(*1*) At the first annual meeting of the General Assembly of a Non Agricultural Credit Society held after the commencement of these Rules the entire body of Directors shall retire but shall be eligible for re-election ,

Provided that no director who has held office for more than four years in succession shall be eligible for re election for two years from the date of his retirement without the previous permission of the Registrar

(*2*) In subsequent years election of [illegible] the members shall retire from office at the next annual meeting of the General Assembly and shall not be eligible for re-election for one year from the date of retirement

(*3*) The vacancies caused by the retirement of directors under sub-rule (1) or sub rule (2) shall be filled up by election at the annual meeting of the General Assembly at which they retire

(*4*) The directors who are to retire in accordance with sub rule (2) at the second and the third annual meetings of the General Assembly shall be determined by lot in a meeting of the Administrative Council or the managing body as the case may be within three months from the date of its first constitution after the commencement of these rules In subsequent annual meeting of the General Assembly, the directors who have been longest in office shall retire

Explanation —For the purpose of this sub rule the term of office of any member elected to fill a casual vacancy in the Administrative Council or managing body shall be deemed to include the periods of membership of his predecessors

29. Appointment of Directors by the Registrar.— (*1*) In order to safeguard and represent appropriate interest in a Co operative Society the Registrar shall have powers to appoint all or fraction of the number of members provided in the bye laws or appoint additional members to the Administrative Council or the managing body not exceeding one half of the number of the elected directors.

The members so appointed shall hold office till the next election of directors.

(2) Directors appointed under this rule may or may not be members of the Society.

(3) If any vacancy occur in the office of such an appointed director, the vacancy shall be filled up by appointment.

30. Qualification of members of Administrative Council and Managing Committee :— Subject to the provisions of the rules, every member of a Society above the age of 21 years shall be eligible for election or for appointment as a member of the Administrative council and the managing body.

In case of Society formed among women only members above the age of 18 years shall be eligible for such election.

31. Disqualification for membership of Administrative council and managing body :—A member shall not be eligible for being chosen, or for being appointed, as a member of the administrative council and the managing body of a society or of another society to which the society is affiliated if such member—

(a) is adjudged by a competent Court to be insolvent or of unsound mind ;

(b) has been punished with imprisonment for an offence involving moral turpitude ;

(c) in a credit society has failed to pay in three consecutive years immediately preceding the election at least an amount equivalent to one year's instalment fixed for the repayment of the loan.

32. Cessation of membership of Administrative council and managing body :—A director shall cease to hold office—

(a) if he becomes subject to any disqualification mentioned in rule 29, or

(b) if he resigns his office by notice in writing to the administrative council or the managing body concerned , or

(c) if, without the consent of the administrative council or the managing body, he is absent from meetings for more than three consecutive meetings without giving reasonable ground or

(d) if the society of which he is a representative is dissolved or disaffiliated.

33. Removal, expulsion, etc. of the Secretary Treasurer, Directors and other office bearers.— (1) The Secretary or Treasurer of a Society or any other office-bearer may be removed from office by a resolution of a meeting in which he or she was elected or appointed and such meetings should specially be convened for the purpose.

(2) Unless otherwise provided in the bye-laws or in the terms of appointment, any other officer of a society appointed by the administrative council or the managing body may be removed from his office by the said council or body.

34. At least fifteen days' notice of all meetings of the administrative council and at least four days' notice of all meetings of the managing body shall be given to each member specifying the date, hour and place of the meeting with a statement of business to be transacted thereat ;

Provided that—

(i) no business transacted at meeting of the Administrative council or the managing body so convened shall be deemed invalid on account of non-receipt of the notice by a member in due time and

(ii) provided that any urgent business, though not included in the agenda accompanying the notice, may be brought up and considered with the consent of all the members present at the meeting.

35. Powers of the Administrative Council and Managing Body.—The administrative council or the managing body shall exercise all or any of the following powers as may be provided in the bye-law.

(i) to admit new members and to recommend removal or expulsion of existing member to the General Meeting and to suspend members till it is approved by the General Meeting and to impose fine.

(ii) to raise funds ;

(*iii*) to invest funds ;

(*iv*) to appoint salaried or non-salaried officers for proper conduct of the business, on such terms as to remuneration, security, etc. and with such powers and authorities including the powers to enter into contracts on behalf of the society as they may deem fit and to define their duties ;

NOTE :—In case of Agricultural Credit Societies, no office bearer should be allowed to function as Secretary of the Society for over one year unless he is paid and trained in the Training Institute provided by the Government for the purpose and no untrained Secretary should hold office for more than one year without special permission of the Registrar.

(*v*) to dismiss, suspend or punish such officers mentioned in sub-clause (iv) subject to Rule 31.

(*vi*) to institute, defend or compromise legal proceedings ,

(*vii*) to dispose of applications for loans and to determine the security to be taken ;

(*viii*) to appoint sub-committees as may be deemed necessary from time to time ; and

(*ix*) to delegate, with or without conditions, all or any of the powers exerciseable by the Administrative Council or the Managing Body to any office-bearer or to any committee formed.

36. Duties of the Administrative Council and the Managing Body. –The Administrative Council or the Managing Body shall observe in all their transactions the provisions of the Act, Rules bye-laws and directions of the Registrar and shall cause to perform the following duties namely :—

(*1*) to provide for the management of the affairs of the society ,

(*2*) to receive and disburse money ,

(*3*) to maintain true accounts of money received and expended and of assets and liabilities ;

(*4*) to prepare for submission to the annual meeting of the general assembly

(a) an annual report on the working of the society ;

(b) an annual statement of accounts which shall include,

(*i*) cash account ,

(*ii*) balance sheet ;

(*iii*) trading account (if any),

(*iv*) profit and loss account ; and

(*v*) Profit and loss appropriation account ,

(*5*) to prepare the statement of accounts required for audit and to place them before the auditors ;

(*6*) to prepare and submit all statements and returns required by the Registrar in such forms as he may direct ,

(*7*) to enter accounts of the society regularly in proper registers ;

(*8*) to maintain a register of members up-to-date ,

(*9*) to facilitate the inspection of books and records by the inspecting officers ;

(*10*) to convene meetings of the general assembly on requisition ,

(*11*) to convene the annual meeting of General assembly in due time ;

(*12*) To watch that the loans are applied for the purposes they are advanced and that they are repaid punctually ,

(*13*) to examine and take prompt action in case of all arrears and defaults in respect of repayment of loans ;

(*14*) to examine the stock register and verify the actual stock ;

(*15*) to supervise and examine the work of the sub-committees and the office bearers ; and

(*16*) to perform such other duties as may be entrusted by the General Assembly.

(*17*) (*a*) No Society, without prior approval of the Registrar, shall take into consideration any balance sheet at its annual general meeting or make any distribution of its profits by way of dividend or bonus or otherwise among its office-bearers, employees and members, unless and until the balance sheet (for the period during which such profits have

accrued) shall have been certified to be a true and correct statement of the financial position of the society by the Registrar or the person authorised by him in that behalf

(*b*) All Societies shall obtain the Registrar's approval to their proposal of the distribution of the profits whether to their office bearers or employees or members before considering it at the annual general meeting.

NOTE :—All proceedings of the Managing Committee or the Administrative Council shall be submitted to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies or to any person authorised by him for approval if and when they are required by Registrar, Co-operative Societies by a special or general order.

37. Deputation of a Government Servant to manage the Affairs of a Co-operative Society.—A Government servant when deputed to the service of a Co-operative Society by the Chief Commissioner of Manipur under Section 35 shall be called the Executive Officer of the Society.

(*2*) Notwithstanding any thing contained in Rule 31 and 33 and subject to any condition to the contrary that the Chief Commissioner of Manipur may in any particular case think fit to impose., he shall be under the general control of the administrative council or the managing body of the society as the case may be and shall exercise the following powers in the conduct of the business of the society namely

Powers of executive officer.

(*a*) have full control over the staff of the society with power to punish, suspend or dismiss any member thereof ; provided that the power of dismissal shall be exercised with the previous concurrence of the administrative council or the managing body as the case may be ;

(*b*) to institute, defend or compromise legal proceedings.

38 Duties of Executive officer.—Unless otherwise directed by the administrative council or the managing body as the case may be, the executive officer shall perform the following duties, namely :—

(*i*) receive all money on behalf of the society and issue receipts ,

(*ii*) pay all costs of management and working expenses out of the funds of the society e. g. salaries of the staff, travelling and other contingent expenses, necessary for the work of the society .

(*iii*) deposit all money received on behalf of the society as well as securities and other effects as prescribed under rule 52.

(iv) maintain regular and accurate accounts ,

(v) maintain records in prescribed form ,

(vi) convene meetings of the administrative council or the managing body as may be necessary from time to time ,

(vii) submit such statements as required by the administrative council or the managing body.

39 Procedure in case of difference of opinion.—In the event of any difference of opinion between the Executive Officer and the Administrative Council or the Managing body of the Society with regard to any matter concerning its management not expressly covered by the Act, the rules, the bye-laws and conditions laid down by the Chief Commissioner, Manipur at the time of appointment, the Executive Officer may refer the matter to the Registrar whose decision shall be final.

40. Executive Officer.—(*1*) Cost of his service, withdrawal etc.—The Executive Officer shall be indemnified out of the funds of the Co-operative Society for all costs, charges travelling and other expenses incurred by him in the discharge of his duties in conducting its business and no suit or legal proceeding whatever shall lie against him in respect of anything done in good faith or intended to be done in accordance with the powers conferred on him, provided however, the Chief Commissioner, Manipur may depute on the recommendation of the Registrar, Co-operative Society any persons to work as Executive Officer in any Co-operative Society at the pay of the Administration with other allowances.

(*2*) At any time, the Chief Commissioner, Manipur may after giving one month's notice withdraw the service of the Government servant, deputed to manage the affairs of the Society under Section 35.

(3) The Society may at any time, by a resolution, in the meeting of the General Assembly apply to the Manipur Administration for withdrawing any Government servant so deputed.

(4) The Society shall make such contribution towards the cost of the deputation of the officer as the Manipur Administration may direct.

38. Suspension or Supersession of an Administrative Council, A managing or any other body.—(*1*) In case where the Administrative Council or the Managing Body of a Society after reciept of a notice fails to carry out the direction of the Registrar issued under Section 36 or forwards its reasons for not so doing, the Registrar after due consideration of the reasons given, may by an order in writing.

(*i*) withdraw or modify the order , or

(*ii*) dissolve the administrative Council or the managing body.

(*2*) (*i*) Where, as an emergent measure the Registrar considers it necessary to suspend forth with the dministrative Council, managing or other bodies, and appoint a person or persons, to be in full control of the suspended body until a new body has been elected or action has been taken in accordance with Section 37, the Registrar shall fix the date and time by which the person or persons appointed shall take over charge of the Society from the suspended body and prescribe the condition under which they will work.

(*ii*) Rule 38 shall be applicable in case of person or persons so appointed.

40. Appointment of person or persons to manage the affairs of a Society.—(*1*) When the Registrar orders the Administrative Council. managing or any other body as the case may be of a society to be dissolved and appoints a person or persons under section 37 he shall fix—

(*i*) the date and time by which charge of the Society shall be taken over from the dissolved body ,

(*ii*) the condition under which work shall be carried on ,

(*iii*) the remuneration, if any, to be paid to manage the affairs of the Society ;

(*iv*) the security if any to be furnished by these appointed ; and

(*v*) the date by which a new administrative Council, managing or other body, as the case may be, is to be elected.

(*2*) Unless otherwise directed by the Registrar within the purview of Rule 38 the remuneration of any person or persons appointed under section 37 shall be defrayed out of the funds of the Society.

Chapter V.

DUTIES OF REGISTERED SOCIETY

41. Documents to be kept open to inspection.—In addition to the provisions of Section 41 every Society shall keep documents and allow inspection by any member of the Society.

(*i*) the register of members.

(*ii*) the register of the members of the Administrative Council if any and of the Managing body, and

(*iii*) Other books and records of the Society.

42. Fees for Inspection of Documents, bye-laws etc.—Any member of a Co-operative Society on a written application stating the purpose may on payment of a fee of two rupees for each document on each occasion of inspection, and with the permission of Registrar inspect any public documents lying with the Registrar, Co-operative Societies exclusive of documents privileged under Sections 123, 124, 129 and 131 of the Indian Evidence Act I of 1872, such as—

(*i*) general Register;

(*ii*) Certificate of Registration ;

(*iii*) bye-laws;

(*iv*) amendments of bye-laws.

(*v*) orders for its cancellation;

(*vi*) the annual Cash Account, balance and revenue accounts and

(*vii*) Audit memorandum;

43. Fees for Certified copies of Documents.—Certified copies of any document, which any person has right under the foregoing sub-rule to inspect, shall be supplied on payment of two rupees for a certificate of registration of a Co-operative Society and in case of other documents a sum calculated at the rate of Rupee one for each hundred words of the copy taken, subject to a minimum of rupees two.

44. (*1*) The maximum amount which a Society may receive as deposit and borrow borrowing from its members and non-members shall be determined at an Annual General Meeting of the Society and no Society shall borrow beyond the maximum amount so determined and in force for the time being.

Provided that Registrar or any person authorised by him may, at any time, reduce the limit fixed by the General Assembly.

(*2*) Save as is provided in rule 45 no society shall incur liabilities from persons who are not members in excess of the maximum limit fixed from time to time in a meeting of the General Assembly subject to the approval of the Registrar.

45. Restriction on Borrowings of Society with Unlimited Liability. A Co-operative Society with unlimited liability which is a member of an affiliating financing bank shall not take loans from any non member without the sanction of the affiliating society and where the Society is not a member of such affiliating society, without the previous sanction of the Registrar.

46. Restriction of Borrowings of Limited Liability Society.- No society with limited liability shall, by accepting deposits, or loans or in any other way incur liabilities exceeding fifteen times the sum of the paid up share capital and the reserve fund for the time being separately invested outside the business of the society.

Provided that—

(*a*) the Apex Bank or a Central Co-operative Bank for the purpose of financing its affiliated societies the Apex Bank may incur liabilities by floating debentures accepting deposits or in any other way to the extent to twenty times the value of paid up share capital and the reserve fund for the time being separately invested, unless relaxation is made by Registrar by an order in writing.

(*b*) An agricultural society or a bank financing such societies may with the permission of the Registrar or any person authorised on his behalf and under such conditions as he may impose, incur liabilities for the purpose of advancing seasonal loans to members for production of crops and for financing the disposal of produce repayable within a period of twelve months, irrespective of the amount of its paid up share capital or reserve fund separately invested outside the business.

47. Restrictions on Borrowings by Societies (I) fixed deposits.—(*1*) Co-operative Societies may accept fixed deposits from members and non-members, subject to such rules and restrictions and for such periods as the Registrar may deem fit to impose, provided always that efficient management is on-sured and that adequate fluid resources are maintained according to the rules prescribed.

Savings Bank deposits.

(*2*) All Co-operative Societies with limited liability may accept savings bank deposits both from members and non-members, subject to rules for deposits framed by the Society and approved by the Registrar.

Current deposits.

(*3*) No Co-operative Society shall undertake current deposit accounts business without the sanction of the Registrar and such sanction shall not be given by the Registrar unless he is satisfied about the stability of the concern and of its provisions for adequate fluid resources as prescribed under the rules.

48. Provision for fluid resources or liquid covers.—Any Co-operative Society, accepting loans and deposits as provided in the foregoing rules shall keep the maximum fluid resources against loans and deposits held by it according to the following scale :—

(*i*) 25 percent. of the amount held in fixed deposits and loans due for repayment within the ensuing three months (less the amounts for which written notice of renewal has been received).

(ii) 33 per cent. of the amount held in savings deposits ;

(iii) 60 per cent. of the amount held in current deposit, and

(iv) the entire amount of undrawn cash credits granted.

Note :—The above limit can however be relaxed with the previous permission of **Registrar, Co-operative Societies.**

Explanation.—"Fluid Resources" means any assets which can be converted into ready cash at once and which are maintained in one or more of the following forms—

(*a*) Cash in hand, or in banks or with bankers approved by the Registrar ;

(*b*) Government securities, including post office cash certificates ,

(*c*) Deposits in Post Office Savings Banks ,

(*d*) Other investment of a liquid nature in outside concerns approved by the **Registrar;** and

(*e*) the undrawn portion of assured cash credit with—

(*i*) any joint-stock bank or private banker approved by the Registrar , or

(*ii*) the Apex Bank or any other Co-operative Bank approved by the Registrar

49 Registrar's power to permit a decrease in the proportion of fluid resources, etc.— Under special circumstances, the Registrar may, by general or special order, empower any particular Society or any class of Societies to reduce the proportions of the fluid resources as mentioned in rule 48.

50. Restriction on issue of Loans.— *1*) Every Credit Society of unlimited liability shall from time to time, fix in the annual general meeting of the General Assembly the maximum liability a member may incur. The maximum limit so fixed shall be subject to the sanction of the Registrar or some person authorised by him who may if he thinks fit, reduce it or impose such conditions as he may think necessary. No loan shall be granted to an individual member of a Society which shall bring his total debts to the Society exceeding the maximum amount so fixed.

Fixation of maximum liability of a member of Credit Society with unlimited liability.

(2) In any Co operative Society in which the liability of the members is limited by shares, no loan shall be granted to a member exceeding ten times the amount of the share capital paid by him but not exceeding the limit provided in the by-laws or determined by the annual general meeting of the General Assembly.

Fixation of maximum liability of a member of limited liability Society

(*a*) a society may grant loans to its members upto twenty times the amount of share capital paid up by a member, in case of such loans being issued on mortgage or valuable security, as provided in sub-section (2)(*c*) of section 44 of the Act.

(*b*) the Apex Bank or any other financing bank may grant loans to any affiliated Co-operative land mortgage bank upto twenty times the amount of share capital paid up by the land mortgage bank.

(*c*) the Apex Bank may advance loans to an affiliated society engaged in the purchase of production and disposal of goods of its members in excess of ten times the share capital paid up by such society.

(*d*) an agricultural society may grant loans to its members without security as provided in section 44(1)(6) & 44(2)(4) & (6) repayable within a period not exceeding three years for facilitating the production or disposal of produce, irrespective of the amount of the share capital paid up by such member provided the managing body of the Society is satisfied as to the credit worthiness of the purpose and has taken from him a scheme for the utilisation of the loan and has ascertained the truth of the statements contained in the schemes and the bonafide of the borrowing member.

51. Maximum and normal credit to members.—A Co-operative Society shall determine and fix the maximum or normal credit of its members in a manner as it thinks fit ; provided that—

(*i*) in a primary non-agricultural credit society, the maximum or normal credit of a member shall be determined by taking into consideration his assets, liabilities and his repaying capacity.

Chapter VI

PROPERTY AND FUNDS OF REGISTERED SOCIETY

52. Investment of Fund.—In addition to the provision made in section 51, a Co-operative Society may invest or deposit its funds—

(*i*) with the Manipur State Co-operative Bank Ltd., or

(*ii*) in the purchase or leasing of land or buildings with previous permission of Registrar, Co-operative Societies ; or

(*iii*) in the construction of buildings, provided that the purchase of such land or the construction of such building, is likely to be advantageous to the society in its working with the previous permission of Registrar, Co-operative Societies ; or

(*iv*) in any other manner permitted by the Registrar.

53. Reserved Fund and its object.—(*1*) Every society shall form and maintain a reserve fund which shall belong to the society as a whole and shall be built up by carrying in each year not less than twenty per cent. of its net profits. The fund shall be indivisible and no member shall have any claim or share in it.

(*2*) with the previous sanction of the Registrar, a Co-operative Society may meet the loss of any year partly or wholly from the reserve fund provided that no dividend or shares, bonus, patronage dividend or rebate is paid during the year out of the profit.

54. Use of reserve fund in the business of a society.—A Co-operative Society may, subject to the approval of the Registrar and to such conditions as he may impose, use in its business—

(*i*) upto one-third of its reserve fund when the owned capital is less than the borrowed capital ,

(ii) upto two-thirds of its reserve fund when the owned capital is equal to or exceeds the borrowed capital , and

(*iii*) the entire reserve fund when there is no borrowed capital.

Provided that a society not being a credit society may, with the special sanction of the Registrar utilise the whole of its reserve fund in its business.

55. Contribution to charitable purposes.—(*1*) After the proportion required by sub section (*1*) of rule 53 above has been carried to the reserve fund from the profits of the year every Co-operative Society—

shall, in the manner prescribed, contribute an amount not exceeding 6¼ per cent. of the year's net profits for Co-operative education and for such other purposes, as prescribed herein, to be credited to a fund to be called "The Co-operative Development Fund" (hereinafter referred to as the Fund).

A Co-operative Development fund.

Provided that if the net profit of any year of a society do not exceed Rs. 200, the society shall not be required to contribute anything towards Co-operative Development Fund for that year.

(*2*) (i) The fund shall be administered by a Committee appointed by the Manipur Administration composed

(*a*) the Registrar (Ex-officio),

(*b*) the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Ex-officio),

(*c*) an Economist,

(*d*) a representative of Credit Societies,

(*e*) a representative of Trading and Consumer Societies and

(*f*) a representative of other types of Societies.

One or two other members connected with the Co-operative Movement likely to be helpful may be co-opted if necessary.

(ii) The Registrar shall be the Chairman with the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies as the Secretary and the Treasurer of the Committee. The Registrar shall frame rules for the detailed procedure of working and disposal of the Fund.

(3) Every Co-operative Society shall, at the close of each Co-operative year after consideration of the audited balance sheet in the General Assembly, make such contribution to the fund as may be approved by the General Assembly.

(4) All sums so contributed shall forthwith be sent by the respective societies to the Manipur State Co-operative Bank or to such other bank as the Registrar may direct.

(5) The fund may be utilised for any one of the following purposes, namely—

(a) the education of members of Co-operative Societies in co-operative principles or practice ; or

(b) the development of new types of Co-operative Societies ; or

(c) the improvement of Co-operative Societies in general.

56. **Charitable purposes.**—A co-operative society may build up a fund and contribute not more than 6¼ per cent. of net profits for any charitable purpose including relief of the poor, education, medical relief and the advancement of any other object of general public utility. Purposes relating exclusively to religious teaching or worship are, however, excluded. Any contribution out of the fund shall be made with the approval of the Registrar.

57. **Distribution of Net Profits.**—After making the allocation to the reserve fund as prescribed in Rules 53 and 55 the remaining 'net profits' may be distributed according to the provision in the bye-laws of the society, subjects to—

(1) *Payment of divided shares.*

(a) no Co-operative Society shall pay its share holders in any year a dividend exceeding twelve and a half per cent. on the paid-up shares unless otherwise permitted by the Registrar in writing.

Provided that if any Co-operative Society other than a credit society is unable to pay a dividend of four per cent of any year it may make good the deficit by paying the difference out of profits in future years at any time not later than five years immediately succeeding the year of such defict

(b) no divided shall be paid by any Co-operative Society with unlimited liability and shares without the previous sanction of the Registrar and that the rate of such dividend shall not exceed 6¼ per cent. per annum on the paid up shares.

(c) no Co operative Society shall declare a dividend at a rate exceeding that recommended by its administrative Council, or managing body.

Dividend Equalization Fund

(d) A Society may credit in any year a sum out of the dividend allotted under (a) above not exceeding 3 per cent. on the paid-up share capital to a fund called the 'Dividend Equalization Fund' till the total amount in such fund accumulates to 9 per cent. of the paid-up share capital,

Provided that except for the purpose of paying a dividend no withdrawals from such fund shall be made without the previous written sanction of the Registrar.

58. **Patronage dividend or rebate.**—(a) A Co-operative Society may set apart a certain per cent. of its net profits as provided in the bye-laws for the payment of patronage dividend or rebate to its members in proportion to the money value of the business transacted by them during the year with the society as buyers, sellers, wage earning producers, or otherwise, if such payment is recommeded by the Managing body and approved by the General Assembly.

(a) In case advance patronage dividend is allowed to be paid under Section 54(2), the total amount of such patronage dividend shall not exceed the limit as provided in the bye laws.

59. **Payment of bonus or remuneration.**—A Co-operative Society may set apart not more than 30 per cent. of its net profits as provided in the bye-laws for the payment of bonus or remuneration to its members, office bearers salaried officers, employees or other helpers including Government officers if such payment is recommended by the Managing body and approved by the General Assembly.

60. **Provision for bad and doubtful debts.**—All Co-operative Societies other than the Societies with unlimited liability and without shares, shall be required to make adequate provisions for bad and doubtful assets if any such asset is declared bad or doubtful as prescribed in sub-section 2(b) of section 54.

Unless such provision has been made or any exemption has been granted, by the Registrar on the recommendation of the Audit Officer, no society shall pay any dividend, bonus, remuneration, patronage dividend or rebate.

61. Provision for Building fund.—A Co-operative Society may create a separate fund out of profits for the purpose of constructing buildings for conducting its business and such a fund shall be called a "Building Fund". The amount of such fund, when not used for the purpose for which it has been created may be utilised in the business or be invested or deposited with any Bank approved by the Registrar.

62. Payment of interest on share capital.—Fixed interest on share capital may be paid to members as provided in the bye-laws but such interest shall be taken into account before arriving at net profits.

Chapter VII

AUDIT

63. Explanation of bad or doubtful asset.—Any asset in a Society declared as bad or doubtful by an audit officer in his report as provided in sub-section. (*2*)(b) of Section 54 shall be interpreted in the following manner—

(*a*) If a member fails for three consecutive years without reasonable cause, acceptable to the Managing Committee, to pay at least 25 percent. of each of the instalments of principal and interest fixed for repayment of a loan at the time of its issue, then notwithstanding that on an examination of his assets and the assets of his sureties, if any, the debt appears to be covered by the value of such assets, the debt may be considered as doubtful.

Doubtful debt.

(*b*) (*i*) When the total amount due by a member to a Co-operative Society by way of principal and interest exceeds the total of his assets and the available assets of his sureties, if any, and the amount due by way of arrear interest exceeds three years' demand, such excess of his total dues including interest over the total assets shall be considered as bad debt. Besides, where a member has in adequate repaying capacity and he and his sureties have no available assets, the debt shall be termed as bad debt.

Bad debt.

(*ii*) A debt considered as doubtful if not recovered after action has been taken under Chapter X or Section 70 of the Act to recover it or the recovery of which has become barred by limitation shall be considered as a bad debt.

64. Writing off of bad debts.—(*1*) Before proceeding to take action to write off any asset considered bad, all possible steps shall be taken by the Managing Committee including amicable persuasion, action under Chapter X or Section 70 of the Act.

(*2*) Any debt considered bad shall if so approved by the Registrar to be written off by the annual meeting of the General Assembly, in the following order against—

(*i*) the bad debt fund or any fund created out of profits as provision for bad debts;

(*ii*) the reserve fund constituted under Rules 53 and 55.

(*iii*) Out of the fresh contribution or donation from the members.

(*3*) When the Society is affiliated to a financing bank and is indebted to it, the Registrar shall consult the financing bank before sanctioning the writing off of any debt.

65. Date of audit of Co-operative Society.—Unless the Registrar directs otherwise for any Society or class of Societies, the annual statutory audit as provided in Section 55, shall be conducted and the audit report shall be submitted —

(*i*) in case of a primary agricultural credit society, within nine months, and

(*ii*) in case of any other society, within six months, from the date of the close of the Co-operative year.

66. Procedure of audit.—(1) Unless the Registrar directs otherwise the audit of a Co-operative Society shall always be conducted in the registered office of the Society.

(*2*) Previous and timely intimation shall always be given to the society by the audit officer before the audit is commenced.

Provided that the verification or examination required under clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of Section 57, may be carried out by any audit officer without any previous intimation to the society.

(3) The defects and errors detected in course of audit and which can be remedied on the spot shall be rectified by the audit officer and he shall also convene a meeting of the Managing body for rectification of all defects including account irregularities which can be remedied by the Managing Committee. All other defects of a serious nature shall be remedied in the annual meeting of the Genenal Assembly subject to provisions under Sections 58 and 59.

(4) The officers and employees of the society shall give the audit officer all assistance necessary for the conduct and completion of the audit and for this purpose in particular prepare such statements and take such action with regard to the verification or examination of its accounts as he may require.

67. (1) When the annual audit of a Co-operative Society is completed, the audit officer will record a certificate in the Cash Book in the following form :—

"Certified that I have this day completed the audit of the .. .. for the period from..... to . .....and that a copy of the balance sheet together with the statement of accounts audited and the audit report with the statement as required under Section 58 shall be sent within a week to the society for record".

(2) The audit certificate in the balance sheets of the audit officer shall be in the following form :—

I report that I have audited the Balance Sheet as at... .. .. and the annexed profit and loss acount for the year ended . .. .and have obtained all the information and explanations I required. In my opinion the Balance Sheet and the profit and loss account have been drawn up in conformity with the law and subject to my separate note and observation of even date, the balance sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the society's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the society.

68. **Form of Audit Statements.** -The statement of accounts shall be prepared by the managing body in such forms as the Registrar may prescribe or approve.

69. **Audit fee.** -(1) For the purpose of audit of a registered Society the Co-operative year shall begin on the 1st July and end on the 30th June each year and a physical stock-taking shall be done by every appropriate society to ascertain the actual value of stock as it stands on the 30th June.

(2) Every registered Society shall be assessed audit fees at the rate and in the manner as prescribed in sub-rules ( ) and (4) of this rule and such fees shall be collected at the time of audit for the year to which the audit relates

(3) Audit fees of a registered Society shall be assessed on the net working capital of the Society as it stood at the close of the previous year which shall include (a) share capital, (b) deposits, (c) borrowings, (d) undistributed profits and all other funds of the Society utilised in the business of the Society.

(4) Audit fees of a registered Society or a class of registered Societies shall be assessed at the following rates :—

(a) Primary credit Societies and other unlimited liability Societies @ ·37 N.P. per Rs. 100 - subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 -.

(b) Large sized Agricultural credit Societies, Urban Banks, Consumers ; Trading, Industrial, Weaving, Fishery and other limited liability Societies @ ·25 N.P. per Rs. 100/- subject to the maximum of Rs. 500/-.

(c) Banks, Marketing, Processing and other Societies with area of operation covering the Territory, Tahasils, Sub-divisions @ ·12 N.P. per Rs. 100/- subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,500/-.

(d) Societies with regional branches @ ·3 N.P. per Rs. 100/- subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000/-.

No audit fee will be realised from those Societies which get their account audited through private persons or bodies with previous permission of Registrar, Co-operative Societies at their own expenses.

(5) The Registrar may at his discretion for reasons to be recorded in writing remit wholly or in part the audit fees payable by any registered Society under these rules.

70. Collection and assessment of audit fees.—(1) An auditing Officer on completion of audit of a registered society shall cause to be filled up the relevant columns of the "Return of Audit Fees" by the Secretary or the Manager of the Society in five copies in form No. 1, annexed to these Rules on the spot and shall collect the total sum payable on this provisional assessment by the Society as shown against item No. 11 of Form No IV (1) then and there and shall furnish a provisional kacha receipt under the seal of the auditing officer to the Secretary or the Manager of the Society in him of the payment received. A copy of the "Return of Audit Fees" shall be retained by the Society.

(2) In case of default, the total sum payable shall be realised under Section 83 (1) of the Act.

(3) The auditing officer shall within 30 days after the collection of audit fees of a registered Society remit the same to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Manipur together with three copies of the "Returns of Audit Fees".

(4) The Registrar, Co-operative Societies shall deposit immediately the audit fees thus received from the auditing officer in the Treasury under the Head—"XXX, Co-operation—1 - Audit Fees".

(5) The Registrar, Co-operative Societies by himself or through an officer authorised by him on receipt of the three copies of the "Return of Audit Fees' shall make a final assessment on these Returns after due check and verification in the event of any discripency being found by the Registrar, Co operative Society or the officer duly authorised by him resulting in any excess amount of audit fees to be realised or refund to be made to the Society, he shall note the fact in the 'Remark column' of the 'Return of Audit Fees" to be added or adjusted as the case may be in the following year's 'Return' The Registrar, Co-operative Societies or the officer duly authorised by him shall send one copy of the final assessment of the 'Return of Audit Fees' and another copy to the auditing officer concerned for information and necessary action.

71. The Registrar, Co-operative Societies or the Officer duly authorised by him shall maintain a 'Register of Collection of Audit Fees' in Form No V(2) annexed to these Rules to be compiled from the "Return of Audit Fees" and shall be responsible for the due collection of all audit fees and adjustment of all excesses or shortages if any.

72. Employment of staff for Audit.—The Registrar shall have power to engage such staff for audit as he may consider necessary and suitable and shall have full controll over such staff. Besides the Government audit staff the Registrar may engage others on such terms as he may consider necessary.

73. Audit Classification.—The Audit officer shall, at the completion of audit, classify the societies whose accounts are audited, as A, B, C and D on the following principles and other standards as may from time to time be laid down by the Registrar.—

(i) "A" Class- Societies which are managed well, keep their accounts neatly and correctly have built up a strong financial position, observe Co-operative principles, have a Co-operative outlook in all their dealings and do not require outside guidance or superivision and further enforce punctual recovering of dues from members with complete loyalty assured from all members.

(ii) "B" Class-Societies may contain certain of defaultering members, its accounts are not entirely faultless, but have displayed a certain amount of co-operative spirit with a general desire for self-improvement, self-help and thrift. Outstanding of dues should not be more than 25 per cent. of the total.

(iii) "C" Class-Societies where bye-laws and rules are not properly observed, management is not satisfactory, the financial position is week and overdues exceed than that of 'B' class but within 50 per cent. of the total outstanding, and

(iv) 'D' Class-Societies which fail to show any activity have forfeited the confidence of creditors where the overdues are more than 50 per cent. and they do not show any chance of improvement to class 'C' within 2 years of such classification but where should be considered for liquidation.

74. Audit of Societies under liquidation.—(*1*) The accounts of a liquidated society shall be audited once a year in the same manner as those of other societies according to the Act and the rules and this audit shall be completed within the six months at the latest.

(*2*) The statements of accounts shall be prepared by the auditing staff in such forms as the Registrar may approve.

Chapter VIII

INQUIRY AND INSPECTION

75. Procedure of inquiry under Section 60 and inspection under Section 61.—(*1*) Unless the Registrar otherwise directs the inquiry regarding the affairs of a Co-operative Society under Section 60 shall be conducted in its registered office.

(*2*) Timely intimation shall be given to the society before the inquiry is held ;

Provided that the verification of the cash balance and securities or the examination of any particular register and registers may be carried out without any previous intimation to the society.

(*3*) The officers, employees and other members shall furnish all information required by the inspecting officer for the completion of the enquiry and for this purpose they shall prepare such statements and take such action as may be necessary for the verification and examination of society's records as required by him to look into its constitution, working and financial condition under section 60 or section 61.

(*4*) (i) The Registrar or any person authorised by him under Sections 45, 55, 60, 61 and 76 of the Act shall have power to require by summons the production at a convenient place of any books, documents or accounts relating to the affairs of a society or of cash belonging to the society by the person in possession of such books, documents or cash.

(ii) Such summons may be sent by registered post or served in the manner prescribed by rule 94(2).

(iii) Any person duly summoned under sub-rule (i) above to appear or to produce any document or cash shall be liable to the same penalties as provided in rule 100.

76. Inspection of affiliated societies by members of the paid staff of financing bank.—A member of the paid staff of a financing bank may be certified as competent to inspect Co-operative Societies if he—

(*i*) is a regular employee of the bank and has received training in institution or in any other way approved by the Registrar adequate for supervising and inspecting a society, and

(*ii*) possesses such qualifications as the Registrar may from time to time require.

Chapter IX.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

77. A dispute referred to under Section 63 shall include claims by a Co-operative Society for debts or any other demands due to it from a member or past members or the heirs or assets of a past member, or from others as provided in sub-sections (a), (b), (c) and (d) of section 63 whether such debts or demands be admitted or not :

Provided, however, that if the question at issue between a Co-operative society and a claimant or different claimants, is one involving complicated questions of law and fact, the Registrar may, if he thinks fit, suspend proceedings in the matter until the question has been tried by a regular suit instituted by one of the parties or by the society concerned. If no such suit is instituted within three months of the Registrar's order suspending proceedings, the Registrar shall take action as prescribed in section 64.

78. Disputes and appointment of arbitrators.—(*1*) When the Registrar decides to refer a dispute made under Section 63 for disposal to a Board composed of more than one arbitrator he shall—

(i) issue a notice calling on each of the parties to nominate one person as its nominee within such time as he may direct and where a party consists of more than one person shall jointly make only one nomination ;

(ii) shall nominate the third arbitrator who shall act as Chairman.

(2) In case of difference of opinion between the two arbitrators, the Chairman's verdict will prevail

(3) If a party fails to make a nomination within the appointed time the Registrar may himself make the nominat on.

(4) If one of the arbitrators fails to attend or refuses to work as an arbitrator, the remaining arbitrators shall refer the case to the Registrar who shall cancel the appointment of the arbitrators, and may either—

(a) constitute a new Board under sub-section (1) (b) of section 64 and sub-rule (1) above ; or

(b) appoint only one arbitrator , or

(c) decide the case himself by making an award in the manner as provided in rules 84 and 85.

79. Persons qualified to be appointed as arbitrators —The Registrar may appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators from—

(i) officers of the Co-operative Department ,

(ii) officers of any other department of Government ,

(iii) members, officers or paid employees of co-operative societies ,

(iv) members of any local body ,

(v) teachers of any educational institutions or

(vi) Registered accountants.

80. Payment of remuneration to arbitrators.—(a) Remuneration may be paid to arbitrators in such cases as the Registrar thinks proper.

(b) Remuneration to the arbitrators will be fixed by the Registrar subject to a minimum of five rupees and maximum of fifty rupees to each arbitrator in each case, payable from the funds of the society and realisable as cost against the party or parties against whom any sum would be found due by the arbitrator or arbitrators or the Chairman.

(c) When any remuneration is to be paid to the arbitrators it shall be deposited with the Registrar by the Society concerned in such manner as he may direct before the arbitrator is appointed.

(d) No remuneration shall be payable to an arbitrator till the dispute referred to him is finally decided.

81. Payment of expenses of disputes referred to the Registrar.—The Registrar or his nominee and the arbitrators shall have power to order the expenses of determining the dispute to be paid out of the funds of the society, or by such party or parties to the dispute as they may think fit, according to a scale as laid down by the Registrar. The Registrar may fix the fees to be paid to his nominee out of the expenses so recovered.

82. Reference of a dispute —A reference to the Registrar of any dispute under Section 63 shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by.

(a) statement of the subject-matter of the dispute referred to, in the form set forth in the schedule ; (Form No. V).

(b) a statement of the claims in the form as set forth in the schedule ;

(c) copy of the ledger account of the defendant in respect of money suit ; and

(d) such other statement or records as may be required by the Registrar.

83. Fee for filing of dispute.—Every application for reference of a dispute to the Registrar under Section 63 shall bear a court-fee stamp of one rupee, unless the Registrar permits otherwise.

84. Procedure for disposal of dispute :—(*1*) In such proceedings the Registrar or his nominee or the arbitrator appointed under sub-section (1)(b) of Section 64 shall fix the date, hour and the place of the hearing of the dispute and issue notices to the parties concerned in form as set forth in the Schedule. The arbitrator shall have power to appoint or remove guardians and next friends.

(*2*) The arbitrator may issue summons or notices at least fifteen days before the date fixed for the hearing of the dispute requiring.—

(*i*) the attendance of the parties concerned and of witnesses ; and

(*ii*) the production of all books and documents relating to the matter in dispute ; and

(*iii*) shall have the power to administer oaths of all parties concerned.

(*3*) Summons or notices may be served by.—

(i) Personal service through the Chairman or the Secretary or a member of the staff of the society or any of the parties to the dispute ; or

(ii) registered post with acknowledgement due , or

(iii affixing a copy of the summons or notice at the last known place of residence or business of the person concerned through any office bearer or employee of the society, when he refuses to accept the notice and sign the acknowledgement or he cannot be found.

(*4*) Service of summons or notice on the Chairman. the Secretary or the principal executive officer by whatever designation known shall be regarded as service on that society.

(*5*) Where the serving officer delivers or tenders a copy of the summons personally to the person summoned or to an agent or other person on his behalf, he shall require the signature of the person to whom the copy is so delivered or tendered to an acknowledgement of service endorsed on the original summons.

(*6*) The serving officer in all cases, in which the summons has been served under clauses (i) and (ii) of sub rule (3), cause to be endorsed on, or annexed to, the original summons, a return, stating the time when and the manner in which the summons was served and the name and address of the person, if any, identifying the person concerned and witnessing the delivery or tender of the summons.

(*7*) The sufficiency of proof of service of the summons or notice shall be decided by the authority issuing the same.

(*8*) In the case of absence of any party to the suit duly summoned, the dispute may be decided ex-parte.

(*9*) In these proceedings neither party shall be represented by any legal practitioner, unless otherwise premitted by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

85. Decision or Award.—(*1*) The Registrar or his nominee, the arbitrator deciding the dispute shall record a brief note in English or in the vernacular, of the proceedings together with a memorandum of the statements of the parties who attend and of such witnesses as are examined, and upon evidence so recorded, and after consideration of any documentary evidence produced by the parties shall give a decision or make an award as the case may be in accordance with justice, equity and good conscience , he shall record his decision or award in writing in the form as set forth in the schedule, sign and date it and shall communicate it to the parties concerned.

(*2*) If no award is made immediately upon the conclusion of the hearing of the parties, the Registrar or his nominee, the arbitrator shall fix the date, and place of delivery of the award and shall, except for reasons to be recorded in writing, deliver the award on the date so fixed.

(*3*) The award shall be communicated to the parties by—

(*i*) pronouncement of the award ; or

(*ii*) registered post to any party absent on such date.

86. Withdrawal of a reference by the Registrar.—On an application by any party to an arbitration proceeding pending before an authority other than the Registrar deciding the dispute the Registrar may for reasons to be recorded in writing withdraw the reference from the authority appointed to decide the dispute and may decide the dispute himself or make fresh appointment.

87. Execution of decision or award.—(*1*) In any dispute other than a claim in respect of any sum payable to or by a co-operative society, the decision or the award of the Registrar or his nominee the arbitrator shall be enforceable by any Civil Court having local jurisdiction in the same manner as a decree of such court upon application, as if it were a decree of the Court.

(*2*) When an award in a monetary dispute has been obtained against a society, it shall not be executed except against the assets of the society, including amounts due to the society by its members.

(*3*) When an award in a monetary dispute has been obtained, it should be sent to the Registrar or such other officer as may have powers delegated to him in this behalf, for reducing the award in the form of a Co-operative Demand Certificate under section 83, if the amount has not been realised within two months from the date of the award.

(*4*) When the Co-operative Demand Certificate is received from the issuing officer duly signed, it will then be submitted to the Deputy Commissioner having jurisdiction for the recovery of the amount as arrears of land revenue.

88. Disposal of Records.—(*1*) The original records of dispute proceedings after the decision or award has been delivered shall be kept in such place and manner as the Registrar may direct from time to time.

(*2*) Any document or record tendered by a party in any dispute may on application be returned to the party after the disposal of appeal, if any, or after the period for appeal.

89. Certified copy.—A copy of the decision or award shall, on application be given to a party by the Registrar duly certified on payment of such fees as prescribed under Rule 48.

90. Procedure for conditional attachment of property.—(*1*) An application for a conditional order of attachment under sub-section (3) of section 64 shall be made to the Registrar and shall contain —

(*a*) evidence in support of the contention that the party is about to dispose of the whole or any part of his property or is about to remove the whole or part of his property from the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Registrar, and that the party has failed to furnish additional security even on demand , and

(*b*) full details of the property to be attached, its estimated value and the claim of the society.

(*2*) The Registrar on receipt of an application for a conditional order of attachment may direct the defendant, within a time to be fixed by him, either to furnish security, in such sum as may be specified in the order, to produce and place at the disposal of the Registrar, when required, the said property or its value, or such portion thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the decision or to appear and show cause why he should not furnish security.

(*3*) Order of attachment, if any, passed by the Registrar shall be served by such person as the Registrar may empower. The person so empowered shall follow, as far as possible, the procedure laid down in order XXI of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

(*4*) The Registrar may also in the order direct the conditional attachment of the whole or any portion of the said property so specified.

(*5*) Conditional order of attachment shall continue in force until withdrawn or cancelled by the Registrar.

(*6*) Such conditional order of attachment, when passed by the Registrar shall be reduced to the form set forth in the schedule.

CHAPTER X

DISSOLUTION OF SOCIETY

91. Obligatory cancellation of registration.—The Registrar shall cancel the registration of a society under sub-section (2)(i) and (ii) of section 65 which —

(*i*) has not commenced working within a period of twelve months from the date of registration ; and

(ii) has not carried on business during the previous eighteen months ; after giving the society a notice in writing if he thinks fit

92. Remuneration of liquidators—(a) The Registrar may permit a liquidator to utilise such percentage of the collected assets of a dissolved society, as may be determined by him for maintenance of his office and office staff in such manner as the Registrar may determine.

93. Procedure of taking over charge and preparation of final balance sheet.—The liquidator while taking over charge of the dissolved society as provided in section 65(3) and 66(2) shall—

(i) prepare a list of the books records, cash and other properties of the society taken charge of ,

(ii) prepare an up-to date list of--

(a) members,

(b) past members with dates of their withdrawal, and

(c) deceased members, with dates of their decease, name of the legal heirs who represent their estates with the help of the Secretary or any other office bearer.

(iii) make a final audit of the accounts of the society ,

(iv) draw up final balance sheet as it stands on the date of cancellation of registration , and

(v) prepare a statement in the prescribed form, showing assets and liabilities as in the final balance sheet.

94. Issue of summons, notice, etc., by a liquidator—(1) For carrying out the purposes of section 66 the liquidator may issue summons to persons whose attendance is required either to give evidence or to produce documents He may compel the attendance of any person to whom summons have been issued and for that purpose issue a warrant for his arrest

(2) The liquidator shall send all such notices, summons or warrants for service to the District, Sub Divisional and Political Officers concerned He may also send such notices and summons by registered post

(3) The District Sub divisional or Political Officer on receipt thereof shall proceed as if such notices, summons or warrants had been issued by him and shall return them to the liquidator with a report of service.

(4) Any person duly summoned by the liquidator to appear before him or to produce any document shall be subject to the same obligations and liable to the same penalties as in the case of summons issued by a court under the provision of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Liquidator to keep notes of deposition

(5) The liquidator shall keep short notes of the depositions of the persons thus summoned to give evidence.

(6) The liquidator shall then make an order noting the names of members, past members and heirs of the deceased members of the Society and the amount to be realised from each as debt or contribution under clauses (c) and (d) of Section 66, the cost of liquidation under clause (e) of the same sub section

(7) All orders relating to fixation of contributions by the liquidator in respect of deficiency in assets shall be submitted to the Registrar for approval

(8) All dues and contribution recoverable shall be reduced to the form of the Co-operative Demand Certificate according to the provision of Section 83

(9) The liquidator shall prepare Co operative Demand Certificate under Section 83 in duplicate and forward the same to the Registrar or such officer as may have powers delegated to him in this behalf, for signature One copy shall be retained by the issuing officer and the other copy will be returned to the liquidator who will then submit it to the Deputy Commissioner, Sub divisional Officer or such other officer having jurisdiction for recovery of the amount as arrears of land revenue.

(10) Each Demand Certificate submitted for signature shall be supported by a specific order of the liquidator to that effect separately, and accompanied by a copy of the notice as required in the Co-operative Demand Certificate, duly served upon the Certificate debtor.

(11) The liquidator shall submit to the Registrar or any other officer empowered in this behalf by the Registrar, a half-yearly progress Statement in the prescribed form and such other reports and returns as may be called for by the Registrar from time to time.

Proceedings to be recorded in the order sheet.

(12) All proceedings and transactions of the liquidator in connection with the liquidation proceedings shall be recorded in a order sheet in the prescribed form.

95. Distribution of assets and priority of claims.—(*1*) All Government dues including audit fees and all cost, charges and expenses incurred in the winding up of the Society, including the remuneration of the liquidator shall be payable in priority to all other claims.

(*2*) After the liabilities referred to in (*1*) above other than owned capital as they stood on the date of order of winding up are paid off, the liquidator will submit to the Registrar his proposal for the distribution of the assets, if any, left with him for employment in the following order of priority—

(*i*) all loans including those from Central and Apex Bank ;

(*ii*) deposits from non-members ; and

(*iii*) deposit from members.

(*3*) After the liabilities mentioned in sub-clause (2) are paid off, the assets, if any, left with the liquidator shall be employed in refunding share capital and dividend on shares, if any, at a rate not exceeding 6¼ per cent. per annum payable as shown in the final balance sheet.

N. B.—(a) Payments shall always be made rateably on a prorata basis.

(b) Payment of interest included in the claims of the above categories shall be deferred until full payment of principal has been made to all creditors.

96. Termination of liquidation proceedings obligatory on the Registrar in certain cases.—The liquidation proceeding of a Society shall be closed within a period of three years from the date from which the cancellation of registration takes effect, unless the period is extended by the Registrar :

Provided that the Registrar shall not grant any extension for a period exceeding one year at a time of five years in all.

Explanation :—In the case of a Society which is under liquidation at the commencement of these rules, the order for the winding up of liquidation proceedings of the society shall be deemed to have been passed on the date on which these rules come into operation.

97. Disposal of the records of liquidation proceedings.—After the expiry of three years from the date of the order of the Rigistrar under Section 68 for the closure of the liquidation proceedings and direction to the liquidator to deposit the records, the Registrar may order the destruction of records.

CHAPTER XI

RECOVERY OF SUMS DUE AND ENFORCEMENT OF OBLIGATIONS

98. Charge and subcharge.— (*1*) When the Registrar holds an enquiry under Section 71, he shall draw up proceeding against any member, officer, employee, past or present of the Society concerned showing the charges against him and shall—

(*i*) Supply the person concerned with a copy of the proceedings and a summary of the evidence which prima facie appears against him ,

(*ii*) call on the person concerned to furnish his explanation by a specified date ;

(*iii*) allow him an opportunity to look into relevant records of the Society if required for furnishing an explanation of charges included in the proceedings drawn up against him ,

(*iv*) receive and record such evidence as may be adduced ;

(*v*) record a decision.

(*2*) (*a*) The Registrar passing an order in writing under sub-section 3) of Section 71 of the Act, require such member, officer or employee when found liable, to pay a sum not exceeding Rupees fifty with interest to the Society by way of compensation in respect of any payment or loss or failure to restore any property.

(*b*) The Registrar may, by an order in writing, fix a sum not exceeding Rupees twenty five to meet the cost of the proceeding under sub-section (3) of Section 71 of the Act,

99. Gross negligence.—The following matters shall be deemed to be gross negligence within the meaning of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 71.

(*i*) Investment, custody and employment of funds contrary to the provisions of the Act. rules or bye-laws or any written direction of the Registrar given in accordance therewith ;

(*ii*) failure to remedy audit defects and irregularities in time when directed by the Registrar under Section 59 ; and

(*iii*) failure to file disputes against defaulters and to execute any decree or award within the period of limitation.

100. If a registered society or an officer or member or employees or agents thereof contravenes any of the provisions of the rules, he shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every offence.

SCHEDULE

Form of application for the registration of a Co operative Society with limited/unlimited liability under section II of the Assam Co operative Societies Act 1949 (Assam Act I of 1950).

[Rule 5 I)]

To

The Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Manipur, Imphal

Dated the 19

Sir,

We apply for registration of the society mentioned herein as a Co-operative Society with limited/unlimited liability under Section 11(2) of the Assam Co-operative Societies Act, 1949 (Act I of 1950) as in force in Manipur

1 The name of the proposed society

2 The registered address of the society is Village
Town ...

Post Office Thana N E S Block Circle
Under Tahsil

3 The liability of the members shall be limited/unlimited

4 The area of operation for membership

5 The area of Business operation

6 The objects of the society

7 Three copies of proposed bye laws signed by President of the Inaugural Meeting are sent herewith

8 Each member shall pay an admission fee of and subscribe to at least one share of nominal value of Rs

9 Name of the Officers duly authorised by Registrar, Co-operative Societies to be present in the Inaugural General Meeting

10 A copy of the proceedings of the Inaugural Meeting of the proposed society is enclosed herewith

11 Three copies of the application for registration with signatures of the applicants and particulars as required, are submitted in the prescribed form.

(2) Further we, the undersigned, hereby agree to the Memorandum of Association and also agree to conform to the condition of the Assam Co oprative Societies Act, 1949 (Assam Act I of 1950) as inforce in Manipur and rules that are made thereunder

Sl. No	Name of the applicant for registration.	Father's Husband's name of the applicant.	Age of the applicant	Residence of the applicant and postal address.	Occupation for the applicant	No of shares to be subscribed	Signature of the applicant

FORM II

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

[*Rule 6(3)*]

Certificate of Registration No. ... . of 19 . . in the Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Manipur.

Under

Assam Co-operative Societies Act, 1949 (Assam Act I of 1950) as in force in Manipur.

In the matter of the application of and others for the registration of a Co-operative Society at village P. O. P. S. within the N. E. S. Block and Tahsil.

I do hereby certify that pursuant to section 11(2) of the Assam Co-operative Societies Act, 1949 (Act I of 1950) as in force in Manipur the said society has been registered in my Office as a Co-operative society with Limited/Unlimited liability under the title of the and numbered as No. of 19 dated, this the day of of the year one thousand nine hundred and Anno Domini.

2. The bye-laws adopted by the said society have also been registered.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Manipur.

FORM III

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR THE REGISTRATION OF AMENDMENTS OF BYE LAWS OF A REGISTERED SOCIETY

[*Rule 10 (1)*]

To

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Manipur, Through the Inspector of Co-operative Societies. Extension Officer, Co-operation... ..... Block

Dated..... .. .. the... . .. . 19 .

Sir,

We, the undersigned, beg to enclose herewith—

1. The proposed amendment of bye-law No. — in triplicate the marginally noted amendment of the bye-laws of the.. .. ..at village..... ... . P.O .... within..... .. .. .. N.E.S. Block and..... .... Tahsil..... ... and to apply for registration.

2. A complete amendment substituting entire set of bye-laws in supersession of all previous bye-laws. — of the amendment under Section 13 (2) of the Assam Co-operative Societies Act 1949 (Assam Act I of 1950) as in force in Manipur. The necessary particulars about the meeting of the General Assembly at which the amendment was passed are noted below :—

(a)(1) Date of the meeting.

(2) The total number of members of the society on the date of issue of notice of the meeting of General Assembly.

(3) Number of members present at the meeting.

(4) Number of members who voted in support of the amendment (Names to be submitted if and when called for by Registrar, Co-operative Societies).

(b) For reasons noted below the quorum required under Rule 9(1) could not be secured.

We certify that the adoption of the amendment of the bye-laws would be in the interest of the society, and that such amendment has been duly approved by the General body of members.

Signature of CHAIRMAN.....

Secretary.....

Members of the Managing Committee.

(1)

(2)

(3)

FORM IV

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF AMENDMENT OF BYE-LAWS

[*Rule 10 (3)*]

In the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, under the Assam Co-operative Societies Act, 1949 (Act I of 1950) as inforce in Manipur.

I do hereby certify that pursuant to the Assam Co-operative Societies Act, 1949 (Act I of 1950) as inforce in Manipur, the amendments shown in the enclosed document of the bye.laws of the ... ... Co-operative Society registered under the aforesaid Act on the ... ... day of . ... .. 19 under No. .. .. in the Tahsil of ... ... has been duly registered.

The bye-laws amended and registered this day are as follows :—

Complete amendment of previous bye-laws.

Partial amendment of bye-laws Nos ... ...

Dated this ... .. day of
one thousand nine hundred and

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Manipur.

FORM No. IV(I).

RETURN OF AUDIT FEES

[*Rule 70(1)*].

1 Name of the society.
2 Address.
3 Registration No. and date.
4 Assessment year of Audit fee.
5 Total capital.
6 Funds separately invested.
7 Net working capital to the earest hundred rupees (See rule 34(3)) i. e. item 5 minus item 6.
8 Rate of Audit fee per hundred of rupees (See Rule 6 (4)).
9 Provisional assessment of Audit fee payable to the nearest rupee.
10 Deduction or addition on account of previous year's over or under payment (See item 14 of previous year's assessment).
11 Total amount due (Items 9 and 10).
12 Amount paid vide Receipt of the Auditing Officer (to be filled in by auditing officer).
13 Final order of assessment by Registrar, Co operative Societies or any Officer authorised by him.
14 Remarks :—

(Through the Auditing Officer).

Secretary/Manager of the Society

Date 195
Date ... .
Date ... ...

Auditing Officer ... ...
Registrar, Co-operative Societies or officer authorised by him.

FORM No. IV(2).

(*Rule 71*)

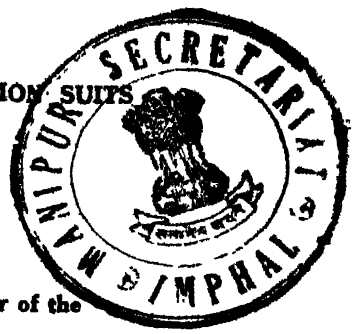
REGISTER OF COLLECTION OF AUDIT FEES, MANIPUR, DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION.

(To be maintained by Registrar, Co operative Societies or Officers duly authorised by him).

Sl. No	Name and registered number of society.	Year. Amount collected (Item 12 of Form No 1)	Office reference No (i e File No plus page in the file at which the "Return of Audit Fee" has been placed)	Year (As in Column 3)	(As in Column 4)	Year (As in Column 3)	(As in Column 4)	Year. (As in Column 3)	(As in Column 4)	Year. (As in Column 3)	(As in Column 4).	Year. (As in Column 3)	(As in Column 4).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

FORM No. V

APPLICATION FORM FOR FILLING ARBITRATION SUITS



[*Rule 82(a)*]

In the Court of the Registrar/Assistant Registrar of the Co-operative Societies, Manipur.

The humble petition of the Committee of ... . at ... ... P. O .. .. and Tahsil.

2. We, the Committee of .. .. hereby beg to report that a dispute exists between us on the one side and the member/members named in the annexed list on the other. The said member/members owe the society the amount shown in the attached statement in Form No 2. He/They has/have defaulted payment and now refuse to pay either principal or interest/the amount due and makes/make excuses.

3. But we, the Committee of the Society, are satisfied that he they is/are in a position to pay and therefore, we request you to ... ... a decision/onward against him/them

Signature—

1. ... ...

Chairman,

2. ... .

Secretary,

Committee members.

3. .. ..

4. ... ...

5. ... .

Dated at .. ..
the ... . day of
... . 19

Seal of the society.

Members of the Committee of the ... ...
(Authorised under resolution No. ... of the meeting ... of the... ... ... date ... ...

N. B.—The same form shall be used by any member or past member against the society.

FORM NO. VI.

[*Rule 82 b*)].

Statement showing the disputed claims of the .. .. against its member/members referred to the arbitration of the Registrar/Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Manipur under the Managing Committee's resolution No. ... dated ... 19 .

Sl. No.	Full name of member and his father's name.	Name of his surety/Sureties, if any, being members of the society and his father's name.	Original Advance			Date or dates on which repayments fell due.	Total repayments upto the date to which the account is drawn.		Balance of amount now due and claimed.		Date upto which the account is drawn.	Remarks (details regarding demands made.
			Date of issue.	Amount.	Rate of interest.		Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

For the use of the society } Certified that I have personally enquired into this application and examined the relevant records of the society and I am satisfied that the amount claimed against the defaulter is correct. The bond/bonds ** executed by the member/members is/are attached herewith.

Signature,
Secretary/Executive Officer of the ... ...
Countersigned by the Chairman of the
Date ... ...

** If no separate bond was executed the sentence to be struck off.

N. B.—The same form shall be used by any member or past members against the society with necessary modification.

FORM No. VII.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, MANIPUR

Notice to show cause why a decision should not be given.

[*Rule 84(1)*].

Case No.··· of 195 .

Notice under Rule 88(1) of the rules made under the Assam Co-operative Societies Act, 1949 (Assam Act I of 1950) as inforce in Manipur.

Notice is hereby given in the name of ··· ... ... and his surety ... ... number of the ... ...

2. Whereas the Committee members of the ··· ... ... have applied to the Registrar, that a sum of Rs. ... . (rupees ··· ... ···) only on account of principal .. ... Rs. ... ... (rupees .. .. ··· only) on account of interest has been due from you which you did not pay on the date if fell due or you/did not pay the overdues in time and that you do not pay the said sum to the society in spite of the society demanding the same.

3. And whereas the said society have referred the dispute to me for a decision under rule 77 and 72 of the rules framed under section 100 of the Assam Co-operative Societies Act, 1949 (Assam Act I of 1950) as inforce in Manipur. I do hereby give notice that within two weeks of the receipt of this Notice you should show cause by a registered letter why a decision should not be given to the society against you.

4. Take notice that in the event of the claim not being contested by you, a decision shall be given ex-parte.

Given under my hand and the seal of my Office at . ... ··· this ... ... ··· day ··· ... ...195 .. .

SEAL

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Manipur.

Memo No.... . ... Dated at ... . the ... ... ··· of ··· .. ··· .. 195 .

Copy of the notice with... ... .. notices to the abovementioned borrower and his surety/ sureties is forwarded herewith to ·· .. ... ···Chairman of the ·· ... ...Village .. ··· ... P.O. ... ··· .. Tahsil··· ··· ··· .. for service to the person concerned.

2. Notices are to be served on the persons concerned and signature (in ink) or thumb impression* (If illiterate) is to be taken on the back of the Notice in acknowledgement of the receipt of the Notice by the persons concerned.

3. In case of the borrower or the surety refusing to accept the notice or is not available, the notice is to be served by hanging in the doors of person concerned and take signatures or thumb impressions of two witnesses to that effect.

4. Notices are returnable on or before the, ...and if the notices are not returned after service within the time specified the Chairman will be made personally liable for any loss suffer by the society on this account.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Manipur.

* To be attested duly with two witnesses.

N.B.—The notice shall be used against the society in case of dispute between member and past member of the society with necessary modification.

FORM No. VIII.

INTIMATION OF AWARD GIVEN TO THE JUDGEMENT DEBTOR

(Rule No. 85).

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, MANIPUR.

Ref. Case No. of 19 ... ...

No... ... dated, at ... ... the day ... ... of ... ... 195 ... ...

To

... ...

Member of the ... ...

(Through the Secretary ...

... ... is hereby informed that a dispute having been referred to the undersigned for decision by the ... ... a decree has been awarded against him and his surety ... ... for Rs. ... on account of principal and ... ... on account of interest due to the said society upto the ... ... and further interest on the principal sum adjudged at the rate of ... ... per cent per annum from ... ... together with all cost till the date of realisation.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
Manipur.

Memo No. Date ... ..

Copy to Surety .. for information & necessary action.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
Manipur.

N. B.—The same form shall be used in case of an award against the society with necessary modification.

FORM No. VIII(1).

INTIMATION OF AWARD TO THE CHAIRMAN

(Rule No. 85)

To

The Chairman of the .. .. Village ... ...
P. O. ... ...

Reference Case No. .. ... of 195 ... ...

District ... ...

Dated ... the .. 195

Sir,

Award passed against ... ... and surety ... ... is sent herewith for necessary action.

2 If the amount adjudged in the award is not realised within two months from the date of this award, the award should be sent immediately to the ... ... for reducing it to the form of a Co-operative Demand Certificate, under Section 83 of the Act, with request to issue the certificate in the name of the ... ... society and to deliver to him recovered as an arrear of land revenue.

3. Notices to the borrower and surety enclosed herewith should be delivered to the parties concerned forthwith.

Yours faithfully,

Registrar, Co-operative Societies,
Manipur.

N. B.—The same form shall be used in case of an award against the society with necessary modification.

Form No. VIII(2).

FORM OF SIMPLE AWARD

(Rule No. 85).

Case No. of 195 .

OFFICE OF THE ... ...

In the matter of ... ...

Vs.

Member of the ... ...

Whereas the committee members of the ... ... have made a reference in writing to me complaining that ... ... member of that society, owes it Rs. . . by way of principal and Rs. . . . by way of interest upto the . . and evades payment of the same and whereas the said . . . . should not be given has submitted an explanation which is quite unsatisfactory and evasive and in which . . . . . .

Not submitted any explanation and . . . the full extent of the liability as claimed by the aforesaid society has been denied. . . . . .

Now therefore, I, in accordance with rule 88 of the Rules framed by the Chief Commissioner Manipur under section 70 of the Assam Co operative Societies Act 1949 (Assam Act I of 1950) as inforce in Manipur hereby make the following decision against the said . . . . . viz. that he do pay to the . . Rs. . . . . as principal and Rs. . . . as interest which was due on the . . and further interest on the principal sum adjudged at the rate of . . per cent per annum from . . togather with all costs till the date of realisation, within a period of 2 months from the date of this award failing which the dues covered by this award shall be reduced to the form of a Co operative Demand certificate as provided in section 83 of the Act to be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue under the provisions of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation inforce in Manipur.

Given under my hand and seal, at . . . . . this day of . 195 .

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Manipur.

SEAL

N. B. :—This form shall be used in case of an award against the society within necessary modification.

Form No. VIII(3).

FORM OF MORTGAGE AWARD

(Rule No. 85).

Case No. of 195 .

OFFICE OF THE ... ...

In the matter of the ... ...

Vs.

Members of the ... ...

Whereas the committee members of the ... ... have made a reference in writing to me complaining that ... ... member of that society, owes it Rs. . . by way of principal and Rs. . . . by way of interest upto the . . . evades payment of the same and whereas the said . . . . after being served with a Notice to show cause why a decision in favour of the said . . . . . should not be given has submitted an explanation which is quite unsatisfactory and evasive and in which . . . . . .

Not submitted any explanation and . . . the full extent of the liability as claimed by the aforesaid society has not been denied. . . . . .

Now therefore, I. in accordance with rule 89 of the Rules framed by the State Government under section 70 of the Assam Co operative Societies Act 1949 (Assam Act I of 1950) as inforce in Manipur hereby make the following decision against the said . . . . . viz. that he do pay to the , . Rs. . . . . as principal and Rs. . . . as against which was due on the . . and further interest on the principal sum adjudged at the rate of . . per cent per annum from . . togather with all costs till the date of realisation, within a period of 2 months from the date of this award, failing which the right title and interest of the defendant in the properties set out and described in the schedule below will be sold under a Co-operative Demand Certificate to be sought and issued on that behalf under Section 83 of the said Act to be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue under the provision of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation as inforce in Manipur and that if the sale proceeds should be found in sufficient to discharge the dues with subsequent interest at the above rate till the date of realisation and cost in full, the balance will be realised by attachment and sale of other movable and immovable properties of the judgement debtor similarly being included under a Certificate to be issued on that behalf under the said section of the Act.

Given under my hand and seal, at . . . . . this day of . . . 195 .

Registrar of Co-operative
Societies, Manipur.

SEAL

Schedule of property.

N. B. :—This form shall be used in case of an award against the society within necessary modification.

FORME No. IX

NOTICE TO FURNISH SECURITY FOR FULFILMENT OF DECREE.

[Rule No 90(2)]

Under sub-section (4) of section 64 of the Assam Co-operative Societies, Act 1949 (Assam Act I of 1950) as inforce in Manipur.

To

... ... member of the

Whereas the Committee members of the ... . have filed a dispute to me that a sum of Rs. ... .. on accoont of principal or thereon apto ... ... has been due from you which you did not pay inspite of demands and that with intent to defeat or delay the execution of any decision that may be passed against you thereon, you are about to dispose or remove your property or any part of the same, you are hereby directed on or before the .. .. day of . 195 either to furnish security for the sum of Rs. ... ... (rupees ... ...) only to produce and place at the disposal of this Court when required, the said property ... ... or the value thereof, or such portion of the value as may be sufficient to satisfy any decision that may be passed against you or to appear on ... ... at ... ... in my Office and show cause why you should not furnish security.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, at ... ... this ... ... day of ... ...

SEAL

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Manipur.

N. B —This form shall be used against the society also with necessary modification.

FORM No. X

FORM OF CONDITIONAL ORDER OF ATTACHMENT BEFORE AWARD

(Rule No. 90(6)

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, MANIPUR

Case No. ... ...

In the matter of the .. ..

Vs

. ...

members of the ... ...

Whereas the Committee members of the . ... have made a reference in writing to me complaining that .. ... member of that ... ... society, owes it Rs. ... ... by way of $\frac{\text{Principal}}{\text{Compensation}}$ with interest at ... ... and Rs. ... ... by way of interest upto the date of realisation and evades payment of the same and whereas the said committee members of the society further declare that the same member ... is about to dispose of the property from the local units of the jurisdiction of the Registrar and whereas I am satisfied as to bonafide of committee's reference and declaration and accordingly the said member was called upon to furnish security for the sum of Rs. ... to procuce and place at my disposal or the value vide my orders dated ... ... and whereas the member failed to furnish the security. Now therefore, I, in accordance with section 64 (3)(b) of the Assam Co-operative Societies Act of 1949 (Act I of 1950) as inforce in Manipur hereby make the following order against the sasd ... ... that the right, title and interest of the defendant in the properties set out and described in the Schedule below be forthwith attached and shall remain attached until further orders.

This attachment will be vacated at any time of the defendant furnishes security to the satisfaction of the Registrar.

The decision is enforceable as a degree of the Civil Court having local jurisdiction.

Dated the 19 .

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Manipur.

FORM NO XI

SCHEDULE

Form of Order sheet.

Rule No. 94(6)(12).

No. of proceedings or orders.	Order or proceedings.	Signature of liquidator with date.

Notice of change registered address

Address of societies—Notice is hereby given, persuant to section 40 of the Assam Co-operative Societies Act, 1949 (Assam Act 1 of 1950) as inforce in Manipur by . . . . . (name of society) registered on . . under certificate of registration No . of . . . of the alteration in the address of the registered office of the society

Previous address	Present address	Date of changes

Certified that the change of address of the society set for above was adopted under resolution No. . of the meeting of the Administration/Council / Managing Committee

dated the 195

Signature.

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

Signature of (1) . . .
Chairman.

(2) . . .
Secretary.

Secretary to the Manipur Administration
i/c Co-operative Department.

Imphal—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—330/53-10-59.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 89-E-66. IMPHAL, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1959 (ASVINA 13, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.

Notice No. (3).

Imphal, the 26th September, 1959.

Notice is hereby given for general information that the electoral rolls of Imphal Municipality (Ward 1-5) are being revised and corrected according to the rules. All concerned are therefore requested to file claims for inclusion of names and objections against any entry in the existing rolls. Claims and Objections shall be preferred to the undersigned within a period of 10 days from the date on which this notification is published in the State Gazette. The relevent Municipal rolls as published may be inspected either at the office of the Imphal Municipal Board or the District Magistrate (Election), Manipur.

Notice No. (4).

It is hereby notified for general information that as it has been decided to hold the bye-elections to Ward No III & Ward No. IV together the bye-election Notice (1) dated the 1st August, 1959 declaring the date of bye-election to Ward No. III as on Wednesday, the 7th October, 1959 is hereby cancelled.

C. H. NAIBE,
District Magistrate, Manipur.

Imphal—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—230/5-10-59.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 90-E-67. **IMPHAL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1959 (ASVINA 14, 1881).**

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—CIVIL SUPPLIES BRANCH

No. 25/3-VI 59-Supp/S(H)-AS(L)

Imphal, the 5th October, 1959.

13th Asvina 1881 (Saka)

In continuation of this Administration Order of even number dated the 11th August, 1959 (20 Sravana, 1881) and in persuance of para 9 of the Manipur foodgrains Dealers Licensing Order, 1958, the Chief Commissioner, Manipur, is pleased to authorise the following Officers to exercise functions exercisable under clauses (C) and (D) also of the said para.

1. All Police Officers not below the rank of Sub-Inspectors.
2. All Revenue Officers not below the rank of Sub-Deputy Collectors.

By order etc.

S. C. BARDHAN,
Secretary (Homo & Law)
Manipur Administration.

Imphal—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—232/6-10-59.

[redacted] upon me by Rule 2(i) (iii) of the Rules for the Election of Members Board in Manipur, I, C. H. Naire, District Magistrate, Manipur do hereby fix and p[redacted] of the bye Elections to Imphal Municipal Board from Ward No. 1[redacted] 7th December, 1959.

[redacted] C. H. NAIRE,
[redacted] Magistrate Manipur.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 91-E-68. **IMPHAL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1959 (ASVINA 14, 1881).**

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—CIVIL SUPPLIES BRANCH

ORDERS BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

Imphal, the 1st October, 1959.
9th Asvina 1881 (Saka)

No. 25/1-1/59-Supp/S(H)-AS(L).—In pursuance of Clause 6 of the Sugar (Movement Control) Order, 1959, the Chief Commissioner (Administrator), Manipur, is pleased to authorise all the Police Officers of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector of Police, as also all Revenue Officers of and above the rank of Sub-Deputy Collector, Manipur to exercise all the powers under Clause 6 of the said Order.

By order etc.

S. C. BARDHAN,
Secretary (Home & Law)
Manipur Administration.

Imphal—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—237/6-10-59.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by Rule 2(i) (iii) of the Rules for the Election of Members of Municipal Board in Manipur, I, C. H. Naire, District Magistrate, Manipur do hereby fix and publish the date of the bye-Elections to Imphal Municipal Board from Ward No. III and Ward No. IV 4th December, 1959.

C. H. NAIRE,
District Magistrate, Manipur.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 93-E-69 **IMPHAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1959 (ASVINA 15, 1881).**

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MANIPUR

MUNICIPAL BYE—ELECTION

NOTICE NO 5.

Imphal, the 6th October, 1959.

Whereas the seats of members of Ward No III and Ward No IV, Imphal Municipality have been declared vacant on account of the resignation of Shri Kh Ibetombi Singh, member and Shri Th. Tonsana Singh, member respectively

And whereas the Imphal Municipal Board have accepted their resignation and have also proposed to fill the vacancy ,

And whereas the Manipur Administration in their letter No 20 3 53 59 LSG(MUC)/S(H)-AS(1) dated 16 9 1959 have asked the District Magistrate, Manipur to take necessary action to fill the acancy after necessary consultation with the Chairman, Imphal Municipal Board

And whereas the Chairman Imphal Municipal Board in his letter No IM 60/57 59 dated the 23rd September, 1959 has fixed 9-11-1959 to be the last date of filling Nomination papers for both vacancies in Ward No III & Ward No IV and has also asked the District Magistrate, Manipur to take such action a may be necessary towards the fill , of the vacancies ,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by Rule 2(1) (m) of the Rules for the Election of Members of Municipal Board in Manipur, I, C H Naire District Magistrate, Manipur do hereby fix and publish the date of the bye Elections to Imphal Municipal Board from Ward No III and Ward No IV as Monday the 7th December, 1959

C. H. NAIRE,
District Magistrate Manipur.

Imphal—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—230 7 10-59.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 94-E-70 IMPHAL, MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1959 (ASVINA 20, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—MEDICAL BRANCH

NOTIFICATION

Imphal, the 7th October, 1959

No. 41/195/59-MDL S(M) —In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 24(1) and (2) of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954) regarding the delegation of powers of the State Government and Food (Health) Authority read with the Government of India, Ministry of Health Notification No F 14 46 57 PH dated the 24th April, 1957 the Chief Commissioner, Manipur, after consultation with the Central Committee for Food Standards, hereby makes the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub section (1) of Section 24 of the said Act, namely

RULES

1 (*1*) These rules may be called the Manipur Prevention of Food Adulteration (Supplementary) Rules, 1959

(*2*) They extend to the whole of the Union Territory of Manipur.

(*3*) They shall come into force on and from the date of their publication in the Manipur Gazette

2 In these rules —

(*a*) "the Act" means the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (34 of 1954)

(*b*) 'Section' means a section of the Act

3 The power of the State Government under Sections 8 and 9 of the Act regarding appointment of Public Analysts and Food Inspectors may also be exercised by the local authorities with the previous approval of the Chief Commissioner

4. The Food (Health) Authority may delegate to Subordinate authorities or local authorities its power under clause (iv) of Section 7 to prohibit the sale or manufacture for sale of any article of food with a view to preventing the out break or spread of infectious diseases.

G H SINGH,
Secretary (M), Manipur Administration.

Imphal—Printed And published by the Superintendent Government Press—290/12.10.59.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 95-E-71 IMPHAL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1959 (ASVINA 21, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MANIPUR

IMPHAL MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION

WARD NO III & IV.

Notice No. 6.

Imphal, the 6th October, 1959

It is hereby notified for general information that last date of filing Nomination Paper for Bye-Elections to the Imphal Municipal Board from Ward Nos III & IV has been fixed as Monday, the 9th November, 1959 Persons desiring to contest the said bye-elections may deliver their Nomination Paper in Form "C" annexed to the Rules for the Election of Members of Municipal Board in Manipur to the undersigned within the period from 26-10 1959 to 9-11 1959 during working hours Nomination papers may be had from the Election Office during the office hours on all working days

C H. NAIBE,
District, Magistrate, Manipur.

Imphal—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—230/13.10.59.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

IMPHAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1959 (PAUSA 12, 1880).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—REVENUE, CO-OPERATIVE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH

Order by the Chief Commissioner

NOTIFICATION

Imphal, the 30th December, 1958.

No. [illegible]—Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi's [illegible] No. G.S.R. 993 dated 30th September, 1958 regarding the operation of the Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 (Rajasthan Act 32 of 1958) in the Union Territory of Manipur published in the Government of India Gazette Extraordinary Part II—Section 3—Sub-Section (i) dated 30th September, 1958 is re-published for general information.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 30th September, 1958.

G.S.R. 993.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Union Territories (Laws) Act, 1950 (30 of 1950), the Central Government hereby extends to the Union Territory of Manipur, the Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 (Rajasthan Act 32 of 1958), subject to the following modifications, namely :—

Modification.

(1) Throughout the Act, unless otherwise directed by this notification :—

(a) for the words "State Government" and 'Government' the words "Chief Commissioner" shall be substituted ;

(b) for the word 'it' wherever it stands for State Government except in section 40, the word 'he' shall be substituted ;

(c) for the word 'State' (except where it occurs in the expression 'State Government'), the words 'Union Territory' shall be substituted ;

(d) For the words "Such Government" occurring in section 13, the word "him" shall be substituted ;

(e) In section 14, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the goods sold, offered for sale, exposed for sale, or in possession for sale, solely by way of bonafidely sold in transactions for trade or commerce for weights or measures".

force for one year fr[om] 31st December followi[ng] written application to t[he]

A licence shall ter[minate] any, on

of issue, if later than 1st Jany., to or renewal of a licence shall make

or if granted to a Firm or Firm or Company. Provided new party, and the transfer, the subsisting licence by the issuing authority.

(4) For the word "it" occurring in section 40, the word "him" shall be substituted.

(5) Sub-section (5) of section 42 and section 43 shall be omitted.

ANNEXURE

THE RAJASTHAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (ENFORCEMENT) ACT, 19[illegible] AS EXTENDED TO THE UNION TERRITORY OF MANIPUR.

CHAPTER I

Preliminary

1. Short title, extent and commencement.—(1) This Act may be called the Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Union Territory of Manipur.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act or for different areas or for different classes of undertaking or for different classes of goods.

2. **Definitions**:—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:—

(a) "commercial weight or measure" means a weight or measure purporting to be a standard weight or measure used in any transactions for trade or commerce;

(b) "Superintendent" or "Assistant Superintendent" means the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Weights and Measures appointed under section 15;

(c) "Inspector" or "Assistant Inspector" means an Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Weights and Measures appointed under section 15;

(d) "measuring instrument" means any measuring instrument other than a weighing instrument and includes any instrument for measuring length, area volume or capacity,

(e) "Mint" means the Mint of the Central Government either in Bombay in Calcutta;

(f) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act,

(g) 'reference standards' means the sets of standard weights and measures supplied to the Chief Commissioner by the Central Government in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 (Central Act 89 of 1956);

(h) 'stamping' means marking in such manner as to be, so far as practicable indelible and includes casting, engraving, etching and branding;

(i) standard weight or measures" means any unit of mass or measure referred to in sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Standard of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 (Central Act 89 of 1956), and includes any other weight or measure permitted to be used by the Central Government in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 14 of the said Act;

(j) 'verification' with its grammatical variations, used with reference to a weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument includes the process of comparing, checking or testing such weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument and also includes re-verification ,

(k) "weighing instrument' means any instrument for weighing and includes scales with the weights belonging thereto, scale beams, balances, spring balances, steel yards and other weighing machines

CHAPTER II

Standard Weights and Measures

3. Working standards.—(1) For the purpose of verifying the correctness of commercial weights and measures and weighing and measuring instruments used in transactions for trade or commerce, the Chief Commissioner may cause to be prepared as many sets of authenticated standard weights and measures as he may deem necessary to be called the working standards, and special sets of working standards in relation to bullion and precious stones may also be prepared

(2) The working standards shall be made of such material and according to such designs and specifications and shall be prepared by such agency and shall be stamped and authenticated by such person or authority and in such manner as may be prescribed

(3) The working standards shall be kept at such places in such custody and in such manner as may be prescribed

(4) A working standard shall be verified with the secondary standard and marked by such persons at such places, at such intervals and in such manner as may be prescribed

Provided that a special working standard in relation to bullion and precious stones shall be verified with the reference standard

(5) A working standard which is not so verified and marked within the prescribed period shall not be deemed legal or be used for the purposes of this Act.

(6) A working standard which has become defective shall not be deemed legal or be used for the purposes of this Act, until it has been verified and marked in the prescribed manner

4. Secondary standards.—(1) For the purpose of verifying the correctness of the working standards, the Chief Commissioner may cause to be prepared at the Mint as many sets of authenticated standard weights and measures as he may deem necessary, to be called the secondary standards

(2) The secondary standards shall be made of such material and according to such design and specifications as may be prescribed and shall be stamped and authenticated by such person or authority as the Central Government may direct.

(3) The secondary standards shall be kept at such places, in such custody and in such manneras may be prescribed

[redacted] in force for one [redacted] the 31st Decem[redacted] a written applic[redacted] the date of issue, if later than 1st Jany., to [redacted] grant or renewal of a licence shall make [redacted] licence-holder, or if granted to a Firm or [redacted] of such Firm or Company. Provided [redacted] concern to any new party, and the transfer, the date of transfer, the subsisting licence [redacted] or refused by the issuing authority.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this Act, all Assistant Superintendents of Weights and Measures and Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors shall perform their functions under the general superintendence and control of the Superintendent ; and the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendents of Weights and Measures may, in addition to the powers and duties conferred or imposed on them by or under this Act, exercise any power or discharge any duty so conferred or imposed on Inspectors or Assistant Inspectors

16. Verification and stamping by Inspectors :—(1) Every Inspector or Assistant Inspector shall, for the purpose of verification of weights and measures and weighing and measuring instruments, attend at such place and time within his jurisdiction as may be appointed in this behalf by the Superintendent.

(2) The Inspector shall verify every weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument which is brought to him for the purpose of verification and if he finds such weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument correct and in conformity with the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 (Central Act 89 of 1956), and the rules made thereunder, he shall stamp the same with a stamp of verification in the prescribed manner.

17. Power to inspect etc.—(1) An Inspector or Assistant Inspector may, within the area under his jurisdiction, inspect at all reasonable times, the weights, measures and weighing and measuring instruments which are used in transactions for trade or commerce or are in the possession of any person or are on any premises for such use and may verify every such weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument with a secondary or working standard or weighing or measuring instrument prescribed for the purpose.

(2) For the purpose of verifying the correctness of any weight or measure used in any transaction, an Inspector or Assistant Inspector may also verify the weight or measure of any article sold or delivered in the course of the transaction.

(3) An Inspector or Assistant Inspector may, at all reasonable times, require any trader or any employee or agent of a trader to produce before him for inspection all weights, measures and weighing and measuring instruments which are used by him or are in his possession or are kept on any premises used for trade and all documents and records relating thereto and such trader, employee or agent shall comply with such requirement.

(4) An Inspector or Assistant Inspector may seize and detain any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument regarding which an offence under this Act appears to have been committed or which appears to have been or which might be used in the commission of such an offence, and may also seize and detain any articles sold or delivered or caused to be sold or delivered by means of such weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument together with any documents or records relating thereto.

(5) Where an Inspector or Assistant Inspector has reason to believe that a sealed package or container does not actually contain the net weight or measure of the article which it purports to contain the Inspector or Assistant Inspector may break open the sealed package or container and verify its contents ; and if, on such verification the

net weight or measure of the article is found to be correct, the Inspector or Assistant Inspector shall reseal the package or container where it is possible so to do without injury to the contents thereof and attach a certificate thereto stating the correct weight or measure of the article, but if, on the other hand, the net weight or measure of the article is found to be incorrect, the Inspector or Assistant Inspector may seize and detain the package or container and the article contained therein,

(6) For the purpose of such inspection, an Inspector or Assistant Inspector may, at all reasonable times, enter into any place where weights, measures or weighing or measuring instruments are used or kept for use in transactions for trade or commerce and inspect such weights and measures and weighing and measuring instruments.

18 Power of Inspector or Assistant Inspector to adjust weights or measures.—Where it appears to the Chief Commissioner desirable that an Inspector or Assistant Inspector should be allowed in any area to adjust the weights or measures or weighing or measuring instruments, he may, if he thinks fit, authorise such Inspector or Assistant Inspector to adjust weights or measures or such instruments accordingly.

19 Manufacturers etc., to maintain records and documents—(1) Every manufacturer, repairer or dealer in weights or measures or weighing or measuring instruments, and every person using them in transactions for trade or commerce shall maintain such records and accounts as may be prescribed and, if required so to do by an Inspector or Assistant Inspector, shall produce such records and accounts before him

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub section (1), if the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that, having regard to the nature of business carries on by any such manufacturer, repairer or dealer, it is necessary so to do, he may, by order, exempt such person or class of persons from the operation of that sub section

20 Appeals.—(1) Any person aggrieved by any decision of the Inspector or Assistant Inspector under this Act may within sixty days from the date of the decision, prefer an appeal to the Superintendent or any Assistant Superintendent of Weights and Measures specially authorised in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner

(2) On receipt of an appeal under sub section (1) the appellate officer shall, after giving the person concerned a reasonable opportunity of being heard decide the appeal and the decision of the appellate officer shall be final

21 Levy of fees—The Chief Commissioner may charge such fees—

(a) for the grant of licences under section 13 for manufacture, repair or sale of commercial weights and measures and weighing and measuring instruments and

(b) for the verification, marking, stamping and adjustment of commercial weights and measurers and weighing and measuring instruments

as may be prescribed

22. Validity of weights and measures duly stamped A weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument duly stamped by an Inspector or Assistant Inspector under this Act, shall be a legal weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument in all places in which the Act has come into force unless it is found to be inaccurate or defective and shall not be liable to be returned or confiscated by any officer in any place other than that in which it was originally stamped.

in force for or [redacted] for [redacted] January or the date of issue, if later than 1st Jany., to the 31st Decem[redacted] for the grant or renewal of a licence shall make a written appli[redacted]

A. lic[redacted] licence holder, or if granted to a Firm or [redacted]ess of such Firm or Company. Provided [redacted] concern to any new party, and the trans[redacted] the date of transfer, the subsisting licence [redacted]nted or refused by the issuing authority, [redacted] earlier.

CHAPTER IV.

Penalties.

23. Penalty for sale or delivery by weight or measure other than standard weight or measure.—Whoever, after the expiry of three months from the commencement of this section, sells or causes to be sold or delivers or causes to be delivered in the course of any transaction for trade or commerce any article by any denomination of weight or measure other than one of the standard weights or measures shall be punishable, for a first offence, with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees and, for a second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a period which may extend to three months or with fine or with both.

24. Penalty for sale of unstamped commercial weights and measures.—Whoever sells or delivers any commercial weight or measure or any weighing or measuring instrument which has not been verified or re-verified or stamped in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees.

25. Penalty for use of unstamped commercial weights and measures.— Whoever uses in any transaction for trade or commerce, or has in his possession for such use, any commercial weight or measure or any weighing or measuring instrument which has not been verified or re-verified or stamped in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder shall be punishable for a first offence, with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees and, for a second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a period which may extend to three months or with fine or with both.

Explanation 1.—When any such weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument is found in the possession of any trader or any employee or agent of such trader, such trader, employee or agent shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to have had it in his possession for use in transactions for trade or commerce.

Explanation 2.—Where any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument is used or possessed in contravention of this section by any employee or agent of a trader on behalf of such trader; such trader shall, unless he proves that the offence under this section was committed by his employee or agent without his knowledge or consent, be also deemed to be guilty of the offence.

26. Penalty for manufacture of weights etc. without licence.—If any person manufactures, repairs or sells any commercial weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument without obtaining a licence as required by section 13, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period which may extend to three months or with fine or with both.

27. Penalty for use of weight or measure in contravention of section 8.—Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of a notification issued under section 8 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees.

28. Penalty for failure to mark weight or measure on sealed containers.—Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 14 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees.

29. Penalty for fraudulent use of weights, measures etc.—Whoever fraudulently uses any standard weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument which he knows to be false shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period which may extend to one year or with fine or with both,

30 Penalty for being in possession of false weight or measures etc.—Whoever is in possession of any commercial weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument which he knows to be false, intending that the same may be fraudulently used, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

31. Penalty for making or selling false weight or measure etc.—Whoever makes, sells or disposes of or causes to be made, sold or disposed of any standard weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument which he knows to be false, in order that the same may be used as true, or knowing that the same is likely to be used as true, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

32. Penalty for giving short weight or measure.—Whoever, in selling any article by weight or measure, delivers or causes to be delivered to the purchaser less than what is purported to be sold shall, if the deficiency exceeds the prescribed limit of error, be punishable with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees.

33. Penalty for forging etc., of weights, measures etc.—(1) Whoever forges or counterfeits any stamp used under this Act for the stamping of any standard weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument or possesses any such counterfeit stamp or removes a stamp from any standard weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument and inserts the same into another weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument or wilfully increases or diminishes a weight or measure so stamped shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

(2) Whoever knowingly uses, sells, disposes of or exposes for sale any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument with such forged or counterfeit stamp thereon or a weight or a measure so increased or diminished shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

34. Penalty for neglect or refusal to produce weight or measure etc. for inspection—Whoever,—

(a) refuses or neglects to produce for inspection under section 17 any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument or any document or record relating thereto in his possession or on his premises, or

(b) refuses to permit an Inspector or Assistant Inspector to inspect and verify any such weight, measure, instrument, document or record, or

(c) obstructs the entry of an Inspector or Assistant Inspector under Section 17, or

5. Subject to the provisions
in force for one year from th
the 31st December following.
a written application to the

6. A licence shall term
Company, on the
that if the
force applie
shall contin
or until th

licence granted under Rule 3 shall remain
of issue, if later than 1st Jany., to
or renewal of a licence shall make

or if granted to a Firm or
Firm or Company. Provided
new party, and the trans-
transfer, the subsisting licence
by the issuing authority.

(d) Otherwise obstructs or hinders an Inspector or Assistant Inspector in the performance of his duties under this Act,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

35. Penalty for breach of duty by Inspector or Assistant Inspector.—If an Inspector or Assistant Inspector knowingly stamps a weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument in contravention of the provisions of this Act or of the rules made thereunder, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

CHAPTER V.

Miscellaneous.

36. Protection of action taken in good faith.—No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Superintendent or any Assistant Superintendent of Weights and Measures or any Inspector or any other person appointed under this Act in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or the rules made thereunder.

37. Cognizance of offences etc.—(1) No court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Act except upon complaint in writing made by the Superintendent or any officer authorised in this behalf by the Superintendent by general or special order.

(2) No court inferior to that of a magistrate of the first class shall try any offence punishable under this Act.

38. Stamped weight etc to be presumed to be correct.—A weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument duly stamped under the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder shall be presumed to be correct until its inaccuracy is proved, if this is produced in any court by any Inspector or Assistant Inspector having charge thereof or by any person acting under the general or special authority of the Superintendent.

39 Offences by companies.—(1) If the person committing an offence under this Act is a company, every person who, at the time the offence was committed, was in-charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company as well as the company shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly :

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer, such director, manager, secretary or other officer, shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

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Explanation.—For the purposes of this section—

(a) "company" means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and

(b) "director", in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

40. Delegation of powers.—The Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that any power exercisable by him under this Act or the rules made thereunder shall, in relation to such matters and subject to such conditions as may be specified in the direction, be exercisable also by such officer or authority subordinate to the Chief Commissioner as may be specified in the notification.

41. Limits of error to be tolerated in weights and measures.—Subject to any rules that may be made under the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 (Central Act 89 of 1956), in this behalf, the Chief Commissioner may prescribe the limits of error which may be tolerated.—

(a) in secondary standards referred to in section 4;

(b) in working standards referred to in section 3;

(c) in commercial weights and measures or in selling articles by weight or measure generally or as regards any trade or class of trades; and

(d) in weighing and measuring instruments.

42. Power to make rules.—(1) The Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the material of which and the designs and specifications according to which working standards may be made, the agency by which such standards may be prepared, the person by whom or the authority by which and the manner in which such standards may be stamped and authenticated; the places at which and the custody and manner in which such standards may be kept.;

(b) the procedure for the verification or re-verification and marking of working standards, the persons by whom, the places at which and the intervals at which, they may be marked;

(c) the material of which and the designs and specifications according to which secondary standards may be made, the places at which and the custody and manner in which such standards may be kept;

(d) the procedure for the verification or re-verification and marking of secondary standards and the manner in which they may be marked;

(e) the number of weighing and measuring instruments to be kept, the manner in which they may be verified and stamped and necessary particulars regarding the same;

5. Subject to the provisions of Rule 6 and [illegible] licence granted under Rule 3 shall remain in force for one year from the date of issue, if later than 1st Jany., to the 31st December following. The grant or renewal of a licence shall make a written application to [illegible]

6. A licence shall be [illegible] Company, or if granted to a Firm or Company. Provided that if the [illegible] any new party, and the transfer, the subsisting licence shall continue [illegible] by the issuing authority, until

(f) the manner in which commercial weights and measures may be marked by manufacturers ;

(g) the form and manner in which, and the conditions subject to which licences may be granted to persons for manufacture, repair or sale of commercial weights and measures and weighing and measuring instruments ;

(h) the qualifications, functions and duties generally of Inspectors or Assistant Inspectors under this Act.

(i) the verification and stamping of weights and measures and weighing and measuring instruments and the period within which they are to be re-verified,

(j) the inspection of weights and measures and weighing and measuring instruments used in transactions for trade or commerce ;

(k) the seizure, detention and destruction of weights and measures which are not authorised by this Act ;

(l) the books, accounts and records relating to weights and measures and weighing and measuring instruments to be maintained and the manner in which they may be maintained or produced ,

(m) the limits of error which may be tolerated in secondary or working standards,

(n) the limits of error which may be tolerated in weights and measures and weighing and measuring instruments used or intended to be used in transactions for trade or commerce ;

(o) the limits of error which may be tolerated in selling articles by weights and measures generally or as regards any trade or class of trades ;

(p) the form and manner in which appeals may be preferred against decisions of Inspectors or Assistant Inspectors and the procedure for hearing appeals ,

(q) the fees which may be charged for the grant of licences under section 13 and for verification, re-verification, adjustment and stamping of weights and measures and weighing and measuring instruments and the collection and levy of the same ,

(r) any other matter which has to be, or may be, prescribed.

(3) In making any rule under this section the Chief Commissioner may provide that a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(4) The power to make rules under this section shall be subject to the condition of previous publication in the Official Gazette

(5) Omitted.

43. Omitted.

(No. F.8/4/58-J.II(iii).)
T. C. A. RAMANUJACHARI, Dy. Secy."

B. I. SARMA,
Assistant Secretary, (1) Manipur Administration

Imphal.—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—C. 245/2-1-59.

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Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 96-E-72 IMPHAL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1959 (ASVINA 21, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MANIPUR

IMPHAL MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION

WARD NOS. III & IV.

Notice No. 7.

Imphal, the 6th October, 1959.

Nomination Papers of all candidates for election received under Rule 19(1) will be scrutinised by the District Magistrate on 10th November, 1959 between hours 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. Candidates and other interested persons may be present at the Scrutiny.

C. H. NAIBE,
District Magistrate Manipur.

Imphal—Printed and published by the Superintendent Government Press—230/13-10-59.

Draft Rules under the Poisons Act, 1919.

1. In these Rules, the [illegible] Poisons Act, 1919.

2. (1) The [illegible] Schedule hereto annexed shall be deemed to be poisons for

(2) Except [illegible] and black arsenic, these rules shall apply only to the poisons within the limits of municipa-litie[illegible]

[illegible] no person shall sell or possess for sale any [illegible] except by the District Magistrate, or the [illegible] by the District Magistrate within

[illegible] to any applicant shall be at [illegible] the District Magistrate or the Chief [illegible] invoked by an officer imme-

[illegible] Rule 3 shall remain [illegible] 1st Jany., to [illegible] shall make

[illegible] to a Firm or [illegible]. Provided [illegible] and the trans-[illegible] licensing authority.

rupees.

(4) The [illegible]

of previous [illegible]

(5) [illegible]

43. [illegible]

shall be subject to the condition

(No. F.8/4/58-J.II(iii).)

A. RAMANUJACHARI, Dy. Secy."

B. I. SARMA,

(1) Manipur Administration.

Manipur Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 97-E-73 IMPHAL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1959 (ASVINA 21, 1881).

MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIAT—MEDICAL BRANCH

No HMD—33 58

NOTIFICATION

Imphal, the 7th October, 1959

The following draft of Certain Rules which the Chief Commissioner Manipur proposes to make in exercise of the Powers conferred by Section 2 Sub Section (1) of Section 8 and Sub-Section (3) of Section 9 of the Poisons Act, 1919 (XII of 1919) read with the Government of India, Late Ministry of States Notification No 104 I dated the 24th August 1950, is hereby published for information of persons likely to be affect d thereby and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 20th of October, 1959.

2 Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Chief Commissioner Manipur.

3 This supercedes this Administration Notification No HMD 33 58 dated the 20th May, 1959.

By order etc

G H Singh,
Secretary (M) Manipur Administration.

Draft of Rules under the Poisons Act, 1919

1 In these Rules the 'Act means, the Poisons Act 1919.

2 (1) The substances mentioned specified in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be deemed to be poisons for the purposes of these rules

(2) Except in the case of white, yellow red brown and black arsenic these rules shall apply only to the possession for sale, and the sale of specified poisons within the limits of municipalities and cantonments

3. Unless exempted under the provisions of the Act, no person shall sell or possess for sale any poison specified in rule 2 except under a licence granted by the District Magistrate, or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate or any Magistrate specially empowered by the District Magistrate within their respective jurisdictions

4 The grant, withdrawal cancellation or revocation of a licence to any applicant shall be at the discretion of the issuing authority subject to appeal to the District Magistrate or the Chief Commissioner as the case may be, if issued, withdrawn, cancelled or revoked by an officer immediately subordinate.

5. Subject to the provisions of Rules 6 and 7—a licence granted under Rule 3 shall remain in force for one year from the 1st January or the date of issue, if later than 1st Jany, to the 31st December following Every applicant for the grant or renewal of a licence shall make a written application to the issuing authority

6. A licence shall terminate on the death of the licence-holder, or if granted to a Firm or Company, on the winding up or transfer of the business of such Firm or Company. Provided that if the Firm or Company is transferred as a going concern to any new party, and the transferee applies for a fresh licence within fourteen days of the date of transfer, the subsisting licence shall continue in force until a new licence has been granted or refused by the issuing authority, or until the date of expiry under Rule 5 whichever is earlier.

7. The licence issued to a firm or company shall always be in the name of the proprietor or proprietors of the firm or company or of a responsible person to be nominated by them for the purpose, or in the case of a public company in the name of the Manager. The name (or names) so given may be altered or amended on a written application from the firm or the Company and on payment of a fee of Rupee 1.

In the case of a licence issued to a firm or company for sale by dispensing of prescriptions, there shall be entered in the licence the names of all the persons, who are authorised by the firm or the company to dispense prescriptions containing persons. Amendment of the names so entered may be made on a written application from the firm or company and on payment of a fee of Rupee 1/-.

8. Every sale of poison shall so far as possible be conducted by the licence-holder in person, or where the licence-holder is a Firm or a Company, through or under the supervision of an accredited representative of such Firm or Company.

9. A licence-holder shall not sell any poison to any person unless the latter is personally known to him, or identified to his satisfaction. He shall not sell any poison to any person who appears to him to be under the age of 18 or any person who does not appear to him to be in full possession of his faculties, or to any wandering mendicant.

10. (i) Every licence-holder shall maintain a register in which he shall enter all sales of poison other than those used by a chemist, druggist or compounder dispensing or compounding in compliance with the prescription of a medical or veterinary practitioner. The following particulars shall be entered in such register in respect of each sale namely :—

(a) Name of poison.

(b) Quantity sold.

(c) Date of sale.

(d) Name and address of purchaser.

(e) Purpose for which the poison was stated by the purchaser to be required.

(f) Signature of purchaser (or thumb impression if illiterate) or in case of purchase by post, date of letter or written order and reference to the original in the file in which it is preserved.

(g) Signature of vendor.

(ii) In a separate portion of the registration shall be entered, in separate columns for each poison, the quantity of each sold daily, and these entries shall be filled up from day to day.

(iii) The signature under item (g) of the register shall be that of the licence holder himself, or when the licence-holder is a Firm or Company, that of an accredited representative of such Firm or Company, and shall be entered at the time of sale or despatched to the purchaser. Such signature shall be held to imply that the writer has satisfied himself that the requirements of Rule 9 have been fulfilled.

(iv) All letters or written orders referred to in head (f) of the register shall be preserved in original by the licence-holder for a period of not less than two years from the date of sale.

11. (i) A licence-holder shall maintain in respect of each poison specified in Rule 2—a stock register which shall contain the following particulars :—

(a) Serial Number.

(b) Date.

(c) Amount received.

(d) Name and address of person from whom received.

(e) Amount sold.

(f) Balance in stock.

(g) Remarks.

(ii) The Stock Register shall be totalled and balanced daily and the Licence shall be himself responsible for its correctness.

12. Any Magistrate or Police Officer of or above the rank of Sub-Inspector, any Excise Inspector or Sub-Inspector or any Medical Officer or above the rank of the Hospital Assistant may at any time visit and inspect the premises of a licence-holder where poison is kept for sale and may inspect all poisons found therein and the registers maintained under Rules 10 and 11.

13. All poisons kept for sale by any licence-holder under these rules (except those kept by a chemist, druggist or compounder for the purpose of dispensing or compounding in compliance with the prescription of a medical or veterinary practitioner) shall be kept in a box, almirah, room or building (according to the quantity maintained) which shall be secured by lock and key and in which no substance shall be placed other than poisons possessed in accordance with a licence granted under the Act ; and each poison shall be kept, within such box, almirah room or building in a separate closed receptacle of glass metal or earthenware. Every such box, almirah, room or building and every such receptacle shall be marked with the word "POISON" in red characters both English and Vernacular, and in the case of receptacles containing separate poisons with the name of such poison.

14. When any poison is sold, it shall be securely packed in a closed receptacle or packet (according to the quantity) and every such receptacle or packet shall be labelled by the vendor with a red label, bearing the name of the person in English and the vernacular and the number and date of the entry, in the register of sales specified in Rule 10.

15. A licence-holder shall not sell powdered white arsenic to any person unless the same is, before the sale thereof, mixed with soot, indigo or Prussian blue, in the proportion of half an ounce of soot, indigo or Prussian blue at least to one pound of the white arsenic and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity.

Provided that where the Licensing Authority is satisfied that such arsenic is required for some purpose for which such admixture would according to the representation of the purchaser, render it unfit, the said Licensing Authority may authorise the vendor in writing to sell without such admixture, such quantity of white arsenic as the Licensing Authority may think proper.

16. Petrol containing ethyl fluid (an admixture of tetra-ethyl lead) is exempted from the provisions of the Act and these rules provided—

(i) the cans and pumps containing the duel are labelled to indicate the presence of tetra-ethyl lead in the duel and to warn the user to avoid spillage and not to use the duel for purposes other than as motor duel ,

(ii) the duel is dyed as an additional check against its use otherwise than as a motor duel; &

(iii) the amount of lead tetra-ethyl in the duel does not exceed 1 part in 1,300 parts by volume or 1 in 650 by weight.

17 (i) No dealer shall send by post any poison in compliance with an order received by post or telegraph or any other means unless he is satisfied that the order comes from or in accordance with a prescription of a registered medical practitioner, or that it comes from a dealer, or the head of a Government Department or a recognised School or College, or a research or medical institution or hospital or a charitable dispensary in charge of qualified medical practitioner, or a recognized public body or undertrial firm The sender of the order shall give such clear and necessary particulars about himself, his address and his business as will enable the dealer to verify the bonafides of the sender.

(ii) Any poison intended for despatch by post shall be securely package, distinctly marked "POISON" in red letters on the outer cover and duly registered.

18 (i) The fee for each licence shall be Rs. 2/ .

(ii) The fee for duplicate licence when the original is accidentally lost or destroyed and the fee for charge of the place of business shall be Re. 1/- in either case.

(iii) All fees under these rules shall be paid in non-Judicial stamp.

19. All applications for renewal of licences shall be made one month prior to the date of their expiry. The fee shall be as prescribed in rule 17(1). If applications for renewal are not made before one month of the date of expiry, an additional fee of one rupee shall be charged.

SCHEDULE

Insecticides —

(1) Parathion.
(2) Tetra-ethyl Pyrophosphate.

Rodenticides :—

(1) Alpha—naphthyl Thiourea.

Fungicides :—

(1) Ethoxy ethyl Mercury chloride.
(2) Ethyl Mercury Phosphate.
(3) Phenyl Mercury Acetate.
(4) Ethyl Mercury Chloride.
(5) Phenyl Mercury Chloride.
(6) Phenyl Mercury Urea.

Fumigants :—

(1) Methyl Bromide.
(2) Cyanides, viz. the following :—
Liquid Hydrocyanic Acid.
Sodium Cyanide.
Potassium Cyanide.
Calcium Cyanide.

Preparations .—

(1) Any preparation containing any of the aforesaid poisons.

The following Poisons shall be deemed to be poisons for the purposes of these Rules :—

(a) Aconite.
(b) Nux-Vomica.
(c) Percloride of Mercury—corrosive sub-limate Darchikna.
(d) Marcurous Cloride—Calomel (Rash-Kapur).
(e) Cyanide of Potash.
(f) Mercurous Cloride (Dhatura)
(g) White arsenic (Sankhya, Sankhya Sufaid)—Yellow, red or brown arsenic (Sankhya Surkh or Mansil).
(h) Niack arsenic—(Kala Samkhya or Samkhya Sujad).
(i) Paraphenjienediamin.
(j) Terra ethyblead (Ethyl fluid) except as provided in Rule (xvi)
(k) Rough an rate.
(l) Sodium Cyanide.

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